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2 GEORGE V.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A. 1912

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1911

[No. 28—1912.]

*To His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., &c., &c., &c., Governor General
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,
President of the Council.

NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE.
Commissioner's Report.	7
<i>Appendices to the Above.</i>	
Appendix A.—Superintendent R. B. Deane, Calgary.	32
B.—Superintendent G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., Athabaska Landing. . .	49
C.—Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose, Macleod.	64
D.—Superintendent A. R. Cuthbert, Edmonton.	80
E.—Superintendent J. O. Wilson, Lethbridge.	93
F.—Superintendent J. V. Begin, Maple Creek.	105
G.—Superintendent J. A. McGibbon, Battleford.	111
H.—Superintendent J. D. Moodie, Regina District.	120
J.—Superintendent W. H. Routledge, 'Depot' Division, Regina. . .	133
K.—Inspector P. W. Pennefather, Prince Albert.	148
L.—Surgeon G. P. Bell, Regina.	154
M.—Veterinary Surgeon J. F. Burnett, Regina.	157
N.—Report of Officer Commanding Coronation Contingent. . . .	161
O.—Corporal J. Somers, Mackenzie River Subdistrict.	165
P.—Constable F. L. R. Wissenden, Herschel Island.	169

PATROL REPORTS.

Q.—Sergeant R. Field, Fort Chipewyan to Fort Nelson, B.C., and return.	170
R.—Inspector R. Field, Smiths Landing to Resolution and Hay River.	175
S.—Corporal J. Somers, Fort Macpherson to Herschel Island. . . .	176
T.—Corporal J. Somers, Fort Macpherson to Caribou Creek and return.	178
U.—Sergeant R. W. McLeod, Fort Vermilion to Great Slave Lake..	180
V.—Corporal S. G. Clay, Grand Prairie to Sturgeon Lake and return.	182
W.—Sergeant W. Munday, The Pas to Lac du Brochet.	184
X.—Sergeant T. Nicholls, Norway House to Churchill and return..	189

PART II.

Strength and Distribution, September 30, 1911.	195
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PART III.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Appendix A.—Inspector F. J. Horrigan, Commanding, Dawson.	203
B.—Inspector J. A. Macdonald, White Horse.	221

PATROL REPORTS.

	PAGE.
C.—Corporal F. H. Thompson, Mayo Landing to Lansing Creek... ..	228
D.—Constable C. H. Hill, Kluhane District... ..	230

PART IV.

HUDSON BAY.

Appendix A.—Superintendent C. Starnes, Churchill, July 5, 1910, to September 15, 1911... ..	235
B.—Superintendent C. Starnes, Churchill, report on wreck of schooner <i>Jeanie</i> , Wager Inlet... ..	255
C.—Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, Fullerton, January to June, 1911..	261

PATROL REPORTS.

D.—Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, Fullerton to Baker Lake and return.	267
E.—Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, Fullerton to Ranken Inlet and return (2)... ..	270
F.—Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, Fullerton to Churchill... ..	273
G.—Sergeant A. F. Borden, Churchill to Ranken Inlet... ..	274
H.—Corporal R. H. Walker, Churchill to York Factory and return..	278
J.—Corporal R. H. Walker, Churchill to Split Lake with crew of <i>Jeanie</i> , Wager Inlet... ..	255
K.—Constable E. W. Haines, Indian Camps Northwest of Churchill.	285
L.—Sergeant E. W. Edgenton, Churchill to Split Lake... ..	287

PART V.

Reports and Other Papers relating to the Macpherson-Dawson Police Patrol, Winter, 1910-11, and the death of Inspector Francis J. Fitzgerald and all Members of the Patrol... ..	291
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PART VI.

Photographs of Coronation Contingent in London, England, 1911.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, October 31, 1911.

To the Honourable
R. L. BORDEN, M.P., K.C., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for your information, my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1911, together with the reports of officers commanding districts, and certain special reports which may be of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30, the strength of the force was: 50 officers, 576 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 566 horses. Compared with last year, there is a decrease of 23 men, and an increase of 21 horses.

The following table gives the distribution in the provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta.....			5	13	1	....	13	22	33	156	33	276	257	11
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	6	16	1	1	18	19	38	151	30	282	277	4
Northwest Territories.....			1	1	....	....	....	6	3	13	3	27	....	77
Yukon Territory .....			....	3	....	....	3	4	5	22	4	41	32	13
Grand total.....	1	1	12	33	2	1	34	51	79	342	70	626	566	105

The force is distributed as follows in the provinces and territories:—

	Divisional posts.	Detachments.
Alberta.. . . .	5	73
Saskatchewan.. . . .	4	83
N. W. Territories.. . . .	1	6
Yukon Territory	1	8

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

A total of 11 divisional posts and 170 detachments. The strength at the divisional posts varies with the requirements; none have a sufficient reserve of strength to meet emergencies, but only enough to carry on the regular routine duties. The larger proportion of the detachments consist of a single constable. They are scattered over the settled area of the provinces at salient points, many miles apart, and along the main routes of travel in the far north.

To illustrate the work and responsibilities of the average constable on detached duty, I quote from a report of one of them:—

‘My district covers an area of about 2,000 square miles. It is well patrolled and the settlers are kept in touch. They are composed of all nationalities, but chiefly English and Americans, the remainder are French, Germans, Swedes, Icelanders, Russians, Hungarians, Galicians and Negroes. The majority of these foreigners seem to band together, hence there are Swede settlements, Russian settlements, &c. They are all good workers and making a home for themselves, though many of them cannot speak English. During my patrols I have come across a number of settlers who had not seen a policeman. In one place I was asked if I could speak English, and in another the lady of the house asked if I was an agent for sewing machines.’

There is a constant and insistent demand for more of these detached posts from all parts of the provinces. I cannot comply with these reasonable demands, which are for the benefit of the isolated communities and the country at large.

The population has increased five times; the area of settlement has extended tenfold. The force stands at the strength of ten years ago.

I have in previous reports expressed my opinion as to the importance of keeping in touch with the new settlers, and impressing them with the fact that we are a protective force, ready to aid and assist; but at the same time a repressive force with the power and will to enforce the law. The multifarious daily duties pressing upon us and occupying so much time, prevent us from carrying on an effective patrol system.

In the Northwest Territories our service ought to be extended to several points down the Mackenzie river, and made more effective.

The present strength in the Yukon territory is sufficient; but may require an increase at any time because of discovery of new gold fields.

I recognize that the duty of maintaining law and order in the provinces rests with the respective local governments, and that the arrangement, whereby the services of this force were continued, is and could only be, of tentative character.

Therefore an increase of strength is unusually difficult; but without a substantial increase the force will not be able to render the service expected of it.

In considering the effectiveness of the force to perform its duties, the personnel is of the highest importance. I respectfully submit, that the present rates of pay are not sufficient to attract enough suitable men, nor to hold them after they have joined. Forty-eight purchased their discharge this year, and there are forty-three applicants for discharge on the waiting list. I can well understand the desire of so many to better their condition. The opportunities are great. The pay of all classes of labour is high, and the force cannot compete.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

It is true that the force, as a whole, is composed of intelligent men of high character. These men I would urge be rewarded by a substantial increase of pay, and that men of the same class be encouraged to join in larger number, by the better pay offered.

CRIME.

The following statistics include all indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial; all summary convictions dealt with by the force; but not those in the cities and towns, having their own police.

During the twelve months 9,418 cases were entered; 7,875 resulted in convictions; and 179 cases were awaiting trial on September 30.

There is a decrease of 1,167 convictions compared with last year.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered into and convictions made from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	
Offences against the person—																	
Murder.....	9	1	4	4	11	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
" attempted.....	4	3	1	...	9	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Man-slaughter.....	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Threatening to kill.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shooting with intent.....	4	3	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wounding.....	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	13	11	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Assault, common.....	565	457	107	1	471	360	111	...	22	15	7	...	1	...	1	...	1,059
" aggravated.....	13	11	2	...	7	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
" causing bodily harm.....	35	25	6	4	24	14	7	3	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	62
" with intent to do bodily harm.....	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" indecent.....	15	11	4	...	10	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Rape and attempted.....	27	5	20	2	15	5	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Attempted suicide.....	5	4	1	...	6	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Blackmail.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abortion.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" attempted.....	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" supply drugs to procure.....	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bigamy.....	4	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Abduction and aiding.....	9	5	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	9	5	3	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Carnal knowledge.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-support of wife and family.....	8	6	2	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Wife desertion.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Child desertion.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Criminal neglect.....	2	...	1	1	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Intimidation and threatening.....	13	10	3	...	7	2	4	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	23
Defamatory libel.....	2	1	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	10	7	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Extortion.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous.....	11	8	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	770	583	167	20	602	416	161	25	28	20	8	...	3	1	2	...	1,403

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Theft	567	431	133	3	471	328	115	28	16	11	5	4	3	1	1,058
" from person.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
" from H.M. mails	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
" by juvenile.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Horse stealing.....	26	8	14	4	54	28	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	80
Cattle stealing.....	24	6	15	3	21	6	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	45
" killing.....	1	1	1	1	16	8	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
" shooting or wounding.....	15	9	5	1	13	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
Fraudulently in possession of cattle or horses.....	62	47	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	19	13	4	2	68	57	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	131
House and shop breaking.....	19	13	4	2	30	27	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49
Having house breaking tools in possession.....	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burglary.....	9	2	7	1	4	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Fraud.....	41	29	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Intent to defraud.....	111	57	49	5	63	30	25	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
Forgery and uttering	2	1	1	1	7	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	178
False pretenses	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Embezzlement.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Robbery.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Robbery with violence.....	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Receiving stolen property.....	7	1	6	1	15	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
Having stolen property in possession.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Wilfully damaging property.....	18	16	1	1	37	30	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	57
Arson and attempted.....	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Mischief.....	29	20	8	1	38	23	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67
Breach of contract.....	5	5	1	1	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Trespass.....	10	7	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Killing or wounding dogs.....	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Criminal breach of trust.....	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	4	4	1	1	8	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
	1,742	1,252	446	44	1,524	1,033	392	99	51	36	15	10	6	4	3,327

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Living off avails of prostitution	1	1	1	2	8	1	8	8	11	7	4	6,130	2
Keeping gaming house	1	1	1	23	3	1	18	11	7	4	6,130	32	
Frequenters	15	15	15	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	
Gambling	11	9	2	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	
Selling lottery tickets	11	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	
Nuisance	2	2	7	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Sending indec. post card through the mails	7	7	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
Miscellaneous	2,869	2,338	480	3,112	494	109	138	115	23	11	7	6,130	
Misleading justice—													
Perjury	19	14	5	10	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	32	
Corruption and disobedience—													
Disobeying summons	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	6,162	
Contempt of court	6	6	2	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Escaping from custody	7	5	2	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	
Assisting to escape	22	17	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	
Obstructing peace officer	14	12	2	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	
Assaulting peace officer	1	1	1	15	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
Bribery and attempted	2	2	1	8	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	
Resisting arrest	2,941	2,396	494	3,176	512	109	145	119	24	11	7	6,273	
Offences against Railway Act—													
Stealing rides	37	35	2	88	88	109	145	119	24	11	7	125	
Trespass	15	14	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	
Railway employees drunk on duty	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Supplying liquor to operator on duty	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Breaking into cars	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Destroying property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mischief on railway	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Miscellaneous	3,000	2,450	497	3,273	512	109	145	119	24	11	7	6,429	
Offences against Customs Act—													
Smuggling	5	4	1	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	
	3,005	2,451	498	3,283	2,661	109	145	119	24	11	7	6,444	

* Judgment reserved.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Herd.....	4	1	3.					1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Fence.....	7	6	1					8	7	1	.	.	.	.	15
Village ordinance..	11	10	1												11
Livery stable	35	35						4	4						39
Public works.....	14	14						13	8	5					27
Medical profession....	17	17						1	1						18
Veterinary surgeons..	5	4	1					1	1						6
Druggist.....	13	13						1	1						14
Engineers.....	4	4						1	1						5
Public health.....	18	16	2					27	27						45
School.....	5	5													5
Hawkers and pedlars..	4	4						12	11	1					16
Noxious weeds..	8	8						14	12	2					22
Pollution of streams.								2	2						2
Steam boilers.....	27	26	1					11	11						38
Motor and vehicle....	89	88	1					16	12	4					105
Neglected children....	7	7						1	1						8
Vital statistics.....								4	4						4
Entire animals.....								2	1	1					2
City By-laws (Dawson).										9	2	7			9
Miscellaneous.....	4	4						18	14	4					22
Total.....	4,605	3,929	623	53	4,575	3,754	698	123	211	169	39	27	23	4	9,418

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

RECAPITULATION of summary cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911.

Cases entered in	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan.	4,605	3,929	623	53
Province of Alberta.	4,575	3,754	698	123
Yukon Territories.	211	169	39	3
Northwest Territories.	27	23	4	
Grand total.	9,418	7,875	1,364	179

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of convictions between years 1900 and 1911, under general headings.

Offences against	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The Person.	1,019	1,103	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The Property.	1,302	1,348	1,063	1,090	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public Order.	103	113	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and Morals.	2,538	3,039	1,909	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading Justice.	19	16	5	6	3	6	3	4	7			3
Corruption and Disobedience.	89	76	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act.	151	118	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act.	13	9	18	18	4	17	11				2	
Indian Act.	411	447	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act.	7	4	9	3	6	28	24	9				
Fisheries Act.	6	12	21	28	11	11	6					
Dominion Lands Act.	14	4				2						
Election Act.			3			4	2					
Rocky Mountain Parks Regulations.	62	98	34	10	20	25	1					
Militia Act.	15	6						4				
Inland Revenue Act.					2							
Penitentiary Act.					1							
Lord's Day Act.	8	24	18	12	10							
Mining Act.	9	11										
Irrigation Act.		1										
Manitoba Grain Act.			11	2								
Trades Unions Act.				1								
Immigration Act.	16											
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances.	2,068	2,583	1,470	1,569	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Convictions made in Northwest Territories.	23	18	11	10								
Convictions made under city by-laws, Dawson, Y.T.	2	12										
Total	7,875	9,042	5,849	6,377	5,685	4,256	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

The foregoing crime statistics show twenty capital charges dealt with during the past twelve months. Thirteen new cases were entered, and seven remained over awaiting trial from the year preceding (1910). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:—

One convicted and executed.

Two convicted of manslaughter.

Three acquitted by jury.

One stay of proceedings ordered by Crown.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

And of the thirteen new cases which came to our notice this year:—

Seven are at present awaiting trial.

Two convicted (one executed, one commuted to life imprisonment).

One acquitted by jury.

One dismissed at preliminary hearing.

One discharged (held for extradition).

One not yet brought to justice.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. McBride*.—Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to life imprisonment.

Case of patricide.—The tragedy occurred near Gull lake, Sask., being the outcome of a drunken brawl in which Luther McBride, jr., shot and killed his father Wm. Jas. McBride, both being intoxicated at the time.

2. *Rex vs. Muskak* (Saulteaux Indian).—Stay of proceedings ordered by the Crown.

One Rudolph Emsel, a sheepherder in the employ of the Richmond Ranching Company, was found dead on the prairie some seven miles from Macklin, Sask., with a bullet hole in his head. Muskak was at first thought to be responsible, but latterly it was established that Emsel's death was due to misadventure. Therefore a stay of proceedings was ordered by the Crown.

3. *Rex vs. Mandl* (Austrian).—Jury acquitted. Was indicted with the murder of one of his countrymen, one Herman Steiner, a settler, proving up a homestead near St. Walburg, Sask., and where his body was found stabbed through the right lung. The whole of the evidence available was entirely of a circumstantial nature.

4. *Rex vs. Davies* (Negro).—Jury acquitted. Case of uxoricide. The defendant was here charged with having wilfully shot and killed his wife at Saskatoon, Sask.

Davies while testifying on the stand in his own behalf, admitted that his wife came to her death at his hands; but proved to the satisfaction of the court that he shot her purely accidentally, in mistake for a burglar.

5. *Rex vs. Chobotar* (Slav).—Convicted and executed.

He paid the full penalty of the law for having wilfully murdered one of his compatriots, one Alex. Lazaruk, whom he shot at the coal mines near Lethbridge, Alta. Jealousy seems to have been the motive, as Chobotar claimed that he committed the murder at the instigation of a woman, with whom he appears to have had intimate relations.

6. *Rex vs. Amend*.—Jury acquitted. He was charged with the murder of one Lewis Goldman. The tragedy occurred near Sedgwick, Alta., resulting out of a fight between them, which finally ended in the shooting and killing of Goldman at the hands of Amend.

Amend pleaded self-defence, and proved that the deceased being the much more powerful of the two, had constantly bullied him and threatened to brain him on the first favourable opportunity.

7. *Rex vs. Woods*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Clarke Woods, the defendant in this case, assaulted near Alix, Alta., one Hector Murray, a railway contractor, by hitting him on the temple with a partially filled bottle of whiskey, fracturing his skull, and from the injuries of which he died on the same day.

They had a dispute over arrears of wages, five dollars being the amount which Woods claimed were due him, and of which payment had been refused by the deceased.

New cases entered during the current year.

8. *Rex vs. Wilson*.—Awaiting trial. Jessie Wilson, the wife of William Wilson, a settler near Adanac, Sask., stands here charged with having caused the death of her brother-in-law Thomas Elmer Wilson, by means of strychnine poison.

It appears that the deceased was passionately fond of tobacco, and Mrs. Wilson decided that she would cure him of the pernicious habit. With this end in view, and in order to make him a little indisposed, she placed strychnine under his beefsteak at dinner. After having partaken of the meal, the unfortunate man took violently sick and expired before medical aid could be brought to his assistance.

9. *Rex vs. Doner*.—Awaiting trial. The défendant in this case was employed as night porter at the King George hotel at Battleford, Sask., and, it is alleged, fractured the skull of one Francois Belack, by kicking him on the head, death ensuing as a result of the injuries a couple of days later.

It appears that Belack was very much the worse for liquor at the time, and was roughly ejected from the hotel by Doner.

10. *Rex vs. Sansebear* (half-breed).—Acquitted. This was a Calgary police case, and our connection only commenced after the accused had been committed to our guard room, pending trial before a higher court.

Sansebear was charged with having killed at near Calgary, Alta., one Constantine Godin by hitting him on the head with a stone.

The agent of the attorney general, during the course of the trial of case before the Supreme Court, applied to the judge for permission to reduce the charge to one of manslaughter, and on that charge the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

11-12. *Rex vs. Fisk and Robertson*.—Convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Fisk was duly executed. Robertson turned King's evidence, and his sentence was ultimately commuted to life imprisonment.

They were separately convicted of the murder of one A. J. Tucker-Peach, a rancher of near Gladys, Alta. It was a premeditated and particularly cold blooded murder, actuated by a motive of gain. Fisk being the leading perpetrating spirit, and Robertson, a weakminded young man, his tool.

13. *Rex vs. Hoo Sam* (Chinaman).—Awaiting trial. A Prince Albert city police case. He is indicted with the murder of one of his compatriots and business partners, Mark Yin.

The accused owns in conjunction with the deceased and Mark Yuen, a restaurant at Prince Albert. During the course of some business dispute, he produced a revolver and chased Mark Yin out of the restaurant into the yard and shot him, death being instantaneous. He then returned to the restaurant and pursued Yuen through the streets, repeatedly firing at him, and wounding him in several places of the body.

14. *Rex vs. Alak*. (Hungarian).—Awaiting trial. A ghastly triple murder. The tragedy occurred at the defendant's homestead near Vanscay, Sask. He shot and killed his wife, his father-in-law Luke Bugyik, and mortally wounded his mother-in-law Mrs. Luke Bugyik, who died in hospital a few days later. Outcome of a family quarrel. The parents of Mrs. Alak persuaded her to separate from her husband, and make her home with them.

15. *Rex vs. Soderberg*.—Dismissed at preliminary hearing. Was charged with having shot and killed one William Lennox, a rancher of near Buffalo lake, Alta.

16. *Rex vs. Carlson*.—Awaiting trial. Indicted with the murder of Norman Merritt, a homesteader of near Hamilton lake, some forty miles southeast of Castor, Alta.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

It appears that Carlson resented a slurring remark which Merritt made about a woman friend of the former, picked up an axe and crushed in the deceased's skull, as well as cutting his throat.

17. *Rex vs. Atkinson* (half-breed).—Awaiting trial, charged with having shot and killed one Milo Bankes, a settler of near Moose Mountain, Alta.

The accused and Bankes engaged in a friendly wrestling bout, as a result of which they came to blows. Bankes knocked Atkinson down, and the latter becoming enraged went to his house, obtained a rifle and shot and killed Bankes.

18. *Rex vs. Ushymia* (Japanese).—Not yet arrested. Is wanted for the double murder of Ernest Erskine and Louise Marquise, *alias* Babe Adams, *alias* Babe Wilson (wife of the accused) an unfortunate woman of the demi-monde. The murder occurred at a resort near Taber, Alta.; Erskine being a frequenter, and Louise Marquise, keeper of a house of ill-fame.

19. *Rex vs. Whitford* (Negro).—Awaiting trial. He is charged with having wilfully murdered at near Lethbridge, Alta., a half-breed by name of Victor Thomas.

20. *Rex vs. Peugnet* (old country Frenchman).—Discharged.

Emile Oscar Peugnet, the defendant in this case, a youth of seventeen years of age, was arrested by us at near Willow Bunch, Sask., on the requisition of the Government of France. His extradition was sought for a brutal murder of a woman, committed at St. Leger, France.

The evidence produced in support of the charge failed, however, to establish a *prima facie* case to the satisfaction of the court, and his discharge from custody was therefore ordered.

Attempted murder.—Thirteen cases were entered, including 3 awaiting trial from last year; the latter resulting in three convictions (one on a reduced charge of assault causing bodily harm).

Of the 10 new cases, 4 are at present awaiting trial; 3 convicted (1 of assault causing actual bodily harm; and 2 of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm); 1 acquitted by jury; and 2 dismissed at preliminary hearing.

Awaiting trial cases from last year :—

1. *Rex vs. Adams.*—Convicted and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Adams was convicted of having attempted to murder by administering poison to one A. Hunter, foreman of Mr. Dymont, a rancher near Nanton, Alta. His motive was one of revenge. He had been in the employ of the Dymont ranch and on being discharged by the foreman for misconduct, threatened to get even with him.

2. *Rex vs. 'Sun Calf'* (Blackfoot Indian).—Convicted. Was charged with having caused grievous bodily harm with intent to murder Indian 'Old Bull' on the Blackfoot Indian reservation.

'Sun Calf' managed to escape from custody on September 14, 1909, and was not recaptured until July 22, 1910. He was then charged, in addition to the original indictment, with horse stealing and escaping from lawful custody. He was tried at the fall-sessions of the Supreme Court at Calgary, convicted on all three counts and sentenced on October 26, 1910 by the Honourable Mr. Justice Beck, as follows:—

1. Assault, causing grievous bodily harm, with intent to murder, 9 months imprisonment in Calgary guard room.

2. Horse stealing: 3 months imprisonment in the Calgary guard room.

3. Escaping from lawful custody: 10 days imprisonment in the Calgary guard room.

Sentences to run concurrently.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

3. *Rex vs. Ramsdell*.—Convicted of assault causing bodily harm; fined \$75 or in default of payment forthwith, six months imprisonment with hard labour. The fine was paid.

The defendant was charged with having shot and wounded with intent to kill his nephew Henry Ramsdell. He and his uncle Aaron John Ramsdell, living at Limerick, Sask., where the crime was committed, had a quarrel over family matters, and on leaving the house was shot by his uncle in the head. Fortunately the wounds inflicted proved not very serious.

New cases entered during the current year:—

4. *Rex vs. Carson*.—Jury returned a verdict of assault causing actual bodily harm. Sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

He maliciously stabbed a settler by name of Aitken with a pitchfork, while the latter was sleeping in his bed in his shack at Oxville, Alta., inflicting serious wounds. No apparent motive could be assigned for the crime, other than a personal dislike between the two men.

5. *Rex vs. Kelly*.—Awaiting trial. He deliberately shot one George Bell, chief of the Red Deer town police, through the body at short range.

Chief Bell caught Kelly in the act of robbing a couple of citizens in the streets of Red Deer, Alta., and attempted to arrest him, whereupon Kelly shot and seriously wounded Bell.

6. *Rex vs. Rossbach* (German).—Jury convicted of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Sentenced to 2 years in penitentiary.

He was charged with having shot at Richard Ternieden with intent to kill, and caused him grievous bodily harm, inflicting injuries which necessitated his being confined to bed for a period of five to six weeks.

The crime occurred at near Luseland, Sask., where the two men in question own homesteads. It appears that Ternieden planted potatoes on shares with Rossbach, on the latter's land. After the harvest they had a dispute over the division of the potatoes, terminating into a fight among them, and finally in the shooting and wounding of Ternieden at the hands of Rossbach.

7. *Rex vs. Nicoletti* (Italian).—Jury acquitted. He intentionally aimed and fired a revolver at one Hewitson at Passburg, Alta., but fortunately missed him.

8. *Rex vs. Morrow*.—Jury found verdict of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

The accused, a farmer, living near Innisfree, Alta., wilfully discharged a loaded shotgun at one J. Berger, but without wounding the latter. It appears that they had been on bad terms for quite a while, and that Morrow at the time of the shooting blamed Berger with having wounded one of his pigs with a pitchfork.

9. *Rex vs. Sadwoski* (Austrian).—Awaiting trial. Mike Sadwoski, the defendant, and Mike Powlka, the injured man, are homesteading near Chipman, Alta. They had a quarrel over certain lands on which Powlka was cutting hay, and to which the defendant claimed a prior right. During the course of the dispute Sadwoski picked up a pitchfork and stabbed Powlka several times in the body.

10. *Rex vs. Imbery* (German).—Dismissed at preliminary hearing.

The complainant in this case appears to have been trespassing on the land of Imbery, when the latter ordered him to desist. Davidson refused to do so, and as a result, came to blows. Imbery finally picked up an axe-handle and pretty severely injured Davidson.

After the dismissal of the original complaint, a prosecution on a charge of assault causing bodily harm was entered successfully against Imbery; he pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 and costs of court.

11-12. *Rex vs. Tupeczko and Kuzniuk* (Russians).—Awaiting trial.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

They, it is alleged, assaulted one J. J. Dobbin of Vegreville, while the latter was attending a wedding at a Russian settlement near Hairy Hill, Alta. Kuzniuk struck Dobbin on the head with a stone, and Tupeczko kicked the injured man after collapsing on the ground. The assault appears to have been a pre-arranged affair.

13. *Rex vs. Gochuck* (Austrian).—Dismissed at preliminary hearing.

The information in the case was laid by Danelo Gochuck, a homesteader near Vegreville, who complained that his wife Dodosijoi Gochuck had attempted to murder him by means of strychnine poison. The evidence produced at the hearing did not substantiate the charge.

Manslaughter.—Five cases are shown under this heading; two awaiting trial from last year, and three new indictments entered during the current year.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Allander*.—Jury acquitted. The defendant, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was charged with having through negligence caused the death of one Jos. Small, at Nanton, Alta., by running over him with a train.

2. *Rex vs. Hobbs*.—Jury acquitted. This was a shooting tragedy with the proverbial ‘Didn’t know it was loaded.’ The accused pointed a revolver at one Walker Turner, of Medicine Hat, Alta., thinking the weapon unloaded; but, on pulling the trigger shot and fatally wounded Turner, who died as a result of injuries a day or two later in hospital.

An inquest was held, and the coroner’s jury found Hobbs responsible, an opinion which apparently could not have been shared by the jury empanelled at the trial before the Supreme Court.

New cases entered during the current year:—

3. *Rex vs. Pigott*.—Charge withdrawn. It was alleged that he had caused through negligence the death of the infant male child of Mr. McLeod Brown, of Paynton, Sask.

The evidence available in support of the charge was anything but convincing, and a stay of proceedings was ordered by the Crown.

4. *Rex vs. Yourko* (Russian).—*Nolle prosequi* entered. He was charged with having caused through culpable neglect the death of his son Stephen Yourko, in not providing necessary medical treatment, medicines and other necessities.

5. *Rex vs. Van Cammeyet* (Belgian).—Awaiting trial. This man was acting as deputy returning officer at the recent Dominion election at poll 164, three miles south of MacKay, Alta. After the closing of the poll some trouble appears to have arisen within the building, where a number of Belgians had congregated, some of whom are said to have been under the influence of liquor. In order to quell the disturbance Van Cammeyt brandished a revolver, and claims he was pushed, whereupon the revolver was accidentally discharged, killing a man named Edmund Brahevelt.

The number of murder cases is the same as last year. I have given the above short summary of each case of murder, attempted, and manslaughter, so that you may see that the causes are the same as in murders the world over, jealousy, drunkenness, desire of gain, quarrels and revenge. They are in no sense the result of lawlessness.

There is a decrease of 20 in the number of offences against women and children of tender ages. 90 cases were entered, and convictions made in 22 cases.

Among the offences against property, safe blowing is becoming too frequent; 5 occurred in Saskatchewan, and 2 in Alberta. This crime occurs every autumn when

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

the grain crop is being marketed. At that time large sums of money are sent to the many shipping points where grain is purchased. The same method is pursued: a safe is selected which is in a building unoccupied at night. A section house is broken into and a heavy hammer or crowbar secured, the knob is broken off the safe, nitro-glycerine inserted and the door blown out. The robbers leave no trace, and are experts in the crime. In spite of all our efforts we have not succeeded in detecting the gang.

Horse stealing is not as prevalent as it was; but still gives a great deal of trouble along the boundary in both provinces, and in the isolated settlements. There were 36 convictions for this crime.

Cattle stealing and killing are not so common as formerly, because in only certain sections cattle now range in the open, where the crime was easily committed with little chance of detection.

There is a marked decrease in the number of prairie fires, partly due to the wet season, and partly to larger areas coming under cultivation.

There were 413 convictions under the Indian Act. The enforcement of this act receives our constant attention. The difficulties are increasing. The Indians earn more money, and the places where liquor can be purchased are increasing.

In Saskatchewan 109 persons were adjudged insane; in Alberta, 107; in Yukon, 11; in Northwest Territories, 1; a total of 228.

An asylum has been opened at Ponoka, Alberta, which has lessened the trying work in that province of escorting lunatics, who formerly were sent to Brandon.

The insane from Saskatchewan are taken to Brandon, but the provincial government is now building an asylum at Battleford.

The insane from the Yukon are sent to New Westminster.

In carrying on the criminal work in the provinces, the force acts on the advice of the Attorneys General; and in the Territories, under the instructions of the Minister of Justice. We have received the most cordial support and assistance.

COMMON JAILS.

This important work employs a considerable portion of our strength. During the year we received 2,710 prisoners, 273 more than last year, and 1,951 more than ten years ago. On September 30, there were 171 prisoners in our custody.

Our guard rooms are used as common jails at Regina, Yorkton, Battleford and Maple Creek in Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan and Lesser Slave Lake in Alberta; Dawson and Whitehorse in Yukon Territory.

At Regina the old Industrial School has been fitted up as a jail. The force supplies the staff.

The provincial jail at Lethbridge has been opened, and all prisoners with over 30 days or less than 2 years sentence—except in the extreme north of the province, are sent there. This has relieved the overcrowding somewhat; but our guard rooms at Calgary and Fort Saskatchewan are still full.

The prison duties are the most onerous and trying our men have to perform.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police Guard-rooms between October 1, 1910, and September 30, 1911.

	SASKATCHEWAN.						ALBERTA.						YUKON.			Grand Total.
	Regina Barracks.	Regina Industrial School.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Athabaska Land- ing and detachmt.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on October 1910.....	33	.....	6	5	9	53	13	53	50	40	3	159	2	3	5	217
Total number of prisoners received during the year.....	401	43	122	101	126	793	228	808	332	429	17	1,814	100	3	103	2,710
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year.....	409	26	121	99	122	777	230	*827	348	*454	20	1,879	94	6	100	2,756
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on 30th September 1911.	25	17	7	7	13	69	11	34	34	15	....	94	8	....	8	171

* 1 executed.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Prisoners received in Mounted Police Guard Rooms between Years 1900 and 1911.

	1911.	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received.....	2,710	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	541

* Eleven months.

The foregoing statistics of crime indicate that there has been much to do; but they do not really convey any adequate idea of the work required to investigate, apprehend and bring to trial offenders in districts remote from the railway. Long rides in all kinds of weather, indifferent accommodation, and sleepless nights guarding prisoners before they reach a safe place of confinement, make very trying duty.

As an instance, I give an extract from a report submitted by Corporal Handcock, on patrol made to Isle a la Crosse and Portage la Loche, starting from Green Lake on December 19, 1910, and returning January 16, 1911, for the purpose of serving subpoenas on Crown witnesses to appear at a trial before the Supreme Court. Distance travelled being 577 miles by dog train:—

I travelled with guide 577 miles (December 19 to January 16). The weather was intensely cold for a time; both the guide and myself freezing our faces badly. Travelling throughout this trip was bad, there being practically no trails and deep snow.'

But there is another phase of our duties which appeals very strongly to the new comer, who has taken up land on the open prairie, and is trying to make a home for

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

himself. For the first few years he has many difficulties to overcome. Life is not cheerful, especially for the women folk, and lacks many of the ordinary comforts. Should there be a failure of crop in the first years, he is in a bad way. This occurred last year in the south eastern portion of Alberta, and south western corner of Saskatchewan; and much suffering for want of food and fuel would have resulted, had not the Department of Immigration supplied what was required. This force co-operated with that department, and undertook to visit all settlers over that large area, inquire into their wants and to supply them.

I quote the following extracts from letters of officers of that department:—

THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

The department pursued a constant and vigilant inquiry amongst the new settlers with a view of discovering any and every case of suffering, and of affording immediate relief. This difficult work was done with marked success, and I take this opportunity of expressing to Commissioner Perry and the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, my cordial thanks for the prompt and effective assistance given us at all stages of our work in this important undertaking, and I feel that I ought to say that a great measure of the success of our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the new settler through the winter months, was due to the loyal co-operation of the officers and men of this very valuable force.

Inspector of Immigration, Lethbridge:

Now that the relief of destitute families has drawn to a close, I beg leave to bring to your attention the valuable services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Policemen, who so diligently and successfully carried out the patrol work by which so many cases of distress were ascertained and relieved. You are aware, of course, that these investigations were carried on during the bitterest weather of a bitter winter, involving long hours spent in the saddle, and much suffering from exposure. Indeed one of the mounted policemen had his lips so severely frost-bitten that the skin came off, and in fact, as I have said, all of them suffered in the performance of work additional to their customary duties. Two of the men, in addition to their patrol work, had to take the liens for, and distribute the government provisions, and take applications for seed grain as well.

Many gruesome tasks fall to the lot of our men; as an instance Constable Thorne, stationed at Jasper Park, Rocky Mountains, was sent to bring in to Prairie Creek the body of a trapper frozen to death, 55 miles distant, in the extreme cold of last February. He reports:—

I had a pack outfit and a man named Hill, and we brought the body to Prairie Creek on a pack pony. It took me longer to bring the body in, owing to the awkward position in which it was frozen, and it had to be repacked several times a day. Corporal Hancock journeyed 65 miles last February from his station at Green Lake, to bring the body of another trapper to Prince Albert, a distance of 150 miles.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Outposts were established at Fort MacPherson on the Peel river and at Herschel Island, in the Arctic ocean, in 1903, and have been maintained since that date. Up and until last winter, no disaster of any kind occurred, although many extended, difficult patrols were made in mid-winter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

In 1904-5, a patrol, carrying mail, was sent from Dawson to Fort MacPherson and return. This patrol was made without mishap year after year until last winter, and, although one of the most arduous, it had been made so frequently and with such certainty, that it became one of the ordinary duties of the Force. It was maintained for the purpose of taking mail to members of the Force, and all others in that region, and to receive reports and requisitions for supplies, required for the coming season. It was looked upon as a great boon by our men, and was absolutely necessary, in order to keep in touch with these lonely outposts.

In May, 1910, the late Inspector Fitzgerald, who had recently been promoted, was selected to take over the command. He had had many years experience in the far north, so that he was familiar with the conditions and dangers of winter travel. Because of his special fitness for the work, and on his own desire, as he had a particular liking for that service, he was selected.

Before leaving headquarters he suggested to me, that instead of the patrol coming from Dawson to Fort MacPherson, he should go from Fort MacPherson to Dawson, where he could get in direct communication with headquarters by wire. He also looked forward to a pleasant break in the monotony of a long winter. I acquiesced and issued instructions accordingly, reporting that I had done so to the Comptroller.

To carry out these instructions, he left Herschel Island the end of November, and arrived at Fort MacPherson on December 3. He remained there for 19 days, resting his dogs and making preparations for his journey to Dawson. He selected Contables Kinney, Taylor and ex-Constable Carter, as guide, to accompany him.

On the morning of December 21, 1910, he left Fort MacPherson with three dog trains of five dogs each, on his ill-fated journey.

On February 20, 1911, Superintendent Snyder, commanding at Dawson, who was aware that Inspector Fitzgerald was to make the patrol to Dawson, telegraphed me as follows:—

Fort MacPherson Indian arrived here to-day; one of party with Fitzgerald to the head of the mountain, where he was discharged on New Year's day. Indians state Mountain Creek twenty days from Dawson, easy travelling. Another band from Hart River divide, where patrol should pass, saw nothing of them. Latter Indians nine days from that point to Dawson.

And to which I replied on February 21:—

Why was Indian discharged? Was Fitzgerald at that time on way to Dawson? Make full inquiry view sending patrol in search.

Not having received an answer by February 24, I despatched on that date the following message to Superintendent Snyder:—

What action are you taking *re* Inspector Fitzgerald?

And to which he replied on February 27:—

Indian apparently discharged because did not require him; Fitzgerald was on way to Dawson. Have patrol party all ready, can start at once. Have been awaiting your instructions. Wires been down both ways. Indians report their dogs in poor condition.

I instructed Superintendent Snyder by wire on February 28, as follows:—

Send well outfitted party search of Fitzgerald. Go through McPherson if necessary. If possible try and get news before winter trails break up

And on the same day he replied:—

Patrol leaves for MacPherson to-day.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

On April 17, Sergeant Dempster, who was in charge of the searching party, returned to Dawson and reported the loss of the whole of Inspector Fitzgerald's party.

Full particulars relating to this patrol will be found in part V.

Inspector Beyts was directed to hold an inquiry into the causes of the disaster. His report I attach (*see Part V.*)

I think it is clearly established that the members of the party lost their lives from want of a competent guide. Ex-Constable Carter had made the journey only once from Dawson. Inspector Fitzgerald had also travelled from Dawson, but by a partly different route. I am unable to say why he selected Carter, when competent Indian guides were available. Nothing that we have learned throws any light on this point. I assume that Carter wished to come out, and Inspector Fitzgerald, because Carter had been so long a member of the Force, was anxious to aid him. He had made so many winter trips without mishap, that he had no misgivings.

I venture to refer to some criticisms which have been made in the Press, to the useless sacrifice of the lives of these men. I have stated the objects of the patrol, and the frequency with which it has been made. All over the north land, members of this Force are carrying out these difficult journeys. You will find attached to this report, many reports of equally dangerous journeys: Sergeant Hayter, 700 miles return journey from Fullerton along the west coast of Hudson Bay to Rankin Inlet, to meet Sergeant Borden, who went up from Fort Churchill to meet him, carrying mail and taking census of the Esquimaux. Sergeant Walker from Fort Churchill to York Factory and return; Sergeant Nicholls from Norway House to Fort Churchill and return to Gimli. Sergeant Edgenton from Split Lake to Fort Churchill, arriving with dogs abandoned by the way, and three days without food. Sergeant Munday from 'The Pas' to Lac du Brochet and return, 900 miles in 51 days. Sergeant Macleod from Fort Vermilion across the Caribou Mountains to Great Slave Lake. All carrying out definite duties, or visiting Indian camps, and maintaining law and order in the far regions. This is dangerous work in our rigorous winter climate, and in spite of every precaution, a tragedy may occur at any time. It does not deter our men from seeking service there, and it is to the north many would like to go.

The members of the Force have subscribed \$622.58, for the purpose of erecting a tablet to commemorate the heroic death of Fitzgerald and his party, who tried to do their duty as they saw it.

To provide against a like disaster overtaking the Dawson-MacPherson patrol, instructions were issued in May last year for the erection of a shelter cabin at Big Hart River, ten days travel from Dawson. The cabin is stocked with emergency supplies for men and dogs.

Similar provision is being made on Trail Creek on the MacPherson side, so that the patrol will have points of refuge.

Four rest cabins, stocked with supplies, were to be erected this past summer between Fort MacPherson and Herschel Island.

Inspector Beyts, who was sent up to take over the command, is an officer of long experience. He has been instructed to see that all patrols, over unknown routes, are provided with experienced guides.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

HUDSON'S BAY DISTRICT.

The small division, under command of Superintendent Starnes, stationed at Fort Churchill, Hudson's Bay, endures with those on the arctic coast, the loneliness, discomforts and dangers of the northern service.

The schooner *Jeanie* was chartered to take our supplies to Fort Churchill, where she arrived on August 13, 1910.

On August 19, with Superintendent Starnes, Dr. Marcellus and several constables, she sailed for Cape Fullerton with stores for that point, and to land at different points shelter huts and stores for the winter patrols.

Cape Esquimaux was selected as site for the first, Rankin Inlet for the second, and buildings at these points and stores placed therein.

A third station was to have been established at Chesterfield Inlet; but the weather was so boisterous that the schooner proceeded to Cape Fullerton, and landed men and stores for that place. Superintendent Starnes remained here, and the schooner went on to Wager Inlet to erect another building; but this was not accomplished, as the vessel was wrecked in the inlet. The stores were landed, and the crew returned in open boat to Cape Fullerton. Very fortunately Superintendent Starnes was able to charter the schooner *Gifford*, a trading vessel wintering at Fullerton, to take the whole party to Fort Churchill.

The wrecked crew was made comfortable at Fort Churchill, and, as soon as the winter travel was possible, Superintendent Starnes sent Captain Bartlett and his crew to Gimli, on Lake Winnipeg, from whence they took rail to Winnipeg.

The census of the west shore of Hudson's Bay to Cape Fullerton, was taken by the police last winter. It entailed many long trying journeys.

The Indian Department requested that the Indian treaty money should be paid by the police, to the different Indians at Fort Churchill and York Factory. The money was sent in by one of our winter patrols, and payment made during the summer months by Superintendent Starnes.

The department was good enough to express their approval of the way in which this work was done.

Superintendent Starnes has been in command of the Hudson's Bay district for two years. I desire to bring to your favourable notice the eminently satisfactory manner in which he has carried out his duties. His reports are accurate and concise, and in all emergencies he has acted with sound judgment.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our outposts at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes, are still ports of entry, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the force in charge at these points, act as sub-collector of customs.

Smuggling has not been prevalent along the boundary. Several seizures were made; but none of great importance.

I am of the opinion that regular officers of the Customs should be appointed to take over these ports of entry, and relieve us of the duties.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

As already stated, the Indian treaty payments were made by the police at Fort Churchill and York Factory.

Inspector Field accompanied the Indian treaty party on the Mackenzie River district.

Escorts were furnished at all treaty payments.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, &c.

Engagements, &c.—

Engaged constables.. . . .	128
Engaged special constables.. . . .	128
Re-engaged after leaving.. . . .	14
Surrendered from desertion.. . . .	1
Arrested after desertion.. . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total increase.. . . .	272
Re-engaged without leaving.. . . .	49

Discharges, died, &c.—

Time expired.. . . .	23
Purchased.. . . .	48
Invalided.. . . .	4
Pensioned.. . . .	9
Died (including 1 officer).. . . .	9
Deserted.. . . .	18
Dismissed for bad conduct.. . . .	48
Dismissed for inefficiency.. . . .	4
Special constables discharged.. . . .	126
Dismissed as unsuitable.. . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total decrease.. . . .	290
<hr/>	

Total decrease for the year 1911—

N.C.O.'s and constables.. . . .	23
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Died—

- Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald.
- Reg. No. 2821 Staff Sergt. Sexton, F.
- “ 2914 Sergeant Smith, E.
- “ 3948 Sergeant Selig, S. E. A.
- “ 4346 Constable Taylor, R. O'H.
- “ 4582 Constable Kinney, G. F.
- “ 4888 Constable Vincent, A. R.
- “ 4939 Constable Stuart, R. G.
- “ 4951 Constable Furley, H. H.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Pensioned—

- Reg. No. 1239 Sergeant Major Flintoff, J.T.
 “ 2018 Sergeant Major McClelland, W.
 “ 1649 Staff Sergeant Haslett, W.
 “ 1709 Staff Sergeant Nicholson, J. D.
 “ 2412 Staff Sergeant Butler, G. D.
 “ 1714 Sergeant Smith, D. B.
 “ 1118 Constable Thompson, H. J.
 “ 1513 Constable Aylesworth, J. E.
 “ 2127 Constable Carter, S.

Retired—

Inspector W. M. Walke.

Retired to pension—

Assistant Commissioner J. H. McIllree, I.S.O.
 Surgeon L. A. Paré.
 Inspector E. J. Camies.
 Inspector A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.

Promoted Inspectors—

- Reg. No. 2561 Sergeant Major Shoebotham, T.M.
 “ 2691 Sergeant Major Telford, E.
 “ 4496 Sergeant Major Newson, H. M.
 “ 2866 Sergeant Beyts, W. J.
 “ 3167 Sergeant Field, R.
 “ 4355 Sergeant French, F. H.

128 recruits were taken on the strength during the year, and 14 men re-engaged after having taken their discharge, making a total of 142.

The preventable wastage was very large, amounting to 114. It is this waste that so disastrously cuts into our strength. With a view of obviating it to a large extent, I urge a substantial increase of pay, to which I have already referred in this report.

I also beg to endorse my previous recommendation, that the first term of engagement be reduced from five years to three years.

Our loss by death has been greater than in previous years. I have elsewhere referred to the death of Inspector Fitzgerald and his party.

Sergeant Selig died at Herschel Island. He was an efficient and able member of the Force, and in the prime of life.

Sergeant Smith died at Dawson; he was also a distinct loss.

The other young constables, whose death are recorded, were excellent men, and a credit to any force.

Our pension list grows larger every year. This year we have lost 4 officers, and 9 non-commissioned officers and constables.

Assistant Commissioner McIllree, I.S.O., joined the force when it was first organized, and after 37 years faithful, honourable and distinguished service, retired with the best wishes of all his comrades. It was a source of gratification to us all, that His Majesty the King graciously conferred upon him the distinction of the Imperial Service Order, shortly before his retirement.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Of the other officers and members of the force, who retired during the year, I desire to record my appreciation of their long and faithful services to the force, and to the people of Canada.

The reputation of the force was made by no one single person, no matter what his rank; but on the individual effort of every member, each in his own sphere, doing his work to the best of his ability.

HORSES.

Seventy-six remounts were purchased, and 37 horses cast and sold at an average price of \$81.

There is no improvement in the supply of suitable remounts. I have been obliged to accept horses, which would have been rejected some years ago. I see no prospect of any change, except by active encouragement being given to horse breeders by the government.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The instruction of recruits has been carried out as thoroughly as possible; but I am bound to say more or less intermittently. It is more difficult each year to train recruits thoroughly. The urgent request for men from all district commanding officers, have to be met by sending men only partially trained, and not fully instructed in their duties. I see no hope for improvement in this respect without an increase in strength.

TARGET PRACTICE.

As far as practicable the force performed the annual practice with the revolver, as required by the regulations.

There was no rifle practice, as the range at Regina has been closed for two years. However, a suitable site has been obtained from the Department of Interior, two miles from barracks, and a modern range will be ready for next year. This will be available for use by the local Militia, and rifle club.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

All have been kept in good repair, and necessary renewals have been supplied.

Fifty new saddles will be required this coming year, and some harness and transport to replace that worn out.

UNIFORM.

The uniform is of good quality, and an ample supply has been furnished.

RATIONS, &c.

Provisions, fuel, light and forage are purchased under contract. The contracts have been faithfully carried out.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

BUILDINGS.

A new officers quarters has been completed at Regina. No other new buildings were erected.

The different posts have been maintained in thorough repair.

We require this year:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Barracks and stables at Edmonton, and officers quarters, suitable for a married and single officer at Calgary.

New detachment buildings at Banff.

New guard room, sergeant's mess and quarters, and one stable at Regina.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Water and sewerage connection at Prince Albert with the city system, and painting of the post.

Sewerage connection at Macleod with the city system.

Brick veneer barrack buildings at Regina and Assistant Commissioner's quarters, and sewerage connection from hospital.

GENERAL.

A detachment, consisting of 7 officers, 75 non-commissioned officers and men, and 80 horses, were selected to represent the force at the coronation of His Majesty.

The officers and men were selected from every division, in numbers according to the strength of each. Some were from the Hudson's Bay, and some from the Yukon Territory. Had not disaster overtaken the patrol from MacPherson, some of the members of that ill-fated party would have been included.

The behaviour of all ranks was excellent. I feel, I am justified in saying that the detachment upheld the reputation of the force.

The arrangements made by the Imperial Authorities for our comfort and entertainment, could not have been better, and I desire to express through you, the deep appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and thoughtfulness for our comfort, shown by every imperial officer with whom we came in contact.

Before closing this report, I desire to acknowledge the efficient work of the head-quarter staff, and the officers commanding districts, and the zeal and energy displayed by all ranks in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.**ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.**

CALGARY, October 1, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the Annual Report of 'E' Division for the year ended September 30, 1911:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers from all quarters are coming into the country in great numbers.

We have had a very extraordinary season, such as I have never seen during my 28 summers in the Northwest.

The unprecedented rainfall has had the effect of stocking our Barrack garden so plentifully that we have more produce than we know what to do with.

THE CORONATION.

The squad contributed by 'E' Division to the Coronation Contingent consisted of Inspector Duffus, Sergeant Ryan, Corporals Johnson and McLarty, and Constables Frodsham and Irvine, with six horses.

The latter were the pick of the Division, and the former could withstand comparison with representatives from any force in the world.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Con-victions.	Dis-missals.	With-drawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Against the person—						
Assault, common.....	77	58	11	8		
" causing bodily harm.....	4	1		1		2
" aggravated.....	1	1				
Attempted suicide.....	1		1			
" murder.....	2	1				1
Murder.....	3	2	1			
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1				
Rape and attempted rape.....	1	1				
Criminal libel.....	1					1
Administering noxious drugs.....	2					2
Against the property—						
Cattle stealing.....	2		1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	7	7				
Horse-stealing.....	17	12	2			3
Burglary.....	2					2
Shopbreaking.....	6	6				
Housebreaking.....	4	4				
Theft.....	114	101	6		1	6
False pretenses.....	14	8	5			1
Mischief.....	11	5	6			
Breach of contract.....	12	11	1			
Forgery.....	7	6				1
Fraud.....	7	3				4
Robbery.....	3	1				2
Theft of timber.....	1	1				
Damage to property.....	7	6	1			
Against Law and Justice—						
Assaulting Peace Officer.....	4	4				
Perjury.....	1		1			
Escaping lawful custody.....	1	1				
Against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	3	1			
Against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy.....	194	190	4			
Drunk.....	122	121	1			
Gambling.....	12	11	1			
Keeper, house of ill-fame.....	6	5	1			
Inmate " ".....	3	3				
Frequenter " ".....	7	5	2			
Prostitution.....	4	4				
Procuring.....	2					2
Indecent act.....	2	2				
Against Railway Act—						
Stealing ride.....	49	49				
Operator, drunk.....	1	1				
Against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk.....	87	84	3			
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	24	22	2			
In possession of liquor.....	3	2	1			
Against any other Act—						
Rocky Mountain Park regulations.....	64	62	1	1		
Against Northwest Ordinances—						
Prairie fire.....	8	8				
Liquor license.....	36	30	5	1		
Insanity.....	41	41				
Game.....	4	4				
Steam boilers.....	2	2				
Estray animals.....	5	5				
Noxious weeds.....	1	1				
Pound.....	1		1			
Master and Servants Ord.....	39	30	9			
Fence.....	2	2				
Entire Animals Ord.....	1		1			
Public Health.....	1	1				
Miscellaneous.....	13	11	2			
Total.....	1,051	940	71	11	1	28

The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to penitentiary:—

Number of convictions.. . . .	940
Number of fines imposed.. . . .	391
Sentences to jail.. . . .	469
Suspended sentences.. . . .	61
Sentences to penitentiary.. . . .	18
(Hanged).. . . .	1

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences, and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1911:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court.. . . .	75
Number of convictions.. . . .	40
Number of fines imposed.. . . .	1
Sentences to jail.. . . .	11
Sentences to penitentiary.. . . .	18
Acquitted.. . . .	7
Suspended sentences.. . . .	9
(Hanged).. . . .	1
Number of cases awaiting trial on September 30, 1911.. . . .	28

The total number of cases entered being 1,051, the number of convictions thereout stands at 940, with 28 cases still awaiting the decision of the Courts. Roughly speaking, that is about 90 per cent of convictions. The percentage of convictions before the Supreme or District Court is a little better than 85.

There have been no less than 3 charges of murder and 2 of attempted murder within my district during the year.

Of these one was a charge against Peter Sansebear, a halfbreed, who was alleged to have killed Constantine Godin on the night of November 4, 1910, by hitting him on the head with a stone.

In the course of the hearing before Mr. Justice Stuart on March 3, last, the Crown Prosecutor applied for permission to reduce the charge to one of manslaughter, and, on that charge, after a very brief consultation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. This was a Calgary City Police case with which we had no connection.

By Mr. Justice Simmons, at Red Deer, on May 9, last, John Russell was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, for assault with intent to do bodily harm.

This was a Red Deer Town Police case with which we were not concerned.

Another Red Deer case, which will shortly be tried, is that of A. Kelly who, at about 11.30 p.m. on June 1 last, deliberately shot George Bell, the Chief of the Red Deer Town Police, through the body at short range.

The circumstances briefly were as follows:—

Messrs. H. G. Munroe and W. Grant were walking home together and heard someone shout from behind. They turned around and were confronted by a masked man who pointed a gun in their faces and said ‘Throw up your hands!’

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

They complied forthwith and the stranger relieved Mr. Munroe of what money he had, somewhere about \$2, and was in process of searching Mr. Grant when Chief of Police Bell came along. The assailant deliberately fired two shots into Bell's body and ran away. A man named Kelly had been living in a tent in the neighbouring bush, and near it was found a leather mask and another piece of leather from which the mask had been cut. In the tent itself were found parings of the leather where it had been reduced to make it pliable, and on the morning of June 2 Kelly was located in the bush by some boy scouts and was arrested and committed for trial.

Feeling was so high against Kelly at one time that there was talk of lynching him.

Bell cannot positively identify Kelly as the man who shot him, but Kelly is said to have made some admissions which he subsequently denied.

It is rather doubtful if the court will admit this evidence, and, strange to relate, Bell seems to have recovered from his injuries.

The Tucker Peach Murder.

This was a case which taxed our resources to the utmost. I have never been connected with a case in which it was so difficult to procure evidence, as the sequel will show.

The murdered man himself wrapped up his business in impenetrable mystery. He was known to have a large sum of money—how much no one knew, but it consisted of a large roll of bills. He was scrupulously honest in his dealings and was well liked by his neighbours, who, however, knew very little about him. He was the personification of eccentricity. He would not entrust his money to a Bank, and no one knew where he kept it. I was able to find only one man who ever saw him with a roll of bills in his hand, and that on one occasion in the Dunbow Industrial School where he was making some small payment to the accountant. He was known to have at least one sister in England, but, after weeks of correspondence with English Authorities, I failed to find her. He himself led his neighbours to believe that he was in process of selling his ranch and its belongings to a young Scotchman, and when he disappeared without having gone to bid his old-time neighbours good-bye, they thought it strange and unneighbourly, but put the omission down to eccentricity, and nothing was ever said to the Police about it.

His real name was A. J. Tucker Peach, but he was generally known as 'Old Tucker' and comparatively few people knew that his name was Peach at all. The Postmaster at Gladys and John Fisk were two of the few.

On June 29, 1910, the headless trunk of a man was found in the Bow river where it had been washed by the current against a fallen tree. Part of the body which was out of the water was very much discoloured, and the whole of it was decomposed. a shirt and undershirt were on it, but these gave no clue to its identity. No one was known to be missing and Dr. Nyblett, Coroner, of Macleod, who was called to the spot issued his order for burial. The remains were buried on the river bank by two settlers.

In the month of November following a skull was found under the fallen tree previously mentioned, and near it, half buried in the sand and frozen stiff were a blanket, a cowhide and a piece of rope. The skull had a small clean hole in the centre of the forehead; a few iron grey hairs attached to it; a piece of cotton batting

in one of the ears, and a slight dent, apparently the mark of an injury received many years previously during life time, which extended both ways across the forehead from the centre; some few teeth were also missing.

A few of the settlers in that neighbourhood, on being shown the skull, said from the first that it 'looked like Old Tucker.'

One settler remembered that some 25 years previously 'Old Tucker' had been kicked in the forehead by a horse, and he had bound up his head for him. Another recalled that 'Old Tucker' always wore cotton batting in one or both ears. A third judged from the shape of the skull and the iron grey hairs that it was 'Old Tucker's' cranium that was presented to him.

The skull was sent for examination to Dr. Revell, Provincial Bacteriologist, at Edmonton, an inquest was called for November 29, at Okotoks, and the previously buried body was exhumed.

In the interim we searched high and low for Tucker Peach, of whose disappearance we now learnt for the first time.

A young man was then living on his ranch as caretaker for the young Scotchman who was said to have bought it, Thomas Mitchell Robertson. This latter young man was working as a brakesman on the C.P.R. between Medicine Hat and Calgary.

Robertson had left word with the Postmaster at Gladys to forward any mail matter for Tucker Peach to his Calgary address. On being served with a summons to attend the inquest at Okotoks, Robertson told us that he had bought the Peach ranch of 160 acres for \$26 per acre—half down—half payable in 12 months. He told us also that Peach went first to Carstairs and from there to England, whence he had written about his money. We had Robertson interviewed at various times and places, and on each occasion he told a somewhat different story to what he had previously told. We investigated each story as we received it, to find that it was founded on fiction, but we never said a word to let him think that we regarded him with suspicion.

On the day before the inquest Robertson left Calgary for the South, having stolen \$90 from a fellow boarder, but, instead of leaving the train at Okotoks, he went on to Macleod, where he spent the afternoon in dissipation at a house of ill-fame. Towards evening he became the worse for liquor and said that he had stolen \$75,000 in Alaska, that the police were after him, and that he wanted to catch the Spokane flier that night. The woman of the house communicated with the officer commanding the Mounted Police, and Robertson was taken into custody. The summons to the inquest being found upon him, the Coroner was appealed to, and he issued a warrant under which Robertson was conducted to Okotoks next day.

The first witnesses called established the identity of the dead man to the satisfaction of the jury, and Dr. Revell, who had made a masterly examination of the skull, showed clearly the course which the bullet must have taken after entering the forehead to find an exit at the inner corner of the left eye. Dr. Revell repeated his story to two other juries, who unreservedly accepted his able exposition.

In the afternoon Robertson underwent a lengthy examination, and his story then differed from any of his previous stories. He swore that he had bought two quarter sections from Tucker Peach, being 320 acres at \$26 per acre, which price included 21 horses on the place. The purchase money to the extent of \$5,000, had come to him

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

by Bank draft from Scotland to the Bank of Montréal at Calgary, where he cashed it for notes and gold. He did not remember the respective amounts of each, and so the silly story went on until at last he was informed that Bank of Montreal officials could, and would, be called to contradict his statements in detail, and he was then asked by Inspector Duffus if he had any explanation to offer as to the conflict of evidence between himself and them. His reply was 'Well I guess this isn't the place to say it. I do not wish to say anything further.'

Inspector Duffus who was watching the case for the Mounted Police, and who did it very judgmatically, saw that the psychological moment had arrived—obtained the Coroner's permission to speak to the witness—asked Robertson if he had anything he would like to say to him privately, and, on an affirmative gesture, took him to another part of the house. There, in the presence of witnesses, having given the witness the full caution laid down in the Criminal Code, he wrote down Robertson's confession and asked him to sign it, which he did. The confession briefly set forth that, on the morning of King Edward's funeral, Robertson and one John Fisk had murdered Tucker Peach in his own shack; that they had wrapped the body in the dead man's blanket and cowhide, and, with his own horses and wagon, had driven it into the middle of the Bow river, and there dumped it into the stream.

It was after 10 o'clock that evening before I heard and digested the reports made by Inspector Duffus, and there was no time to lose. John Fisk had recently left the Gladys district and gone to Carbon to the north-east of Calgary, where he had bought a livery stable. We had a detachment at Carbon, but for some reason or other the wires were down and we could not communicate with them quickly enough.

Soon after midnight on November 29, therefore, the most powerful motor that I could hire in Calgary, containing two non-commissioned officers, crept quietly out of the city on it's 75 mile run to Carbon.

The men had positive orders to wait for the opening up of the stable in the morning, and to take Fisk while he was engaged in his daily routine, for he was well known to be a desperate man. The arrest was effected without difficulty, and the motor discharged it's three passengers into Calgary Barracks by 1 p.m. of November 30. Five dollars per hour for thirteen hours paid the motorman's account.

Now that the two perpetrators of the murder were secured, there was obviously only one course to pursue to convict both men, namely: to use Robertson's evidence against Fisk, and Robertson's confession against himself.

Robertson never weakened in the stand he had taken—It was such a relief to him to have disburdened his guilty conscience that he became cheerful, and was not only willing but anxious to give us every assistance in his power.

Inspector Duffus, having been the recipient of his first confidence, was the only person allowed to talk to him, and any conversations were reduced to writing, and taken in the presence of the Provost, for my information.

After I had heard by wire from Sergt. Tucker at Irricana that Fisk was in custody on November 30, Inspector Duffus had an interview with Robertson and the following is what he said—I give it in extenso in order to show how completely a man of weak mind may be dominated by a stronger will.

Thomas Mitchell Robertson states as follows:—'The latter end of January, 1910, I was working down at Bob Begg's at the corner of the Bow and High rivers. One

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

day—I don't remember the date or month—I think it was February last, Jack Fisk drove down with a team and box sleigh to Begg's place.

Mrs. Begg, the two children and I were the only ones there, he sold her a washing machine and a couple of patent fasteners for horse collars he had with him, this was the first time I met Jack Fisk.

About two or three weeks after this Old Man Tucker came down to the river at Mrs. Begg's for water, he said that Jack Fisk's pigs disturbed the water on the top of the hill and he could'nt drink it, he took a barrel of water with him with a team and wagon he had with him.

I rode the range for Begg for about a month looking after his cattle and one day I rode over to Begg's gate at the north-east corner of his place, where I met Jack Fisk chasing his milk cows into Begg's place, I had some conversation with him about some horses, it was then that he told me that Old Man Tucker was getting after him about some horses he (Tucker) had lost, he said Tucker was going to have him run in for stealing them. He said 'I'm scared the old man will get me into trouble' and as he (Tucker) had no friends and no relations and no one to take care of him, he thought it would be a good thing to get him out of the way. I said, 'if you have got his horses the old man is right and you should get into trouble.' He then said to me 'if you will help me get Peach out of the way you can have his land and I will take the horses as I want em.' I didn't say anything to this as I was scared. He then threatened me and said 'if you say anything about this I will put a shot into you.' I said nothing to nobody and rode home to Begg's, and he went on rolling his Fall wheat. I used to meet him nearly every morning after this when I was riding, he would ask me what I thought of it, and if I had said anything to anyone. We discussed the thing on and off for about two months, until the last Saturday in April, 1910. I think it was Saturday when I came to Calgary about my job on the C.P.R. I stayed at the King Edward while at Calgary. Begg was in town and stopped at the Dominion I think. The two of us went home on Monday—this would be the beginning of May.

That afternoon the team I was working got up in a bunch and got away from me, Mrs. Begg sent me on the top to look for them, while I was up on the hill I met Fisk when he began talking about getting rid of old Peach, and said then if I helped I could have the land and he would take the horses, he was to take them at any time he wanted them. I then agreed to help him.

Two weeks after this I went into Calgary and started working on the C.P.R. as brakesman, I made a couple of trips and went out to Fisk's place the following Wednesday. Before going out to Fisk's I hired a rig from Frank Pashak, who runs a store at DeWinton. I told Pashak that I was going to drive to Tucker Peach's. When I got to Fisk's place he sent me to Tucker's shack about three or four hundred yards away. This was Thursday afternoon. I helped to clean his grain that afternoon and talked to him about selling his place and horses, he made out a memorandum on a sheet of paper, which is now at Medicine Hat in my box, the memorandum showed what he wanted for the horses, land, &c. I went back to Fisk's that night and slept there. Fisk and I agreed that night that we would kill Tucker Peach the next morning, he was to fire the first shot and I was to fire the second.

He wanted me to fire the first one but I wouldn't.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The next morning, Friday, the day of King Edward's funeral, about 6 o'clock, Fisk and I went to Peach's shack and tried to look in the window. We couldn't see anything as it was covered over with a tent. I knocked at his door and the old man called 'who is there' I said I was there, telling him my name. He opened the door. He had his drawers and shirt on, he sat down on his bed, which was on the floor and started to put on his trousers. Fisk then fired a shot at Peach with a revolver, blood started to trickle down his face, at the same time he fell back. Fisk handed the revolver to me and told me to do the same. I took the revolver, pointed it at Peach and fired. I don't know whether I hit him or not, I was so excited, but I guess I did, Peach never spoke, he was dead after the shots. We both came out of the shack and looked around to see if anyone was there. There was no one in sight. We then hitched up Tucker's team and drove up to the door, rolled the body in some blankets and drove it down to the Bow river to Tucker's lower place. We drove into the river along the west fence or west side of his property and dumped the body into it. The blankets and cow robe which we rolled him into were tied around him. The river at this point runs east.

From what I heard the body was found about a quarter of a mile from where we dumped it.

After this I came into town but stayed at the Dunbow School Saturday night, I told some of them there that I had bought the place. The team I took in were Peach's, I sold them to the Alberta barn for \$200 and put the money in the savings Bank of Montreal, I was to give Fisk any money that he needed. I gave him two payments, one of \$50 and one of \$30, the amounts show in my pass book in Medicine Hat.

I went back to the ranch in about two weeks. I saw Earny Adams there and he told me that Fisk had been looking after the horses, and that four two year old horses were missing. Adams told me he thought Fisk had stolen them. I didn't say anything. Shortly after this the body was found—Fisk I think was living on his place, but shortly after this left for Carbon. Shortly before the body was found I brought one of Peach's horses to town and traded it for one belonging to Mr. Gilmore, the plumber, of 827, 5th Avenue, west. I sold the horse I got from him to a grocer, who has a store east of the post office, for \$18; the grocer is just east of the Queen's Hotel. I gave him a bill of sale. I sold a stud about two weeks ago. My cousin sold it for me. My cousin is E. Davis and is looking after the place for me, he knows nothing about this affair.

Fisk threw the revolver we shot Peach with into the middle of the river. When I speak of Tucker I mean Tucker Peach.

(Sgd.) THOMAS M. ROBERTSON.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR W. DUFFUS, INSP.

WITNESS:—

(Sgd.) F. J. BASSON, Cpl.

Calgary, November 30, 1910.

Our next steps were to obtain some corroboration of Robertson's story.

I sent him with Inspector Duffus and others in a motor to try to find the revolver with which the murder had been committed. The days were short, and the distance

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

from here was about 25 miles, and nothing but a motor could cover the ground. Slush ice was found to be running down the river, the water was up to a man's middle and cold. Robertson could not tell within a hundred yards where the pistol had been thrown into the river, and the party returned to Calgary, without having accomplished anything in the way of corroboration.

It was, of course, incumbent upon us to corroborate Robertson's story, as the story of an accomplice so far as we could, but for the information of my confrères, who may be confronted with similar cases, I think it worth while to reproduce for their benefit the dictum of the Lord Chief Justice of England upon this matter. It formed the subject of a conversation between the President of the Parnell Commission and Sir Henry James on November 13, 1889, and I quote the conversation as reported in the 'Weekly Times' of November 15, 1889; I cut out this extract at the time it appeared and pasted it in my Text book. It read as follows:—

Sir HENRY JAMES:—‘I submit to you that even if there were no corroboration of Manion's testimony his evidence should not be struck out on the ground that this principle of law which requires corroboration of the evidence of an accomplice does not apply in this case.’

The PRESIDENT:—‘I rather regard it as a doctrine of expediency and prudence than a principle of law. Juries are strongly recommended not to act upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, but it has never been a rule of law. I may add that the corroboration required is only of the surrounding circumstances so as to lead up to a general presumption as to the truth of the evidence. *It would be an absurdity* to say (the italics are mine) that no evidence of an accomplice can be received unless corroborated by other independent testimony, because then there would be no need of an accomplice's evidence.’

In order to test the accuracy of Robertson's statement the services of Dr. Revell were again called in.

He spent several hours with the evil-smelling corpse and the thoroughness of his examination was manifested when he reported:—‘In the left side of the body about midway between the front and the back, and just over the 8th rib, there was a 32 calibre bullet embedded. In the shirts that were on the body when found there are holes corresponding in situation to the situation of the bullet.’ Adhering to the bullet he found minute particles of the underclothing through which it had passed, and a single red fibre from the blanket where it had passed through a stripe. From the position of the bullet the doctor was inclined to think that it was a ricoche, and a visit was paid to the Tucker Peach shack for further examination. We had already examined this shack once and found that it had been thoroughly ransacked, evidently in search for the money (variously estimated at from \$1,200 to \$1,500), which the dead man was known to have possessed. On this second visit, Dr. Revell and his associate non-commissioned officer found an indentation in the floor close under the bed which accounted for the upward turn of the bullet. The bed itself consisted of nothing more than a few gunny sacks filled with hay. We tried in vain to account for the dead man's money—the person who could have told us about it rigidly held his peace until after John Fisk had been convicted. He then permitted himself to say that on August 25, 1910, he had met Fisk at DeWinton, and had had supper with him at the Minto House. He saw Fisk pay for a twenty-five cent supper with a ten dollar bill, which he drew from a large roll of bills which he had in his hand. He

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

was surprised to see so much money as Fisk was generally impecunious. This information did not come to my knowledge until last April, and was given in evidence against Robertson, as it was advisable that the Department of Justice should know it.

That incident is a fair sample of the difficulty we experienced in collecting evidence. John Fisk seemed to have terrorized the entire neighbourhood. It was no uncommon thing to hear a witness say 'If Fisk gets off I shall have to quit the country.'

It was some time before I could obtain corroboration of Robertson's story as to the conveying of the body to the river, but it presently transpired that a settler named Robert Jones, who lived between Tucker Peach and the river, with an Indian boy, was working at a fence on his quarter section when the funeral procession passed. Both he and the boy recognized the Tucker Peach team and wagon, saw John Fisk, in a Khaki coloured shirt, driving on the front seat, with a person whom they took to be Robertson in the rear part of the wagon.

A bitter controversy raged over this testimony and desperate attempts were made by the defence to shake it. One witness went the length of deposing on oath that, on a particular Sunday after Church service, he had a conversation with Robert Jones who told him that he had not seen the team and wagon on the road to the river.

This evidence was offset by Constable Crane who swore that on the Sunday in question he spent the forenoon with Robert Jones and that Jones did not go to church at all. It came out later, after Fisk had been hanged, that another settler and his daughter saw the team and wagon as prescribed by Jones and the Indian boy but refrained from saying a word about it for fear of Fisk's vengeance. Both father and daughter had given valuable testimony but suppressed this important little item. After sentence of death had been carried out, as I have said, the father met a jurymen at High River and said 'Your conscience may be quite clear about the verdict you gave—John Fisk was guilty all right.' He then in the roundabout way affected by the denizens of the Western States intimated that he and his daughter had seen the outfit, and what Jones and the boy had said was true.

Robertson was mistaken in telling us that the murder was committed on the day of the late King's funeral.

It doubtless would have taken place on that day but for the circumstance that, when Fisk looked round in the morning, he saw Ernest Adams, Tucker Peach's nearest neighbour, moving about on a hill which commanded a view of Peach's house, and his attention would doubtless have been attracted by any shots fired then.

That afternoon Robertson spent with Tucker Peach, at Fisk's suggestion. He helped him fan some barley which he had contracted to sell for seed, and to fan which the old man had borrowed Adam's fanning mill. In the course of the afternoon a hired man arrived with team and wagon to fetch the barley for the purchaser, and waited while the fanning was completed by Peach and Robertson. Adams had deposed that his fanning mill was returned to him by Peach at dinner time, (mid-day), whereas Robertson had said that it was not returned until the evening. The advent of the teamster in the afternoon settled this question in Robertson's favour. He also learnt from Tucker Peach himself that he was making arrangements to sell his place to the young man who was then helping him.

2 GEORGE V., A. 19

The trial of John Fisk beginning on February 21, lasted for 10 days, and witnesses were examined.

The verdict was 'Guilty—with a recommendation to mercy.' This was to solve the susceptibilities of a juryman who was not in favour of Capital punishment, and who required that concession. Fisk was executed in the prison yard here on June 27 last.

Robertson's trial began on May 16 and continued for 4 days—43 witnesses being examined for the Crown and 6 for the defence. He was found guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy, and personally I was glad when his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He is certainly not a desirable young man to have at large.

The prosecutions of the horse thieving fraternity have been fairly successful during the past year.

Out of 17 cases, there have been 12 convictions, with three cases to be heard at the forthcoming court.

I frequently have occasion to tell my clients that the country is so large and our numbers are so few that we are expected to do a great deal more than it is possible for us to do. The following is a case in point:—

Gleichen is about 55 miles from Calgary, and we have a detachment there consisting of 2 men with 2 saddle and 2 team horses.

On the morning of October 14, 1910, I received a telegram as follows:—

'Stolen from my barn last night, October 13, 1910, 2 mares, bay and grey, also 2 saddles, kindly inform your stations.

(Sgd.) J. ROUECHE.

About the same time a telephone message was received giving descriptions of the supposed thieves, and saying that the horses had been tracked east for 2½ miles and that the trail was then lost. Telegrams were at once despatched to the divisional detachments at Bassano, Strathmore, Berry Creek, Okotoks and High River, and to the officers commanding at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod and Battleford.

It happened that at that date Corporal Tabuteau, who was in charge of the detachment at Gleichen, was absent on a few days leave, and the constable was busy serving a large sheaf of criminal subpoenas in the neighbouring district for the then approaching session of the Supreme Court. There was thus no member of the Mounted Police available to follow the thieves. I had neither men nor horses to send from here, and if I had had them, they would, on reaching Gleichen, have been at least 36 hours behind the thieves.

It transpired that Mr. Roueche, an immigrant Mormon from the United States, had given permission to two men named William Watson and Arthur Bolt to sleep in his stable on the nights of October 11 and 12. They had been doing some work for him, and on the 13th went into Gleichen to get their cheques cashed. That evening they returned to the stable and stole the two mares with two saddles. They had thus a long night's start before ever the theft was known. Watson is a 'hard-looking citizen,' whereas the other is a good-looking boy, then about 17 years of age, as he told me.

He feared that Watson had designs upon him, as he would not let him out of his sight, and had on several occasions threatened him with his revolver.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Mr. Roueche had himself and some grown up sons, and any two of them could have started in pursuit of the thieves. They followed the trail eastward for about 2½ miles and then contented themselves with wishing that Tabuteau would come back! It is a very simple matter for a man who knows the country to make his way from point to point, avoiding police detachments and posts. That is exactly what Watson did. He and his companion rode to Columbia Falls in Montana and sold the stolen horses for \$250. We next heard of them when Corporal Tatubeau received a letter from Grand Forks, North Dakota, viz:—

November 5, 1910.

Chief of Detectives,
Alberta, Canada.

We have arrested two men last night or rather this morning for a gun play, and we put the younger one who is 18 years old in the sweat box—and he told us they stole a team of horses, seven miles from Gleichen from a farmer who they helped to thresh for. They were a team of mares, one grey and one dark bay, about October 15, and rode them to Columbia Falls, Mont., and sold them for \$250. I can tell you later who to. Answer by wire. We are holding the parties here.

Sgd. J. W. LAW, *Chief*
by JOHN SULLIVAN, *Captain*.

Extradition proceedings were initiated at once and the men were brought here for trial.

The boy was admitted as King's evidence and the charge against him was withdrawn with the Attorney General's consent. Watson was on December 7, 1910, sentenced by Mr. Justice Stuart to three years hard labour in the penitentiary.

Mr. Roueche of course could only recover his horses by arranging with the man who had bought them in Montana, and because he had to do that he thought he was very badly treated by the police, notwithstanding his own contributory negligence.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been only eight cases of prairie fire reported during the year, and they were all disposed of by the courts, the originator in each case being convicted and fined. Insufficient fireguards when clearing land were mostly the cause of the fires, which in no instance did any particular damage.

The wet season is undoubtedly to be thanked for the lack of fires during the past autumn.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL,
CALGARY, October 1, 1911.

The Officer Commanding, 'E' Division,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Calgary, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Guard Room for the year ending September 30, 1911.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard room and female jail during the past year has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints.

A female lunatic, Sarah M. Murray, died in the female jail on March 27, 1911, where she was under observation. Dr. Sanson, Coroner, ordered a post-mortem examination to ascertain the cause of death, which was found to be general peritonitis. No inquest was held.

The guard room, female jail and outbuildings are in first class repair; the female jail and the whole of the guard room, except the new wing, was painted and kalsomined during the summer.

The new wing of the guard room, which was in course of construction at the time last year's annual report was rendered, was completed last fall, and gave us an additional 20 cells, making a total of 40 cells in the guard room and 8 in the female jail, besides the hospital ward. An electric fan was also installed in the new wing, and also one in the female jail. These fans are a great boon as ventilators, especially during the winter months when it becomes necessary to keep everything closed.

The Provincial jail, at Lethbridge, which was opened this summer, now receives all prisoners from this province who are sentenced to terms for more than one month and less than two years. Twelve prisoners who were undergoing sentences here were transferred there at the end of July last by an Order in Council, and others have been sent there on several occasions since. This greatly reduced our number of sentenced prisoners.

At present we have ample accommodation, but during the summer we were very much over-crowded, at one time as many as 96 prisoners being confined in the 48 cells in the guard room and female jail.

The number of lunatics admitted during the year was 74, this being an increase of 18 from the previous year.

Prisoner Albert T. Allen who was undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment for supplying liquor to Indians became violently insane and was taken to Ponoka Asylum on July 4, 1911.

Two prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, Arthur C. Pontifex on August 1, 1911, and Edward B. Keegan on April 7, 1911.

Prisoner Christopher Haake, who was serving six month's sentence here for theft, was taken back to the Manitoba penitentiary to complete his sentence there, he having been out on ticket-of-leave, which was forfeited.

Prisoner John Fisk who was sentenced to death for the murder of one Tucker Peach on March 3, 1911, was hanged in the guard room yard on June 27, 1911.

Prisoner Thomas M. Robertson, who was also sentenced to death on the same charge on May 20, 1911, and afterwards commuted to life imprisonment, was taken to Edmonton penitentiary on July 15, 1911.

Boy, Norman McPherson was sentenced to two years at Portage la Prairie Industrial School by Judge Carpenter on January 27, 1911, for housebreaking and theft.

Boy, George M. Dodd, who escaped from the Children's Shelter at Edmonton was taken to the Portage la Prairie Industrial School on February 27, 1911, by order of R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of neglected children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Boy, Redvers Tomlinson, who escaped from the Children's Aid Society's Home in Calgary, was taken to Portage la Prairie Industrial School by order of R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of neglected children.

Boy, Leonard Cartwright, was sent to Portage la Prairie Industrial School for an indefinite term by R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of neglected children.

Boy, Earl Marshall, was taken to Portage la Prairie industrial school on August 3, 1911, having been sentenced to three years by Judge Winter at Calgary.

A new automatic fire alarm was installed, which connects the guard room with all the seven fire stations in the city.

Attached are guard-room statistics for the division for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) F. J. BASSON, *Sergt.*

Provost.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Males—		Females—	
Whites.. . . .	558	Whites.. . . .	45
Halfbreeds.. . . .	34	Halfbreeds.. . . .	13
Indians.. . . .	47	Indians.. . . .	10
Negroes.. . . .	12	Negress	7
Japanese.. . . .	2	Lunatics.. . . .	20
Boys.. . . .	6		
Lunatics.. . . .	54		
Total.. . . .	713	Total.. . . .	95

Number of prisoners in guard-room October 1, 1910.. . . . 53

Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1911.. . . . 34

Daily average.. . . . 64

Maximum number, June 15, 16 and 17, 1911.. . . . 96

Minimum number, September 22, 1911.. . . . 33

Serving sentence.. . . . 15

Awaiting trial.. . . . 16

Under observation, awaiting order of Attorney General.. . . . 3

LUNATICS.

Number received in guard-room.. . . . 74

Males.. . . . 54

Females.. . . . 20

Disposal of Lunatics.

Males—		Females—	
To Brandon Asylum.. . . .	15	To Brandon Asylum.. . . .	10
To Ponoka Asylum.. . . .	12	To Ponoka Asylum.. . . .	2
Discharged as sane.. . . .	20	Died in Female Gaol.. . . .	1
Discharged to relatives.. . . .	2	Deported.. . . .	1
To Medicine Hat Hospital.. . . .	1	Discharged as sane.. . . .	3
Deported.. . . .	2	Discharged to relatives.. . . .	2
Under observation.. . . .	2	Under observation.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	54	Total.. . . .	20

LIST of Prisoners who have Undergone, or are Undergoing, Sentences from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk.....	65		27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vagrancy.....	105		26 $\frac{5}{11}$
Stealing railway ride.....	40	1	10 $\frac{3}{10}$
Theft.....	82	2	24 $\frac{1}{11}$
Assault.....	17	2	41 $\frac{5}{7}$
Fighting.....	4	3	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
False pretenses.....	5	2	10 $\frac{1}{5}$
Uttering worthless cheques.....	4	5	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pointing firearms.....	1		28
Attempt to have carnal knowledge.....	1	12	
Liquor to interdicted person.....	1	2	
Drunk while interdicted.....	3	1	
Assault on peace officer.....	5	1	7
Indecent assault.....	1	2	
Breach of contract.....	14		23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Attempted murder.....	2	6	
Burglary.....	1	4	
Murder.....	2	1 hanged, 1 life imp.	
Keeper of disorderly house.....	1	12	
Damage to property.....	1	1	
Housebreaking.....	1	6	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	2	
Selling liquor without a license.....	1	9	
Obscene language.....	1	2	
Trespass.....	1		7
Robbery with violence.....	1	6	
Females—			
Drunk.....	8		15 $\frac{1}{8}$
Vagrancy.....	11	1	8 $\frac{2}{11}$
Keeper of disorderly house.....	3	2	
Prostitution.....	3	1	4
Forgery.....	1	3	
Causing disturbance.....	1	1	
Theft.....	2	2	15
Assault.....	1	1	
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Drunk.....	26	1	18 $\frac{4}{25}$
Supplying intoxicants to Indians.....	9	2	
Counselling Indians to obtain intoxicants.....	1	1	
Females—			
Drunk.....	6	1	11
Supplying intoxicants to Indians.....	1	1	

The daily average of prisoners in our charge is 64, being 10 more than last year. According to present arrangements any convicted prisoners sentenced to more than 30 days imprisonment are sent to the new provincial jail at Lethbridge.

STATE OF INDIANS.

We have had to deal with 87 drunken Indians—just ten more than last year, and twenty-two convictions have been obtained for supplying them with liquor.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Stations.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	2	3	.....	14	3	24	17
Banff	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Bankhead	1	.....	1	.....
Bassano.....	1	.....	1	2	1
Berry Creek.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	5
Brooks.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Canmore.....	2	.....	2	1
Carbon.....	2	.....	2	2
Cochrane.....	1	.....	1	1
Gleichen.....	2	2	4	4
High River	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Innisfail.....	1	.....	1	1
Okotoks.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Olds	1	.....	1	1
Red Deer..	1	.....	1	1
Strathmore.....	1	.....	1	1
Trochu.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	4
Irricana.....	1	.....	1	1
Total.....	1	1	2	7	3	30	6	50	46

It was found necessary to open a detachment at Brooks, and the people of Acme have been asking for a constable to be stationed there. The only way, under present conditions, in which this request can be complied with, would be by withdrawing the constable from Red Deer, where there are municipal police.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

We have had no time for drill. The death watch on two condemned prisoners during several weeks kept us busy. Especially during the absence of the Coronation Contingent. Revolver practice has been carried out as usual.

HEALTH

The health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

On October 1, 1910, there were 49 horses in the division and since then we have received 2 remounts and one transferred from Regina.

Three horses were cast and sold, two more transferred to other divisions, and one, Reg. No. 396, died from blood poisoning, leaving a total of 46 at the present time.

I think we shall require 6 saddle and 4 team horses in the near future.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

TRANSPORT.

Two platform spring wagons and one double buckboard have been recently received.

Two light lumber wagons are now required, one for Gleichen detachment and one to replace a wagon in use here.

HARNESS.

We are in want of one set of 4 horse light harness, to replace a set now in use, part of which has been condemned.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The mines at Bankhead and Canmore have been out of operation for several months owing to a strike of the miners, but there has been no disorder.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, ALTA., October 1, 1911.

The Commissioner,

R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'N' division.

The district over which the division has supervision is a very large one, covering an area of some 620,000 square miles and extending north over 2,000 miles to the 70th parallel of latitude and $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees within the Arctic Circle. The southern portion, from the Athabaska river to Great Slave lake and west to the Rockies, is an agricultural country; north of this, except to a very limited extent, farming is out of the question, although potatoes and garden products have been grown at Fort Good Hope, 1,600 miles north of Athabaska Landing.

It will be my sad duty to record in this report the death of five members of my division (one an ex-constable a few months out of the force), all in the far north. Four occurred under circumstances which disclose one of the most trying episodes in the history of the R. N. W. M. Police, and the news of which sent a thrill of sorrow, mixed with pride, throughout the entire force.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district from an agricultural and business point of view is one of great development and progress. The stream of settlement into the country round about Athabaska Landing and to the Upper Peace river and Grande Prairie has continued to a much larger extent during the year. With the influx of settlement traders have followed and a general air of prosperity prevails, with very optimistic hopes for the future. The homestead entries at Athabaska Landing for the first three months of this year exceeded the entire number for 1909, and for the past months the entries are upwards of 175 in excess of those received during the whole of 1910. The homestead entries at Lesser Slave lake and Grande Prairie have increased at an even greater rate, at the latter place, the first day the Land Office opened there, 75 entries were received.

As regards weather conditions the winter of 1910-11 was one of the coldest known, the thermometer at different times in January and February registering over 60 degrees below zero at Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave lake and Fort Vermilion. In the far north the same months were cold, but the thermometer did not go as low, 58 degrees below being the severest at Fort Macpherson and 40 degrees at Herschell island. Forty below on the coast, however, would be much more trying than 60 degrees below inland. It is interesting to note that the Athabaska river and the Mackenzie river, 1,800 miles further north, froze over within 4 days of each other, the former on the 8th and the latter on the 4th of November. The ice left the Athabaska on the 22nd of April and the Mackenzie on May 13th. The past summer has been an unusually wet one which made travelling on the trails very difficult and prevented the crops in many instances from ripening. In

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

spite of these drawbacks, oats, which are the main crop at present, have turned out well and the loss due to the frost catching them is not great. On Grande Prairie and the Upper Peace river a half crop is reported, and at Peace River crossing and settlements about there they claim forty bushels to the acre of spring wheat, and a good average crop of oats. In the low-lying land about Lesser Slave lake the wet weather and early frosts have affected the yield much more than at other places. In marked contrast to the wet season of the southern part of my district, the country from Great Slave lake north has experienced a summer without practically a drop of rain, the consequence being that the gardens, which contribute so much to the otherwise strenuous diet of people living in these northern latitudes, have been a total failure.

It was generally expected that the railway would reach Athabaska Landing in November, but the contractors have met with so many set-backs, due to the weather, shortage of labour and lately, sickness amongst their horses, that it is extremely doubtful when the work will be completed.

As a consequence of the coming of the railway the town of Athabaska Landing has experienced quite a boom in real estate, and the prices for lots in the townsite and for land adjoining have become very high, lots that sold for \$300 last year are now changing hands at \$3,000, and land within a mile has been sold for \$175 per acre. A great deal of building is going on and every one predicts an important future for the place on account of its many natural advantages, and its situation making it the distributing point for the vast country to the north. Like many other new towns in the west some speculators have taken advantage of the situation and put lots on the market which are a mile and a half from the town and never likely to be of any value. These lots are sold to parties in distant parts of Canada and elsewhere. Apparently such transactions, as long as only misleading and not absolutely false representations are made, are legal, yet undoubtedly people are cheated and deceived. I am strongly of opinion that some special legislation should be introduced to prevent this prevalent form of real estate dealing the result of which, in addition to causing loss to many who cannot afford it, must be detrimental to the whole country.

A good deal of hardship and loss of money has been caused to settlers going to Grande Prairie by the much advertised Edson-Grande Prairie trail. This road is practically impassable and it is doubtful if it ever can be made of any use. Many settlers after journeying all the way to Edson have had to turn back and come this way, complaining bitterly of the expense and time lost. In winter time it may be travelled, but lack of hay and stopping places will make it very difficult and will result in disaster unless those travelling it are thoroughly warned of what they have to expect. Without doubt the proper route both winter and summer for settlers bound for Grande Prairie and the Upper Peace river is via Athabaska Landing and Lesser Slave lake; it is about 100 miles longer, but has the advantage of being an old-travelled road along which forage and provisions can be obtained, at no time is one out of reach of assistance, and there are good stopping-places in winter.

Very little progress has been made over last year in the development of the mineral resources of the country. Three companies are boring for oil near Fort McMurray but I cannot ascertain that they have met with much success. No work is being done in connection with the tar sands although very favourable reports have been made as to their value for asphalt and street paving, probably the lack of transportation facilities is the reason of the delay.

From the Mackenzie river sub-district I have reports of a few prospectors in different parts, but of no success. A Mr. D. F. McRae, however, who went down the Mackenzie in 1910 and went out the same year, has returned again with a party and well equipped outfit, consisting of a powerful gasoline launch, three scows with provisions, two horses, &c. He and one of the other members, have their wives with

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

them, they are wintering near the mouth of the Herschell river. The fact of his having gone back in this manner would indicate that he has made a discovery of some kind, the nature of which has not been disclosed, as the whole party are very reticent. The fur trade, therefore still continues to be the only industry north of Fort Smith and unless a big mineral discovery is made will continue to be so; as mentioned further on the past year's fur catch has been good.

The whaling industry in the Arctic is entirely in the hands of American companies and has been very profitable. No ships were at Herschell island last winter but three were expected to arrive this summer.

Deaths of Inspector Fitzgerald and his party of three on the Dawson Patrol and of Sergeant Selig at Herschell Island:—

The sad occurrence which resulted in the deaths of Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald, Regt. No. 4346 Constable R. O'H. Taylor, Regt. No. 4582 Constable G. F. Kinney and Ex-Constable S. Carter (who had taken his discharge to pension a few weeks previous) has already been reported on, and a supplementary Blue Book on the subject published.

As they were members of 'N' division it is unnecessary to state that nowhere was their loss more keenly felt than it was by their comrades in this northern district. Knowing Inspector Fitzgerald as we did and those who accompanied him, it is still difficult for us to realize that such a terrible disaster could have overtaken them. Further information received from Inspector Beyts, who held an enquiry in July on his arrival at Fort Macpherson, leaves no doubt that the primary cause of the calamity was the lack of a competent guide and insufficient supplies. From Inspector Fitzgerald's diary and from preparations and plans that he made before starting we gather that he had the idea of making a fast trip, and with that object in view cut down his supply of provisions. He had lived and travelled in the north for so many years that the journey ahead of him had no unusual dangers, with a rough map drawn for him by Mr. H. Darrell, who had often travelled the trail, and Ex-Constable Carter, who had been over the route once, but a man who had much experience and served with him several years, he had absolute faith in his ability to make the trip, and in my opinion he had every reason for it. From the start, however, everything was against him, the weather was the worst experienced for years, his first entry in his diary states 'the going very heavy in some places,' and day after day we have such entries 'snowing, heavy going,' 'had to break through three feet of snow,' 'lots of trouble with open water,' 'had to camp at noon owing to intense cold,' &c., &c. Under these conditions we find that instead of making the fast trip he expected he took much longer than usual in reaching Little Wind river, and that when he finally decided to turn back they were all suffering from fatigue and frost-bites, and the dogs were nearly done for. On the terrible struggle to return ill-fortune still pursued them, on nearly all former trips Indians had been met, they saw none, and in addition to hunger and cold they were continually getting wet owing to the unusual amount of overflow and open water on the rivers in spite of the intense cold. It would appear that Inspector Fitzgerald and Carter were delayed by one or both of the other members of the party, but this cannot be attributed to their unfitness to undertake so strenuous a journey, but to accident or sickness which might occur to the hardiest under such conditions. The diary shows that on January 24, Constable Taylor got into the water up to his waist and the cold was intense, and on the 28th Taylor was sick but travelled all day, no mention whatever is made of Constable Kinney's health being different to the rest of the party.

Constable Taylor, though lately transferred to the Mackenzie river sub-district, had been on the force nearly six years, previous to this he had been at sea, was used to hardships and well fitted for the journey.

Constable Kinney had served over three and a half years practically all the time at Fort Macpherson and Herschell island and had an excellent reputation as a traveller in the north. Inspector Fitzgerald in his report of December 14, 1910, says of Cons-

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

table Kinney, 'he is a good hard worker and I could not wish for a better man on the trail,' again in his report of December 7, 1910, on the winter patrol from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson made just prior to his start for Dawson, he says 'Constable Kinney is all that can be desired on the trail, young, smart, handy and a willing worker.'

The failure to take a guide was, in the light of after events, a fatal mistake, but apart from that the whole party did all that man could do to carry out their duty and when they reluctantly had to turn back the most vivid imagination can only partially realize the desperate struggle that ensued. The simple diary which is all that is left to tell the tale makes no mention of despair or faintheartedness on the part of any. Inspector Fitzgerald has no complaint and at the end we have the mute evidence, found by Corporal Dempster, which shows that he was the last to succumb but before doing so he carefully drew his dead companion Carter 10 or 15 feet from the fire, crossed his hands on his breast and covered his face with a handkerchief. It was after this, probably, he wrote his brief will with a charred stick from the fire, and lay down to die. Thoughtful of others and attentive to duty to the last, let us hope that Inspector Fitzgerald died comforted with the thought that he had done all that was to be done, and mortal man could do no more.

The Mackenzie River sub-district, besides the loss of the Dawson patrol, has another death to record, that of Regt. No. 3948, Sergt. S. E. A. Selig, at Herschell island, on January 30, 1911. On March 10 Corporal Somers, at Fort Macpherson, received word through the Hudson's Bay Company at Arctic Red river that a native had come in and reported the death of Sergt. Selig, in January. This was followed a few days after by the news of the fate of Inspector Fitzgerald's party. Such an accumulation of news of death and disaster must have been a great shock to the three surviving members of the sub-district in their isolated and distant detachments. Corporal Somers, who was left in charge, and upon whom all responsibility devolved, acted with commendable precision. His conduct under the trying circumstances I wish to bring to your favourable notice. Immediately after the funeral and the departure of Corporal Dempster's relief party with his reports, Corporal Somers set out from Fort Macpherson for Herschell island, arriving there on the 13th April, taking ten days on the journey. He found from Constable Wissenden, the only one remaining in this detachment, that Sergt. Selig had commenced to complain of pains in the stomach about the middle of December, and from that time on getting worse. On January 18, he took to his bed and began to complain of pains in his chest and his left leg started to swell. Const. Wissenden did what he could, but without avail. On January 26 Sergt. Selig became delirious at times. On the night of January 29, Const. Wissenden reports, 'I went into Sergt. Selig's room, before going to bed, to see if he was alright; he did not need anything and said that he was feeling about the same, so I went to bed. When I got up in the morning I went in to see how Sergt. Selig was. From the position in which he was lying, I at first thought him asleep, but on looking closer I found that he was dead.' With the assistance of the natives he made a coffin and had the body placed in a vacant store-house to await the return, as he expected, of Inspector Fitzgerald. The funeral took place on April 16, the service being read by Mr. Fry, of the Church of England Mission, who had accompanied Corporal Somers from Escape reef for the purpose. Sergt. Selig was very much liked by the Esquimaux and every native on the island followed behind the dog sleigh bearing the coffin to the burial ground.

Sergt. Selig was one of the best N.C.O.'s in the Force; he had served upwards of eight years, three of which were in the north. His death is a distinct loss to the Force and is much regretted by all. Inspector Fitzgerald, in his report on the Mackenzie River sub-district, dated December 14, 1910, thus speaks of him: 'Sergt. Selig, S.E.A., is a most efficient N.C.O., and has done excellent work in the north.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Since he has been in this country he has been on every patrol, both summer and winter. He is a most capable man for any kind of work in the northern country. I beg to bring him to your favourable notice.

Const. Wissenden's position at Herschell island all winter was a peculiarly lonely and anxious one, no whalers wintered there as has been customary for many years past, and he reports he did not see a white man between the 20th November, 1910, and the 1st March, 1911.

CRIME.

Very little crime of a serious nature is recorded during the year. I make brief mention of those which could be so described further on. An increase was shown in 1910 over that of 1909, and from the following table a similar increase appears this year. That crime keeps pace with the settlement of the country is abundantly proved by the criminal records in the west for the past decade:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Cases entered..	78	117	174
Convictions..	57	97	145
Dismissals and withdrawals..	19	19	29
Awaiting trial..	2	1	0

CASE OF RAPE AT GRANDE PRAIRIE.

This was mentioned in my last report as awaiting trial. The accused was committed to the detachment at Lesser Slave lake on August 16, 1910, and was taken for trial at Edmonton on October 18, 1910, a time of year just before the freeze-up when travelling in this country is avoided as much as possible. The charge was not proven, and the accused acquitted. The expense of bringing witnesses from Grande Prairie to Edmonton was large and it is mainly on account of this and the great inconvenience caused to every one connected with the matter that I mention it. The time has now come when at least one sitting of the Supreme Court should be held in this northern part of Alberta and at some central point, such as Peace River crossing. The country is much farther advanced than was the Northwest Territories 25 years ago, when regular sittings were held in all parts and under conditions of travel and distances worse than pertain here.

Cattle killing.—At Grande Prairie in September, 1910, Corporal Clay arrested one A. G. Traux for killing one and wounding another of his neighbour's horses. He was committed for trial and admitted to bail, the trial not taking place until June 19, 1911, when the District Court Judge turned up and sentenced him to two months imprisonment.

Another case at Grande Prairie was that of Endore Germain for shooting a mare. He was committed on March 1, 1911, and remained in custody until June 19, when he was sentenced to two months imprisonment. In awarding sentence account was taken of the length of time he had been imprisoned before being brought to trial. Had not the two above elected for a speedy trial, the cases would have gone to Edmonton and I believe we would almost have found it impossible to get the witnesses to go there.

Theft of Registered Mail.—In January the P.O. Inspector at Edmonton reported the theft of two letters from the mail bag between Lac la Biche and Saddle lake. The mails are carried in this district by half-breeds and owing to the time which had elapsed and the careless manner in which the mail was carried we have been unable, up to the present, to fasten the offence on any one. I have had two special trips made

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

to Lac la Biche in connection with this and members of 'G' division have been engaged upon it in the district around Saddle lake. This case does not appear in the summary of crime.

Indecent assault.—Alfred Attilaw, an Indian, in May, 1911, near Port Vermilion assaulted an Indian woman in the bush, she reported the matter at once to her husband and the tribe, but they kept the matter quiet until June 20, when it was reported to Dr. Donald, Indian Agent. Attilaw was committed on June 23, and on the 26th he elected to be tried by the District Court Judge, who happened to be there and was sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Murder and suicide.—This is a tragedy due to the loneliness, and distance from assistance, in which trappers and prospectors often find themselves in the far north. W. S. Oliver and Pete Melland, two men well-known about Athabaska Landing, went down the Mackenzie in 1910 to hunt and prospect. They built a shack on Salt river, 100 miles from Fort Wrigley. Inspector Beyts in passing Wrigley in July en route to Fort Macpherson received word that Indians had found these men lying dead in their cabin. He had the steamer *Mackenzie River* stop there to permit an investigation which showed that Oliver had evidently shot Melland and then poisoned himself, as a result of a quarrel. The murder must have taken place about May 15, as a calendar on the wall was carefully marked off to that date. The bodies when found were very much decomposed and their burial by the police was a gruesome job. A funeral service was held by Bishop Holmes and Archdeacon Lucas. From the following confession left by Oliver one can form an idea of the feeling between the two men immediately preceding the tragedy:—

"W. S. Oliver. Cruel treatment drove me to kill Pete. Everything is wrong. He never paid one cent. Ship everything out. Pay George Walker \$10. I have been sick a long time. I am not crazy but simply goaded to death. He thought I had more money than I had and tried to find it. I tried to get him to go after medicine but could not. He wanted me to die first so good-bye. W. S. Oliver."

"I have just killed this man that was killing me so good-bye and God bless you all. I am awful weak and have been down since the last of March, so there haint no but death for me."

This case is not included in the summary of crime.

A comparison of the summary of crime hereunder and that of the previous year shows:—

Offences against the person.—21 convictions to 6 last year.

These are mainly Common Assaults.

Offences against Property.—21 convictions to 12 in 1910.

Offences against Public Order.—1 conviction and 3 in 1910.

Offences against Religion and Morals.—64 convictions to 55 in 1910.

Offences against Indian Act.—8 convictions to 4 in 1910.

Offences against Provincial Statutes.—30 convictions to 17 in 1910, increase mainly due to offences under the Liquor License Act.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crime from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals or Withdrawals	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common.....	25	20	5	
" indecent.....	1	1		
Rape.....	1		1	
Defamatory libel.....	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	13	5	8	
Cattle, stealing.....	1		1	
" killing.....	3	3		
" maiming.....	1		1	
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3		
False pretenses.....	5	4	1	
Wilfully damaging property.....	4	3	1	
Killing dogs.....	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly.....	59	59		
Disorderly conduct.....	5	4	1	
Using obscene language.....	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	4		
Indians intoxicated.....	4	4		
Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants ordinance.....	9	4	5	
Prairie and forest fires.....	6	6		
Liquor license Act.....	19	17	2	
Hawkers and pedlars.....	1	1		
Dogging cattle.....	1	1		
Insanity.....	1	1		
Public Works Act.....	1		1	
Totals.....	171	143	28	
N. W. T.....				
Theft.....	3	2	1	
Totals.....	174	145	29	

Summary of Cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial.....	6
No. of convictions.....	4
Fines.....	0
Sent to jail.....	3
Sent to penitentiary.....	1
Suspended sentence.....	0
Acquitted or charge withdrawn.....	2
Awaiting trial.....	0

Prairie and Forest Fires.

Grande Prairie is the only portion of my district in which prairie fires can cause trouble. Corpl. Clay during the year has prosecuted several cases there. A few bush fires occurred on the Upper Peace river, but apart from this we have been singularly free from forest fires during the year. Their absence may be attributed to the extremely wet summer. The Forestry Branch of the Interior Department now have a small steamer for the use of fire guardians on the upper portion of the Athabaska river.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Assistance to other Departments

Customs Department.—The officer in command of the Mackenzie River sub-district acts as collector of customs at Herschell island. The duty collected there is mainly on articles brought in for trade with the natives by the American whalers. Since my last report customs dues amounting to \$1,324.64 have been collected.

Post Office Department.—In the north at Fort Macpherson the detachment looks after the mail and sees that it reaches the few and scattered population between there and Herschell island. At Fort Chipewyan the N. C. O. in charge acts as post-master.

Indian Department.—Our work for this department in the southern portion of my district consists mainly in reporting cases of distress and administering relief under the direction of the Indian agents. At some points the detachments look after supplies kept on hand for this purpose. Where practical an escort is provided at treaty payments. This was done this year at Lesser Slave lake, Fond-du-lac and at different points between Smith's Landing and Hay river on the south shore of Great Slave lake. To these latter points Inspector Field accompanied Mr. Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies who was making the payments. In the Mackenzie River sub-district the police have full control of the native population and some interesting reports, of which I take notice further on, have been received of the Esquimaux and Indians.

Justice.—Naturally our work in connection with the administration of Justice under the Attorney General's Department of the Provincial Government is large and is increasing. As mentioned in my last report and elsewhere in this, the work could be better done and the Force and general public not be put to so much inconvenience if sittings of the Supreme Court could be held in the district.

Provincial Public Health Department.—During the winter serious outbreaks of measles occurred among the native population round Lesser Slave lake and the Upper Peace river, a great many deaths resulted. Our detachments hunted up all cases and upon our reports the Public Health Department took the necessary steps to quell it. We have had also to see that the quarantine regulations were observed in several isolated cases of infectious or contagious disease.

Provincial Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.—The work of this department is increasing and during the year we have investigated or brought to the notice of the superintendent cases which required his attention.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not boast of a guard-room, but the majority of the detachments are supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are kept, under conditions far from safe, especially as the detachments consist in most instances of two and sometimes only one man. With a prisoner in charge the detachment is practically prevented from doing any other work.

The following tables give particulars regarding the prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells October 1, 1910.. . . .	3
Received during the year.. . . .	17
Discharged during the year.. . . .	20
Remaining in cells September 30, 1911.. . . .	0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Classification of prisoners:—

Males—

Whites.. . . .	4
Indians.. . . .	2
Halfbreeds.. . . .	13
Halfbreed (lunatic).. . . .	1

<i>Females</i>	0
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Total.. . . .	20
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Monthly admittances—

October, 1910.. . . .	1
November, 1910.. . . .	0
December, 1910.. . . .	1
January, 1911.. . . .	3
February, 1911.. . . .	0
March, 1911.. . . .	4
April, 1911.. . . .	0
May, 1911.. . . .	1
June, 1911.. . . .	3
July, 1911.. . . .	3
August, 1911.. . . .	0
September, 1911.. . . .	1

Total.. . . .	17
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Disposal of prisoners discharged—

Time expired.. . . .	16
To Edmonton penitentiary.. . . .	1
To Fort Saskatchewan guard-room.. . . .	2
To Edmonton to be deported (lunatic).. . . .	1

Total.. . . .	20
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Schedule showing crime under which prisoners were charged:—

Crime—

Assault.. . . .	2
Assault (indecent).. . . .	1
Theft.. . . .	11
Cattle killing.. . . .	2
Drunk and disorderly.. . . .	1
Drunk when interdicted.. . . .	1

Lunatics—

Male.. . . .	1
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Indian Act—

Indian intoxicated.. . . .	1
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Total.. . . .	20
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2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

DRILL AND TRAINING.

In a division such as this with detachments of one or two men at great distances apart and covering an area of about one-fifth of the whole of Canada, it is impossible to do very much in the way of drill. When detachments are inspected all are examined and given as much instruction as the situation will permit. The majority of the N.C.O.'s and constables in the division were well trained men before being transferred here.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

There is no available range, and we still have the old Winchester carbines; no rifle practice was performed.

The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible, at some detachments only the preliminary was done as I had not an officer to attend the final practice. Regt. No. 3820, Constable C. H. C. Pearson, made the highest score, 340 out of a possible 420. I have made arrangements by which I hope to get every member of the division through his annual practice next year.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received. Hereunder I briefly refer to a few of the most important.

The following patrols were uncompleted, or the reports of same not received, when my report for last year was closed:—

Sergeant Darling, accompanied by Constables St. Laurent and Bowen, from Athabaska Landing to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. They left on May 4, 1910, and reached their destination on October 15. The patrol had eleven pack-horses, one of which was drowned near Telegraph creek and the rest transferred to 'B' division on completion of the trip. They found the trail made by the police in 1905, 1906 and 1907 much covered with fallen timber and bridges in some cases rotted and in others washed away. Only two white men, one half-breed and very few Indians were met between Fort St. John and Telegraph creek. Sergeant Darling cleared the trail as much as possible and gathered some useful information regarding the different routes in the northern part of British Columbia. The distance covered would be upwards of 1,700 miles, and over a very rugged and mountainous country.

Sergeant Field (now Inspector) made a trip, in company with Mr. Conroy of the Indian Department, from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Nelson, B.C., between June 30 and October 6, 1910. The route taken was down the Mackenzie river to Fort Simpson, thence up the Liard and Nelson rivers to Fort Nelson, returning by Fort St. John, and from thence down the Peace river to Fort Chipewyan, the total distance travelled by steamer, canoe and pack-horses being 2,150 miles. He reports about 250 Indians around Fort Liard who come into the Hudson Bay Company's post there to trade three times a year. The Sicannie Indians (a British Columbia tribe) refused to take a treaty at Fort Nelson and wanted to be independent of the white man. The country passed through was uninhabited, except by a few Indians. Six prospectors were met on their way to the Nahannie river, where coarse gold is found. Timber on the Nelson river is plentiful and large, spruce being seen measuring 9½ feet in circumference. Above Fort Nelson beds of bituminous coal of a good quality are exposed for miles along the river banks.

Sergeant Mellor with Constable W. A. Johnson made an extended patrol along the south shore of Great Slave lake, between August 1 and September 27, 1910. The object was to determine the northern boundary of the Buffalo range. They made several incursions inland, one up the Buffalo river to Buffalo lake, from which it

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

flows. In returning they wrecked their canoe in a rapid and lost everything they had, including \$240 of wolf bounty money. Curiously enough, in July last, nearly a year after the mishap, Mr. Conroy, of the Indian Department, had to run his boat into the mouth of the Buffalo river for shelter and whilst there his cook, a man named Deschambault, saw an envelope under a log on the shore, it was marked R.N.W.M. Police wolf bounty, and inside was found \$200 of the missing money in a perfect safe state of preservation. The patrol determined the fact that the Buffalo do not roam to within 30 miles of the south shore of Great Slave lake.

Of patrols begun and completed during the year I would mention the following:—

Inspector Fitzgerald, with Constable Kinney and Ex-Constable Carter, from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson, between November 18 and December 3, 1910, distance, 265 miles. The trip was more difficult than usual on account of the sea ice which he reported 'worse than I have ever seen it yet. There is water and snow on the ice, making slush about 5 inches deep.' Eighteen days after coming off this journey he started on the disastrous patrol to Dawson.

Sergeant McLeod, from Fort Vermilion across country to Hay river, on Great Slave lake, between December 2 and 24, 1910, distance, 500 miles. He took advantage of some Indians travelling through to make the trip, which was a very hard one, particularly on the dogs as the snow was deep. No white man is known to have made this journey, and it is twenty years since Indians have attempted it. The country is quite unexplored. The width of the Cariboo mountains is about 100 miles and the country is mainly moss-covered muskeg and lakes. The large lake he saw last year is called Fish lake by the Indians; it is as large as Lesser Slave lake and is in the Cariboo mountains. This, I believe, is the lake which a Mr. Radford, an American naturalist, has claimed he discovered and reported to the Department of the Interior as Lady Grey lake.

Between the 20th March and 6th April, Constable Johnson, W. A. accompanied by a half-breed and with a dog team, patrolled from Smith's Landing to Hay river on the south shore of Great Slave lake. He visited all the trading posts and missions. Distance 560 miles.

Corporal Somers patrolled from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island and return between the 3rd and 27th April. 530 miles were covered.

Corporal Somers between the 30th May and June 5th made a trip by canoe to Cariboo creek and return, he visited the last camping place of Inspector Fitzgerald's party but found nothing beyond some dogs bones, knives and forks and a leather belt.

At Grande Prairie Corporal Clay and Constable Blary have been continually on patrol on account of the large territory, fast filling with settlers, for the policing of which the Detachment is responsible.

WOLF BOUNTY.

We are paying wolf bounty of \$20 per head for the Dominion Government at Smith's Landing and Fort Chipewyan. This bounty is paid for the protection of the buffalo, in addition to this the majority of our detachments issue the Provincial Government Bounty of \$10. As far as my latest returns show Dominion Government wolf bounty has been paid on 46 wolves during the year at Fort Chipewyan and Smith's Landing.

WOOD BUFFALO.

During the summer the special supervision of the wood buffalo has been taken out of our hands and transferred to a government agent who is stationed at Smith's Landing. The two Indian hunters I had employed to keep down the wolves have been discharged.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

In my report for last year I went fully into the evidence as to the number of these animals, and am still of opinion that 75 is a fair estimate, yet every one, who has been on the ground and actually seen them and their tracks, is convinced that there are from two to three hundred. No one has seen more than twenty-five at any time.

GAME AND FUR.

The fur catch during the past season has improved, lynx were plentiful in the far north, they have been very scarce for some years and are now reappearing with the rabbits. The value of the fur which passed through Athabaska Landing this year on its way out of the country, is estimated at \$350,000. Moose were scarce in some parts where they are generally plentiful and appeared in large numbers at points where they are not usually seen, this is accounted for by the wolves moving them about. Wolves were reported thick in all directions and at Peace River Crossing a small pack chased a moose through the settlement.

Chicken and partridge are numerous in the southern portion of the district.

This year the chief game guardian of the provincial government has notified that the close season for beaver will remain in force, hitherto it has been the custom to open the season during the winter for a short time. The effort, to preserve the beaver by having a close season in this country, fails entirely, and I would repeat what I said last year in regard to this subject about which I made careful inquiries. 'I am strongly of opinion there should always be an open season for beaver. I found during my travels that Indians kill more beaver when there is no open season than when there is. When they do not kill for the fur, and there is no reason in their minds to preserve the animals, they exterminate whole families for food. Whereas if they have an open season, and the fur is thereby more valuable, they are careful not to destroy certain colonies, but leave some to breed. They only kill when the fur is prime. The majority of the hunters and trappers whom I consulted agreed that between October 15, and December 15, would be the most suitable time for an open season.'

INDIANS AND ESQUIMAUX.

The Indians in the southern portion of the district are mostly Crees, but their appearance is very different to their brothers on the plains, they look more like half-breeds and very few are pure Indians. North of the Peace river we find beavers and at McMurray and Chipewyan, Chipewyans with a few Cree. Further north are the Dog-Ribs and Yellow Knives, very few of whom have taken treaty. Hunting has been good and fewer cases than usual of destitution amongst the natives have been reported. The Sicannies, a British Columbia tribe, near Fort Nelson, and on the borders of my district, are reported truculent and averse to the advent of the white man. As mentioned by Inspector Field in his trip there last year they refused to take treaty and the old Sicannie chief, in voicing this refusal made the following speech:—'God made the game and fur bearing animals for the Indians and money for the white people, my forefathers made their living in the country without white man's money and I and my people can do the same.' Should discoveries of minerals be made in the country in which these Indians hunt, and prospectors go in, it is highly probable they would cause a lot of trouble.

As regards the Esquimaux and their superiority to the Indians it is interesting to read the late Inspector Fitzgerald's last report on the Mackenzie river sub-district and Corporal Somer's of July 7, 1911. Inspector Fitzgerald says 'it was a pleasure to see their pleasant faces after the sulky looks of the Indians, all had good clean clothes on and looked far superior to the Indians in their dirty rags.' Great praise is given to the Rev. C. E. Whittaker and the Church of England Mission for the wonderful improvement they have effected in these people and he points out that what Bishop

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Bompas said some years ago does not at all apply now. The Union Jacks sent down for presentation to the Esquimaux were very much appreciated and all who have them fly them with much pride on their boats. Inspector Fitzgerald asks that 24 more be sent in.

A report has been received that a new tribe of Esquimaux have been found who had never seen a white man or an Indian. The report emanates, I believe, from a Mr. Steffanson who has been exploring in the Arctic for two or three years for some scientific society in the United States. I have received no confirmation of the story from our men in the north, they simply state Mr. Steffanson was on the Dease river, Great Bear lake in November, 1910, and that he was leaving there to join Dr. Anderson another explorer, on the Horton river. The letter in the papers describing the new tribe was written in October, 1910.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the division at the present time is not up to the requirements and at Athabaska Landing and other points I have had the greatest difficulty to keep things going. That I have not found myself at some time during the year in an impotent position is due to the greatest of good luck. It has been a case of attending to the most important and allowing matters of less importance to wait or be neglected altogether.

As will be seen by the following distribution state, the division is short of 2 N.C.O's, and 2 constables of what it had at the same date last year, and the strength has been still lower than this during the summer.

A further reduction will occur in a few days as Regt. No. 1197, Sergt. G. F. Adams is taking his discharge to pension after 26 years service.

DISTRIBUTION State of 'N' Division, September 30, 1911.

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Serge nts.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs
Athabaska Landing	1	...	1	.....	1	3	2	8	5	...
Port Chipewyan	1	.....	1	1	3	...	6
Grande Prairie	1	1	.....	2	4	.....
Herschell Island.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake.....	1	.....	3	2	6	6	.....
Fort MacPherson.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	12
Peace River Crossing	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Sawridge	1	.....
Smiths Landing	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	5	4	5
Sturgeon Lake.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Vermilion.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
On Leave.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	1	3	2	3	5	15	6	35	25	25

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

Inspector Beyts, Corporal Trickey and two constables replaced the deceased members of this sub-district in July. On the way in Inspector Beyts purchased dogs to take the place of those lost on the Dawson patrol. By your orders he has been instructed to establish rest-houses with supplies for men and dogs, on the winter patrols between Herschell island and Fort Macpherson. On the Dawson patrol route a cabin is to be built at Trail creek where the 80 mile portage starts, it is to be stocked with

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

10 days rations and dog feed sufficient for 15 dogs for 10 days. A cabin is being similarly stocked from Dawson on the Big Hart river.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon C. W. Wilson was appointed from July 1, to take medical charge of the sub-district. He went from here by Hudson Bay Company's scows leaving on July 26, and I am doubtful if he will reach Fort Macpherson before the ice comes.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENTS.

The division possesses nothing that could be called a barracks. At Athabaska Landing, the headquarters, we own a lot in the town upon which is a small detachment building with a stable for six horses, two buildings are rented, one for officer's quarters and the other as an office. At Grande Prairie and Sturgeon lake, although we have some land reserved, there are no buildings. A building large enough for a detachment of 4 or 5 men, and with cells to keep prisoners, is urgently required at the former place. At Fort Vermilion there is a police reserve but it is back from the river and unsuitable as a site for the detachment. I have strongly urged during the year the securing of suitable sites at this place and other points and the erection of buildings.

At Herschell island up to this year the buildings occupied were the property of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, of San Francisco, to whom we paid a yearly rental of \$240. We have now purchased them and are putting those in use into a proper state of repair.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of all ranks has been good.

HEALTH.

The illness of Sergeant Selig, which resulted in his death, and a serious injury to the right hand received by Constable F. S. Pearson, when making an arrest in August, are the only cases of importance during the year. We are fortunate now in having a doctor at Athabaska Landing. Previous to last winter there was no medical man within a hundred miles.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is really two in excess of last year, when I showed 34, 11 of which were only temporarily in the division on the Peace-Yukon patrol.

The losses in horses have been, team horses Regt. Nos. 2632 and 2689, cast and sold at Lesser Slave lake, and Regt. No. 64, which died at Grande Prairie. The gains are Regt. Nos. 222, 297, 243, 483 and 502, received from Regina. At Smith's Landing horses Regt. Nos. 24 and 150 are about to be cast and sold.

Next year I shall require at least five new horses as several of the horses in the division are very old and cannot last much longer.

TRANSPORT.

The division is well equipped with transport, such as wagons, canoes and boats. What we require are motor boats; we should have three at least, one at each of the following places:—Athabaska Landing, Peace River crossing and Chipewyan. The use of these boats is becoming common on the rivers and the supply of gasoline can easily be arranged for and stored at different points during the freighting season.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Under present conditions our hands are tied to a certain extent in doing our work on the rivers. We should be in a position to do a quick trip up or down the river at a moment's notice, and we have not enough men to allow of one or two of them being away for weeks on a trip which, with a gasoline launch, would take a few days.

GENERAL.

In closing my report I desire to emphasize the fact that a rapid change is taking place in the southern portion of my district, that more detachments are necessary and better accommodation for prisoners should be provided, either by having a police guard-room, with the men to look after it, or a jail erected at Lesser Slave lake or Peace River crossing.

The N.C.O.'s and constables of the division on detachment have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work, and I specially would bring to your notice Regt. No. 2353, Staff Sergeant K. F. Anderson, a most conscientious and energetic N.C.O.; also Regt. No. 4279, Corporal Clay, S.G., at Grande Prairie, who has had a very busy year and managed to cope with many difficulties in a very resourceful manner.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'N' Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past twelve months the Macleod district has largely increased in population, and the progress made has been of a very substantial character. Although at the beginning of the season, everything pointed towards a large crop of hay and grain, the summer has been so wet that farming operations have been somewhat retarded in a great many places. These continued rains have had the effect of preventing some of the grain from ripening, and have in other parts reduced the grade. In my last annual report I noted an exceptionally dry spring and summer, but it is a subject for speculation whether the variable weather conditions experienced in southern Alberta are altogether unmixed evils, as the farmer is forced to consider whether it is absolutely wise to depend entirely upon one crop in preference to mixed farming, which acts as an automatic insurance against a heavy loss in any season.

The crowded condition of the trains, the difficulty of obtaining hotel accommodation, the generally prosperous state of business, and the well dressed appearance of the majority of the newcomers to the country, who are evidently well supplied with funds, are all signs of the marked increase of prosperity. We have had to chronicle no business failure in the district.

The rapid expansion of the telephones, and their extensions to the rural districts, have been of immense advantage to trade and the general facilitation of business.

In the coal mining industry, quite a number of new mines have been opened during the year in the Crow's Nest Pass district. Although the miners have been on strike since the 1st April, this has not prevented a large amount of development work being done, which means an increased output so soon as the strike is settled. Many new villages have sprung up, both on the prairie, and in the mining district.

The Claresholm subdistrict extends from township 11 to township 17, both inclusive, and runs the full width of the district from east to west. Its area is 3,456 square miles, and the population is practically the same as last year. This area is policed by one inspector, one sergeant, one corporal, and three constables.

In this subdistrict, the farmers have not done as well as they expected at the beginning of the year, as the cold wet weather during the summer has prevented the grain from ripening as early as it should have, with the result that there will be a certain amount frosted. But even taking this into consideration, there will be a larger yield than last year.

Claresholm.—The population is about 1,000, and conditions are about the same as last year. The Canadian Pacific railway are erecting a fine stone station, and the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Union Bank are putting up a brick bank building. A creamery has also been built at cost of about \$7,000, but this is not yet running. The provincial government have started an experimental farm immediately south of Claresholm, the buildings costing about \$12,000 to erect, and being fitted up with all modern improvements. Owing to the wet weather and early frosts there will be very little No. 1 hard wheat this year, the bulk of the wheat will probably grade less.

Stavelly and Nanton.—Have not made the rapid progress they otherwise would have made, owing to the previous dry season.

Granum.—Was incorporated as a town last spring, and has a population of about 400. There has been nothing new in the way of improvements.

Carmanagay.—Has a population of about 460; this place was incorporated as a town last March, and during the past year has been the busiest town in the district. This has chiefly been due to its being the railhead of the Kipp-Aldersyde branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. There is a good supply of sandstone for building purposes close to town, and coal mines are not far away. Considerable improvements have been made during the year, a new school being finished at a cost of about \$16,000. The Bank of Commerce are erecting a new building, and a new elevator has been put up. The town is also arranging to install an electric light and sewerage system this fall at a cost of about \$19,000.

Barons.—Has a population of about 300, conditions being about the same as last year. There is a good farming country round this village, and business should be brisk this fall.

Other villages in this section are Champion, Vulcan and Parkland, which are steadily growing.

The Pincher Creek subdistrict, which is bounded on the east by west line of range 28, on the west by the British Columbia line, on the south by the north line of township 4, and on the north by the south line of township 11, is engaged in grain, timothy hay, and stock raising from Lundbreck east, and is a most excellent mixed farming district. From Lundbreck west to the British Columbia line is the mining districts of the Crow's Nest Pass.

Pincher Creek.—This town is the headquarters of the subdistrict with Inspector Belcher in charge. The population is about the same as last year. Thirty-one buildings have gone up at a total cost of \$28,500. The local flour mills have only worked intermittently during the year. The creamery is doing a good business. Twenty new settlers, principally Americans, have located during the year. Owing to the wet and snow of the past season, there will be a considerable loss in grain; there is a fair crop of timothy, but a quantity has been damaged. The cattle industry is becoming a thing of the past, the supply not being sufficient for the local markets. The Beaver Creek branch of the Alberta and Kootenay railway is now in course of construction. The line is to be 16 miles long, and the heaviest grade is only one per cent.

Pincher Station.—Has not progressed much during the year although business has been good owing to the transient trade in connection with the construction of the railroad. The two elevators have only had 40,000 bushels of grain during the year which has been the lowest since they started. A water works system has been installed. The population is about the same as last year.

Cowley.—This village, has gone ahead a little. The population is now 150; several new business houses have been built, notably a branch of the Union Bank.

Beaver Creek.—Is a new settlement, and a townsite has been surveyed during the year. It is situated 13 miles west of Lundbreck, there are two mines here now, the property of the Western Coal and Coke Company, which employ 101 miners. A large

quantity of coal has been taken out but none shipped as the railroad has not yet reached there. Several buildings have been erected and it is only a matter of a few months before this place will be a thriving town.

Lundbreck.—This place has boomed lately, the two mines, the Breckenridge & Lund, and the Galbraith, have been working steadily and employ between them 150 men. They are taking out about 450 tons of coal per day. Attempts have been made to form a miner's Union but so far without success. This village has gone ahead considerably, the population now being estimated at 300. Several new houses have been erected and about \$8,000 has been spent in development work in the mine. A new telephone line has been built into North Fork country and a number of settlers are having telephones installed in their ranches.

Bürmis —Is rapidly springing up into a place of some consequence. The population is estimated at 150, the only industry is mining. A few farmers are scattered round the district, who go in for mixed farming and are prosperous, having a fine market close at hand for their produce. The Davenport Coal mine had an output of 16,045 tons of coal during the year which would have been much larger but for the strike. The mine is now working, and several of the miners have returned to work. The company have built ten new houses during the year at a cost of about \$15,000, the average pay roll is about \$35,000 per month, and the output 1,500 tons per month when working full strength. A lumber yard has been started and a general store, miner's hall and butcher's shop have been built during the year.

Bellevue.—Bellevue district takes in Bellevue, Hillcrest, Maple Leaf and the South Fork Mines. The general state of this district is poor at present, owing to nearly six months strike following on the explosion at the Bellevue mines nearly a year ago, in which thirty lives were lost, and which completely tied up the mine. The population has greatly decreased, owing to the miners seeking work elsewhere. The Bellevue mine when working, employs an average of 350 men, but since the explosion only 52. Eighty-thousand tons of coal have been taken out during the year, which is a large decrease. The average pay roll is \$12,000 per month, and the improvements have cost \$6,000. Business has been very dull, several business men having to close down temporarily.

Hillcrest.—The average number of men employed in the mine was 310, but since the strike, 75. The output for the year was 77,000 tons being a large decrease, the average pay roll was \$19,000 per month and improvements were made to the amount of \$125,000, which include a new plant, and several houses. Waterworks have been installed and the Canadian Pacific railway have built a new station. Between Hillcrest and Bellevue an Eastern Company has built several large kilns for burning lime, they employ twelve men and ship about ten cars per week.

Maple Leaf.—Is situated to the east of Bellevue, and has grown a little. The mine output for the year was 16,815 tons, and the average pay roll \$28,000. At present six men are employed in development work, but no coal is being shipped. Improvements have been made to the amount of \$25,000. In the South Fork country there are several coal prospects being developed and large seams of coal have been discovered. A railway into that country is needed to make a boom.

Passburg.—The Passburg detachment takes in Police Flats and the Passburg mines, both operated by the Leith collieries. There has been a considerable decrease in the population owing to the strike. The Coal Company made improvements during the year costing \$250,000; their new coke ovens which cost \$220,000 will be ready to operate in two months. The average monthly pay roll was \$10,500 before the strike, when they employed 210 men. The output for the year was 160,000 tons an increase of 45,000 over the previous year. Several new buildings have been built at Passburg.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Frank.—This town has gone back considerably during the year on account of the strike, the mine having been closed for the last six months. The population has decreased considerably and a lot of houses are empty. Business is in a very bad way as the hotels and stores depend upon the miners for their trade. The Coal Company when running employ 350 men with a pay roll of \$30,000 per month and furnishes water and electric light for the town.

Extensive surveys are being made of Turtle Mountain and the village of Frank for the use of the Geological experts who are expected to examine and report on the safety of the mountain.

Lille.—Another mining town, the property of the Western Coal Company is also suffering from the effects of the strike. Business has been very poor and the population has decreased from 462 to 215 during the strike.

Blairmore.—This town has suffered less from the strike than any other town in the Pass; they do not depend upon the mines entirely. The Rocky Mountain Cement Company employ 80 men with a monthly pay roll of \$6,000, their output for the past year being 71,000 barrels of cement which was an increase over last year. The brick works have turned out large quantities of brick, employing about 15 men and paying about \$1,000 in wages. The population has decreased about 300, but will pick up again as soon as the strike is over. The Blairmore Brewing Company have built a brewery costing \$6,000, and will start operations in the near future.

The W. C. C. shipped 63,000 tons of coal up to March 31 and employed 148 men, with an average pay-roll of \$15,000. They have built 11 houses, at a cost of \$14,000, and have spent \$10,000 on a new townsite west of the town. Application has been made by the village for incorporation, and a water-works system has been installed. The old McLaren Lumber Company, with all its branches, was taken over during the year by A. C. Peucen, who has increased the business considerably. They employ 52 men, and have an output of 5,000,000 feet of lumber, with a pay-roll of \$3,800 per month, and have spent \$10,000 in improvements.

Coleman.—Is the most westerly town in the Crow's Nest Pass, and also the largest. The population has decreased about 200 owing to the strike, and business has been very dull. About 40 residences have been erected during the year, and the village has been incorporated into a town. The International Coal Company have put \$40,000 into improvements to their plant. The output for the year was 234,000 tons, being only half the output of last year. They employed 550 men up to March 31 last, and since then only 38.

The McGillivray mine, which is a mile west of Coleman, had an output of 39,000 tons, a decrease from last year. They employed 50 men previous to the strike, and at present none. A. Pelletier has opened a sawmill north of the town, and is cutting a large quantity of lumber. The Carbondale sawmill has closed down, and moved their plant to British Columbia.

The Cardston sub-district comprises the southern portion of the district including townships 1 to 4, and ranges 23 to 30, west of the 4th meridian. Inspector Lindsay is in charge, and at present quartered at Macleod. This is almost entirely a farming and ranching country, and cattle suffered very severely last year, owing to the severe cold, and extreme depth of snow. Owners place their loss at about 20 per cent. Hay and grain have done fairly well, but loss is expected owing to the continued wet weather, cutting not being nearly finished yet.

Cardston is the only town of importance in the district, and has a population of 1,500. Considerable amount of building has been done, some new residences and two business blocks having been erected.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

A gravity water system is also under construction, and will cost \$36,000. The villages of Aetna, Woolford, Leavitt and Spring Coulee remain about the same as last year, with the exception of a few new buildings.

Twin lakes is situated at Galbraith's gap, on the international boundary, and is a customs port, with Corporal Rawson in charge. The collections at this office were about the same as last year.

Big Bend, the nearest detachment to the mountains in the subdistrict, had a quiet year. Nothing has been done regarding the rumors of railroad construction that have been prevalent for some time. The villages of Mountain View and Glenwood, south of the detachment, are about the same as last year, with the exception of a few new dwellings. The new villages of Spring Hill and Glenwoodville are increasing rapidly. Crops are only fair owing to the rain and frost.

The Macleod subdistrict, which takes in townships 5 to 10, and ranges 23 to 28, is a thickly populated district. Although the outlook at the beginning of the season was exceptionally good, the recent wet weather has caused the one-crop farmers to take a more pessimistic view of the situation. The town of Macleod has, during the latter part of the year, been booming under the influence of real estate transactions, various rumours of a wild nature which were prevalent with regard to the movements of several railway companies were responsible for the many speculations in real estate, nor did the town escape the epidemic of certainties for the location of the new Canadian Pacific railway car shops. The Canadian Northern railway, however, have located their line from Calgary through the town, and intend to make this the divisional point, and to place their main car shops for southern Alberta here also. Construction of their bridge over the Old Man river will be commenced as soon as the water is low enough.

The Canadian Pacific railway also intend to put a steel bridge over the Old Man to replace the old wooden structure on the Calgary and Edmonton.

Several new business blocks have been built in the town of Macleod, and an addition has been made to the railway station. A great improvement has been made in the streets by grading, and gangs are at present engaged in building macadam roads in several localities. An excellent exhibition ground has been laid out on a portion of the old police reserve immediately south of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is a great improvement on the old site.

The village of Monarch is in about the same condition as last year. Owing to the shortage of men, the detachment at that point has been closed for several months.

CRIME.

During the year just closed we handled a total of 1,076 cases, being an increase of 164 over last year, and made up principally by drunks, 89; vagrants, 28; breaches of health, 22; Game Act, 14; cruelty to animals, 12; stealing rides, 13; thefts, 10; Motor Vehicle Act, 10; and a few others.

Now, although we handled 164 additional cases, we had 14 less of the more serious cases as handled by the Supreme and District Courts, and this reduction I attribute to the fewer number of men engaged on detachment duty.

I feel quite confident that, although the number of cases have increased, the population has increased so enormously, our percentage of crime has been reduced.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1911.

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed. and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Manslaughter.....	1	.....	1	
Murder attempted.....	2	1	1	
Wounding.....	1	1	.....
Assault, common.....	111	91	20	
Assault causing bodily harm.....	6	6	.....
Assault with intent.....	1	1	.....
Indecent Assault.....	1	.....	1	
Attempted suicide.....	2	1	1	
Carnal knowledge.....	1	.....	1	
Criminal neglect.....	1	.....	.....	1
Intimidation.....	2	.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	.....
Offences against the property—				
Theft.....	55	43	12	
" from the person.....	1	1	.....
" by juvenile.....	2	2	.....
Horse stealing.....	15	7	6	2
Cattle stealing.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cattle killing.....	1	.....	1	
Cattle wounding.....	2	2	.....
Fraudulently in possession of horse.....	1	1	.....
Cruelty to animals.....	26	23	3	
False pretenses.....	7	5	2	
Forgery and uttering.....	4	3	1	
Receiving stolen property.....	5	3	2	
Wilful damage.....	14	13	1	
Mischief.....	10	8	2	
Killing or wounding dogs.....	1	1	.....
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons.....	4	4	.....
Pointing fire arms.....	2	2	.....
Discharging firearms.....	4	4	.....
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	109	104	5	
Drunk and disorderly.....	216	206	10	
Causing disturbance.....	37	30	7	
Insulting language.....	17	17	.....
Indecent exposure.....	8	8	.....
Seduction.....	1	1	.....
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	7	7	.....
Inmate " ".....	10	10	.....
Frequenters " ".....	15	15	.....
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1	1	.....
Keeping gaming house.....	5	4	.....	*1
Frequenters " ".....	7	5	2	
Gambling.....	4	4	.....
Selling lottery tickets.....	1	1	.....
Nuisance.....	5	3	2	
Misleading justice —				
Perjury.....	4	3	1	
Corruption and disobedience.....				
Obstructing peace officer.....	4	3	1	
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1	.....
Bribery and attempted bribery.....	2	.....	2	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	16	16	.....
Trespass.....	1	1	.....
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	13	9	4	
Indians drunk.....	19	17	2	
Indians drunk on reserve.....	28	27	1	
Liquor in possession.....	2	2	.....
Liquor in possession on reserve.....	1	1	.....
Truant school children.....	7	6	1	
Offences against—				
Fisheries Act.....	4	4	.....
Mining Act.....	10	9	1	
Lord's Day Act.....	3	*3	.....
Dominion Lands Act.....	12	12	.....

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1911—*Continued.*

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Province Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	42	30	11	1
Game.....	27	24	3	
Hide and Brand.....	5	5		
Prairie and forest fire.. . . .	5	4	1	
Liquor license.	45	41	4	
Insanity.....	10	6	4	
Estray animals.....	9	7	2	
Pound.....	1	0	1	
Village ordinance.....	4	3	1	
Public Works.....	9	5	4	
Druggists.....	1	1		
Engineers.....	1	1		
Public health.....	22	22		
Paupers and Pedlars.....	9	8	1	
Noxious weeds.....	9	7	2	
Pollution of streams.....	2	2		
Steam boilers.....	1	1		
Motor and vehicle.....	14	14		
Miscellaneous.....	5	5		
Total.....	1,076	940	129	7

* Judgment reserved.

Total Cases Tried before the Supreme and Districts Courts.

Cases tried	73
Convictions	47
Fines	5
Imprisonment	33
Penitentiary	8*
Suspended sentence	9
Acquittals	20
Nolle prosequi.. . . .	3
Set over	3

The following are short statements of the most serious cases disposed of:—

Thomas Ashdown, Walter Matheson, Steve Bakos, hold up.—At 3 a.m. on the morning of September 6, 1910, a message was received at the detachment at Pincher Creek, to the effect that the house of ill-fame kept by one Pearl Brown, had been held up by three armed men, and the occupants relieved of about \$69. Inquiries were at once made, but no traces of the men could be ascertained until the afternoon of the 14th September, when Steve Bakos was arrested at Blairmore, and made full confession of the affair. On the 15th September, Matheson was arrested at the South Fork, but no trace could be obtained of Ashdown.

On the 22nd September, Bakos and Matheson were committed for trial, and on the 22nd inst., they appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and both pleaded ‘guilty.’ On the 3rd October, Matheson was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary, and Bakos, on account of his youth, was sentenced to three months in the Macleod guard room. Inquiries are still being made for Ashdown, who so far has evaded arrest, and is believed to have left the country.

* Eight sent up on eleven charges.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Charles Hoover, mischief.—On August 12, 1910, G. E. Matson, living at Spring Coulee, complained that one Charles Hoover had unlawfully wounded a horse, the property of John W. Lee, of Cardston, by shooting it with an automatic shot gun. The circumstances of the case were that at about 5 a.m. of the 11th August, Matson was watching the horses, and heard four shots fired, and afterwards saw Hoover with a shot gun in his possession. Matson at once examined the horses, and found one had been shot in the hind legs. Accused claimed that the horse had got in amongst his grain. On the 12th August, accused was remanded for trial; he appeared before Chief Justice Hervey at Lethbridge, on the 28th October, and pleaded guilty. He was released on suspended sentence on entering into bonds of \$1,000 to be of good behaviour for two years.

William Ira Thompson, theft.—On September 10, 1910, complaint was made at Frank by one Jennie Backer, an inmate of a house of ill-fame at Blairmore, that on the early morning of the above date, the accused, who was employed as a bar-tender at the Bellevue Hotel at Bellevue, had come to her house, and after asking for a cup of coffee, was shown into the dining room. Whilst her back was turned she heard the drawer of the sideboard opened. Accused drank the coffee and left. On the drawer being examined, the sum of \$40 was missed. Accused was subsequently arrested at Bellevue, and the sum of \$23.10 was found on him. On the 13th id., he was committed for trial.

Whilst awaiting trial at Macleod, Thompson strongly objected to being photographed, but this was accomplished, and his photograph sent to Spokane for identification. On October 25, word was received from Spokane to the effect that accused was well known in police circles there under the name of J. R. Duffy, a notorious Spokane hold-up artist, and was strongly suspected of being the man who murdered Policeman Waterbury at Spokane on October 27, 1909. Thompson had previously served a 5 year term in Walla Walla penitentiary for burglary.

On October 28, 1910, accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at Macleod, and having pleaded 'guilty' was on the 29th sentenced to 4 months imprisonment in the Macleod guard-room, and recommended for deportation to the United States, which was carried out on completion of his sentence.

John Miller, theft.—This was a case from Blairmore and Frank, where numerous complaints were being made of petty thefts, which finally ended in the arrest of the accused, when most of the stolen property was found in the shack occupied by him. He appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at Macleod on November 17, pleaded 'guilty' to all the charges, and was sentenced to 2½ years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Frank Rickett, mischief.—This was a case from Granum, where accused who was in the employ of one J. Jeffway, as teamster, on or about February 5, 1910, did wilfully injure a horse by pulling its tongue out.

The circumstances and result of this case were peculiar. It appears that on February 5, 1910, accused drove to a creek with a team of horses for water. The team were unable to pull out the load on account of the wagon getting stuck in a mud hole. By the sworn evidence of eye-witnesses accused was seen to go up to one of the team and put sand in its mouth, then he put his hand in the mouth of one of them, and, quoting from the depositions, said, 'Supposing I pull your damn tongue out, and he said 'By God, I did,' and then threw it down on the ground.' Accused then unhitched the team and drove it home. The owner seeing the horse bleeding at the mouth examined it, and found its tongue gone. The horse was subsequently destroyed.

Accused was committed for trial and on November 22, 1910, appeared before Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury at Macleod. He was acquitted.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Edward Shaw, cattle killing.—On August 8, 1910, Henry Wilhart, who resides at Vulcan, laid information at Nanton, charging one Ed. Shaw with shooting a yearling steer on August 7, at Vulcan. It appears from the evidence that on August 7, Wilhart was notified that a yearling steer of his had been shot by a .22 bullet, and from information he received, he blamed the accused for doing the shooting. On the accused being served with a summons, he voluntarily said he had shot the steer, but that it was an accident as he was trying to scare the animal away from his pasture. On August 11, accused was remanded for trial, and on November 22, appeared at Macleod before Mr. Justice Stuart, and having pleaded 'Guilty' was fined \$1 and costs of the Court, and to pay \$25 to complainant for the loss of the steer.

'Calling First': assault causing actual bodily harm.—This was a case from the Blood Reserve, drink being apparently the cause. The accused was charged with hitting another Indian named 'Night Gun' on the head with an axe. He was committed for trial on February 6, 1911, appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge Crawford. Pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to 2 years in the Alberta penitentiary.

D. Whitford, horse stealing.—Accused who is a breed, was arrested at Macleod on January 21, 1911, on a charge of stealing a horse and saddle at Pincher Creek, on October 7, 1906, the property of one Culbert Gervais. After committing the theft he left for the United States but on his return to Canada in 1910 he was arrested at Saskatoon on another charge, brought back to Macleod and convicted. Whilst serving sentence, he was recognized as the man wanted for the theft in October, 1906. Having owned up to the charge he was committed for trial, and on February 23, 1911, appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge Crawford, pleaded 'Guilty' and was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Tony Nicoletti, attempted murder.—On February 20, 1911, a row took place outside the Passburg Hotel between the accused and a man named Young, which terminated in a fight. Both of the pugilists were parted by friends. Shortly afterwards accused again struck Young in the back of the neck and ran, followed by Hewitson a friend of Young's. When at a distance of about ten feet, accused turned sharply, drew a revolver, and fired at Hewitson, fortunately missing him. Accused then ran away and was shortly afterwards arrested. On March 1, accused was committed for trial, and on May 25, appeared at Macleod before Mr. Justice Beck and a Macleod jury, who for reasons best known to themselves, returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

Henry Adams, first, attempted murder by poison, second, poisoning mare.—This was a serious case, and occurred on one of the farms belonging to Mr. S. Dymont, near Nanton, where one R. C. Hunter was employed as foreman, and accused as one of the farm hands. Various arguments had taken place between them, which finally ended in a row, for which accused was sentenced to jail. He was heard to make threats and finally on the 13th June, one of the mares was found poisoned, and all the water on on the place had been dosed with strychnine. Investigations were made and accused's footmarks were traced from the farm to his own place, where strychnine was found. Accused was committed for trial on July 26, and on November 23, 1910, his trial commenced at Macleod before Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury. On the 26th instant, he was found 'guilty' on each charge, and sentenced to ten years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge concurrently.

L. L. Allander, Manslaughter.—This case occurred at Nanton on the 18th August, 1910. Allander was a Canadian Pacific railway engineer in charge of engine No. 1412, and whilst running through the yard at Nanton, ran down a hand car on which a section man, named Joe Small was riding. Small received severe injuries, which resulted in his death. Accused was committed for trial on September 12, and on December 1, 1910, appeared before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury. The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

D. G. Gould, theft.—This was a case from Pincher Creek, in which the accused was charged with stealing the sum of \$87 from one J. H. Rae. It appears that Rae was drunk and was taken to his room by accused. After Rae woke up, he missed the money. Accused was subsequently arrested and committed for trial on January 21, 1911. He appeared at the district court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge Crawford, was found 'guilty' and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Macleod guard room.

Mike Rossi, offering a bribe to a peace officer.—This case occurred at Frank on February 23, 1911. Accused was charged as follows:—'Did offer T. S. Belcher, a peace officer, to wit, an inspector in the R. N. W. M. Police, a bribe, to wit, the sum of \$100 with intent to interfere corruptly with the due administration of justice, to wit, with the trial of one Tony Nicoletti, for having attempted to murder one Wm. Hewitson.' On February 28, 1911, accused was remanded for trial, and on May 26, 1911, appeared in the Supreme Court, Macleod, before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury, who after weighing the evidence, returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

D. I. Thibadeau, perjury.—Accused, while giving evidence on his own behalf, on a charge of supplying intoxicants to Indians, committed perjury, and was committed for trial on the 20th January, 1911. He appeared in the Supreme Court on the 26th May, 1911, before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury, who returned a verdict of 'guilty.' Accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

P. Trudel, perjury.—This case was the result of proceedings instituted by the Department of the Interior. Accused, when making his affidavit, before the sub-agent of Dominion Lands at Macleod, made certain false statements, in support of the application of Alexander Lynch for homestead patent. On May 13, 1911, accused was committed for trial, and on June 1st appeared before Mr. Justice Scott and pleaded 'guilty.' His Lordship inflicted the following sentence: 'Two years suspended sentence to pay the costs of the prosecution, and to enter into his own recognizance of \$500 to keep the peace for two years.'

A. E. Bingham, theft.—Accused was accountant at the Northern Crown Bank at Macleod, was charged that he, on or about the 4th January, 1911, did steal \$6,000. the property of the said bank. Accused was committed for trial at Calgary on the 23rd June, 1911, and on the 7th July, 1911, appeared before His Honour Judge Winter at Macleod. He pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to eight months imprisonment in the Lethbridge jail; sentence to date from the 1st April.

Frank Cotton, alias Frank Berry Child, horse stealing.—Accused, a blood Indian was charged on three separate counts with stealing horses from other Indians. He was committed for trial, and on the 5th September, 1911, appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford at Macleod. Convicted on one charge, and sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary. This man had only been released on ticket of leave in the early part of 1911.

Eagle Rider, horse stealing.—This Indian was charged on two counts with stealing horses from other Indians. He appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford on the 6th September, 1911, convicted on both charges, and sentenced to five years on each, in the Alberta penitentiary, to run concurrently. This man had also been released on ticket of leave early this year.

Jackie Black Horse, horse stealing.—Another case from the Blood Reserve. Accused was charged with stealing a filly, the property of Mr. Robert Patterson, M.P.P. The evidence showed that accused slashed the brand on the colt with a broken bottle, took it to Lethbridge, and sold it. He was committed for trial and on the 6th September appeared before his Honour Judge Crawford, was found guilty and sentenced to one year and eleven months in the Lethbridge provincial jail.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

F. Bastien, assault causing actual bodily harm.—On September 10, 1911, accused was charged with assaulting 'Cracker Nuts' a Peigan squaw, with an axe. He was committed for trial, and appeared in the District Court before His Honour Judge Crawford. Sentenced to one year in the Lethbridge jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

It is with great pleasure that I can make the unprecedented report that this offence was practically nil in the Macleod district during the past year, as we had only five cases entered as against 57 of the previous year.

A great part of this is due to the unusual rain storms which we received in the fall, and which kept the grass wet, and less liable to ignite and burn.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and also at all Police Courts. Whenever necessary the coroners have been attended on. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts, and brought to Macleod from outside points. Escorts have been provided for all convicts sentenced to the Edmonton penitentiary. The recent opening of the Provincial Jail at Lethbridge has caused a reduction in the number of prisoners undergoing sentence in the guard-room, all those having over thirty days and under two years to serve being now sent to that point. We have kept track of all ticket-of-leave convicts, who reported monthly, and these reports we have forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa.

I attach a detailed report from the Provost showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since October 1, 1910.

To the Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Macleod, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Fourteen prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year, twelve being sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and two awaiting trial.

During the year two hundred and twenty-eight prisoners were admitted, making a total of two hundred and forty-two prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites.. . . .	192
Indians.. . . .	31
Halfbreeds.. . . .	1

Females—

Whites.. . . .	2
Indians.. . . .	2

Total.. . . .	228
---------------	-----

Twenty-five prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of sixteen and a half days. Eleven were admitted to bail.

Daily average number of prisoners.. . . .	19.2
Monthly average number of prisoners.. . . .	17.1
Maximum number of prisoners in any day.. . . .	53
Minimum number of prisoners in any day.. . . .	10

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in	
June..	31
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in	
October..	5

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	140
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, &c..	50
Sent to Brandon Asylum..	2
Sent to Ponoka Asylum..	1
Sent to Industrial School at Portage la Prairie..	2
Sent to other places for trial..	4
Sent to Alberta penitentiary for an average sentence of 3 years, 11½ months..	8
Sent to Provincial Jail at Lethbridge for an average sentence of 9 months, 15 days..	19
Handed over to Immigration Agent for deportation to United States..	3
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1911..	11

Females—

Sent to Brandon asylum..	1
Sent to Calgary guard-room..	1

Total.. 242

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence.

The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment, and sentenced this year, was one hundred and fifty-three, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentenced.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault, (common).	5	1	20
Drunk and disorderly.	6	1	8
False pretenses.	4	4	7½
Burglary	2	7	22½
Indecent Exposure	1	4	
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	8		8
Vagrancy	82		29·8
Theft	11	3	14
Procuring Intoxicant while interdict.	3		29
Selling liquor in prohibited hours	1		10
Cruelty to animals	1	2	
Keeping common gaming house.	1	2	
Indian Act :—			
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	1	25½
Intoxication	22		29

I have the hon ur to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. LINDBLAD, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The non-commissioned officer at Twin lakes on the boundary line still acts as sub-collector of Customs, and reports to the collector at Lethbridge.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Stand Off detachment on the edge of the Blood reserve, and the detachment on the Peigan reserve have most of their work in connection with the wards of the government. At the present time we have an interpreter and two scouts at Stand Off and a scout at the Piegan detachment. It is an extremely hard matter to get an interpreter for Macleod, as the rate of pay does not present much attraction. This want creates no little amount of difficulty at times.

During the past year we obtained 9 convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, 17 convictions for drunkenness, and 27 convictions for drunkenness on the reserve. With the education of the younger generation, their liking for intoxicants seems to increase, and it is frequently the indirect cause of other and more serious offences. I must also chronicle the fact that we recently obtained convictions against two Peigan Indians for a particularly bare faced forgery of cheques.

I would bring to your serious consideration the advisability of the employment of a man to do nothing else but go to the different towns visited by Indians, and attend to the suppression of the liquor traffic.

STATE OF INDIANS.

No new sales of land on the Peigan reserve have taken place this year. The Indians on this reserve have been doing considerable outside work in the Pincher Creek district. Their numbers have slightly decreased.

Mr. R. N. Wilson resigned his position as agent on the Blood reserve and was succeeded by Mr. W. J. Hyde. The crops on the reserve have been very good this year, and their beef shipments last fall netted a large sum.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The following distribution state with a total strength of 78 of all ranks, is an increase of 15 over the strength of last year, but I regret to again report that the old established posts of Boundary creek, Kootenai, and Porcupine hills, are still without police detachments. In addition to the above mentioned, there are some of the newer points also without police detachments.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION, September 30, 1911.

Place:	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Macleod..	1	2	1	....	4	1	4	26	2	41	42
Bellevue	1	....	3	....	4	2
Big Bend.....	1	....	1	2
Blairmore	1	2	....	3	1
Boundary Creek.....
Burmis	2	....	2	1
Cardston.....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1
Carmangay	1	....	....	....	1	1
Claresholm.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2
Coleman	2	....	2	1
Frank	1	3	....	4	2
Granum
Kootenai.....
Lille	2	....	2	2
Lundbreck	1	....	1	2
Monarch.....
Nanton
Passburg	1	2	....	3	1
Peigan	1	1	2	2
Pincher Creek..	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	4
Porcupine Hills.....
Stand Off	1	....	....	3	4	5
Stavely
Twin Lakes.....	1	....	1	2	3
Total	1	4	1	...	5	4	9	47	8	79	74

The strength in the Crowsnest Pass should be increased to meet the new conditions in that sub-district, and as the greater part of the cases handled have come from that sub-district, I would suggest that Inspector Belcher's sub-district be reduced in size, so that he may be able to devote the whole of his time and attention to this mining district. I would also suggest that his residence be moved into the middle of the pass, say, about Bellevue, in order that he may be able to be at his own home more than at present. As it is now, he only has his Sundays at home. In accordance with your instructions, as soon as the coal miner's strike is over, I will submit to you a report on the strength of all of the detachments of the division.

I would like to invite your attention to the subject of having a senior inspector, second in command, who is particularly good at office work, stationed at Macleod, who would look after all of the division work and returns, &c., and thus permit me to devote the whole of my time to looking after the criminal work.

DRILL, TRAINING, AND MUSKETRY.

Owing to the extreme shortness of men, drill has been out of question until this fall, when mounted and foot drill have taken place daily. Having no rifle range we are unable to have any musketry practice. The annual revolver practice is in progress at the present time.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for this year, has, I am sorry to say, not been so good as last year. Several serious cases were dealt with, and punished severely.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

HEALTH.

From the table of cases accompanying the Assistant Surgeon's report you will see how particularly fortunate the members of the division were in enjoying such very good health during the past year; there being no cases of serious illness reported.

HORSES.

Fifteen new horses were purchased during the year. Eight horses were cast, and one died during the same period, so our total gain in the strength of horses was only six, which is not nearly enough, as we should rest up a number of those having such enormous mileage.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division was 189,309, making an average of 2,558 miles per horse.

The veterinary surgeon, Staff Sergt. Waddy reports that several of our horses, Nos. 2694, 2412, 2946, 2701, 2600, 2951, 2763, at present are incapable of doing much work, due to old age or infirmities, and recommends that seven be cast and sold. This would mean we should need about eighteen new saddle horses: the new team which I have your authority to purchase, I have not yet been able to secure, but expect to be able to do so this fall.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport is in good order, but some of it requires re-painting. During the year we received three heavy waggons, and two buckboards. I would suggest that any future heavy wagons which are supplied, be of heavier axles than two and three quarter inch, as that is rather light for big loads over bad ground. Two wagons were condemned during the year, and one of them, D 6, had been in use for 23 years.

Two new democrats will be requisitioned for this year. Our harness and saddlery is in first rate order, but one new four in hand heavy set will be required for next year.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen does not owe anything, and we own the small stock which we have on hand. A couple of years ago, the canteen purchased a piano on the instalment plan for the amusement of the men, at a cost of about \$350, and this year completed all the payments.

READING ROOM.

To the books at present in the library, we have this year made a very considerable addition, and mostly in the way of sets of standard novels. The illustrated and daily papers, have been regularly received, and the illustrated papers sent out to the different detachments after remaining in the reading room for one week.

STORES.

This year I am pleased to say we have been supplied with everything in clothing and kit to enable us to supply the men with all their requirements.

The general and other stores supplied have been of excellent quality.

BUILDINGS.

Our buildings are in good shape, but the roofs should be painted. I would again draw your attention to the remarks of the assistant surgeon with reference to the sewerage system from the point of view of the public health.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

GENERAL.

It was expected that the opening of the Provincial jail at Lethbridge would have relieved us of the care of all prisoners, and thus enabled us to have more constables available to place at outlying points, for actual police work. But as we still have to receive into our guard-room the lunatics, prisoners awaiting trial, and convicted prisoners with thirty days to serve, we are practically in the same position we were before this jail opened.

The cost of living in the west has increased greatly during the past few years, but the rates of police pay have remained as they were since 1905, and I would again invite your consideration to the subject of increased pay for the members of the Force, and would bring to your notice the increases secured by some of the labour unions due to the above-mentioned cost of living and also to the further advances asked by some of these unions:

I wish to express my appreciation of the hearty support given me by all the members of the division in their efforts to prevent and suppress crime, and to bring the same to your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. R. CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date:—

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Growth and development have continued without check during the past twelve months. The increase of population has been marked. Old towns and settlements have become more populous and new towns have been established following upon the extension of existing railways and construction of new lines in many directions.

The Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Northern railway have all contributed to the increased railway mileage. The Transcontinental Grand Trunk Pacific line has now reached Jasper Park and before winter the steel will have crossed the interprovincial boundary into British Columbia.

The taking up and settlement of the unoccupied lands in the better known localities has continued, while a large number of settlers have preferred to look for homes in the still comparatively unsettled north. A wagon road has been completed by the Provincial government from Edson, the first divisional point on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway west of Edmonton, to Grande Prairie in the Peace River district, and many settlers have availed themselves of this route during the past summer; though none but the best equipped and most experienced travellers should at present attempt this road in preference to the older and better known route via Athabaska Landing, to which point the Canadian Northern railway is to be completed this fall.

There is also a pack-trail from Prairie creek, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, to Grande Prairie. This is a fairly good trail, with good feed for horses at intervals.

The crops throughout the Edmonton district are unusually heavy. There has been an abundance of rain and absence of frost during August, but the cold summer has retarded ripening and a percentage of the crops, especially oats, which were cut late in September, have doubtless suffered through frost.

CRIME.

I would again point out that the number of men available in this division is insufficient for the police requirements of the district. Crime has increased with the increase of population and, as stated in preceding reports, the strength of the division is inadequate to the demands made upon it. I regret the loss during the past year of two efficient members of the division, viz., Detective Sergeants Nicholson and Ensor. Both left the Force after several years of valuable service in the detection and punishment of crime; one to take charge of a license district for the Provincial government and the other to become chief of police of the city of Edmonton.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	5	1	2		2
Attempted murder.....	5	1	1		3
Manslaughter.....	2		1		1
Assault, common.....	189	134	51	4	
Assault, aggravated.....	6	5	1		
Assault causing bodily harm.....	6	2		4	
Assault, indecent.....	5		3	1	1
Rape and attempted rape.....	13	4	5	1	3
Attempted suicide.....	1			1	
Bigamy.....	2	2			
Carnal knowledge (under 14 years).....	3	1	2		
Non support of wife and family.....	6	3	3		
Wife desertion.....	1	1			
Abduction.....	1		1		
Criminal neglect.....	4		1	1	2
Threatening to shoot.....	2	2			
Intimidation.....	4	1	2	1	
Defamatory libel.....	1				1
Abortion.....	1	1			
Offences against property—					
Theft.....	232	133	79	1	19
Horse stealing.....	5		2		3
Cattle stealing.....	16	6	6	1	3
Receiving stolen property.....	5	2			3
Cattle killing.....	7	3	3	1	
Wounding of stock.....	6	2	3		1
Cruelty to animals.....	27	20	7		
Housebreaking.....	2	2			
Fraud.....	3	1	1	1	
False pretenses.....	33	11	13	2	7
Forgery.....	21	17	3		1
Robbery.....	4	4			
Forcible entry and detainer.....	2		1	1	
Arson.....	4	1		1	2
Extortion.....	2		1		1
Trespass.....	2	2			
Mischief.....	15	10	5		
Wilful damage.....	7	3	4		
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1	1			
Miscellaneous.....	3	1	2		
Offences against public order—					
Offensive and concealed weapons.....	18	17	1		
Pointing firearms.....	4	2	2		
Obstructing mail.....	1	1			
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works.....	37	26	10	1	
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Vagrancy.....	63	63			
Drunk and disorderly.....	140	134	6		
Buggery.....	5				5
Causing disturbance.....	117	109	8		
Harboring vicious dog.....	1	1			
Indecent acts.....	4	3	1		
Incest.....	2	2			
Seduction.....	8		4	1	3
Keeper of house of illfame.....	7	7			
Inmate house of illfame.....	8	8			
Prostitution.....	3	2	1		
Frequenter house of illfame.....	4	4			
Keeper gaming house.....	18	10	4	4	
Frequenter gaming house.....	30	29	1		
Disturbing public workshop.....	1		1		
Procuring girl.....	2	2			
Nuisances.....	11	9	1		1
Miscellaneous.....	1	1			

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1911—Continued.

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Administration of law and justice—					
Perjury.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Bribery.....	5	2	3	.....	.....
Contempt of court.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Escaping from custody.....	5	3	2	.....	.....
Obstructing of peace officer.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
False statement.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Resisting arrest.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Railway Act—					
Stealing ride.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Indians drunk.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Drunk on reserve.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Liquor in possession.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries Act.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Masters and servants.....	165	108	47	3	2
Lords Day Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Games ordinance.....	24	18	4	.....	2
Hides and brands.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Prairie and forest fires.....	25	23	2	.....	.....
Liquor license ordinance.....	75	62	10	3	.....
Insanity.....	62	48	12	.....	2
Estray animals.....	12	8	4	.....	.....
Pound.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Medical profession.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Public health.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Steam boilers.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Vital statistics.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Public works.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Livery stables.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Fence ordinance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary ordinance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Motor vehicle Act.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Entire animal ordinance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Animals contagious disease Act.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,609	1,170	332	38	69

Number cases committed to Supreme and District Courts...	195
Number of convictions.....	80
Number of fines.....	3
Number of imprisonments.....	33
Number of convicts sent to penitentiary.....	25
Number let out on suspended sentence.....	19
Number of cases withdrawn by the Crown.....	7
Number acquitted and dismissed.....	41
Number awaiting trial.....	67

Included in the convicts sent to the penitentiary is one female who was on bail till her trial, and consequently is not shown in guard room returns of the prisoners awaiting trial. Fourteen are in custody at Fort Saskatchewan; the remainder on bail.

The number of juvenile offenders handed over to the Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children was three.

Boys sent to reformatory, three; one of whom was not committed to the guard room, Fort Saskatchewan; while five more were arrested, tried and let go with a severe warning.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Cases entered in 1908	824
Cases entered in 1909	864
Cases entered in 1910	1,404
Cases entered in 1911	1,610

Among the more important cases dealt with during the past year are the following:—

Rex vs. Serenus Amend, murder.—This case had not been brought to a close when last year's report was rendered. The crime was the result of a fight between Amend and one Lewis Goldman in which the latter was the aggressor. It was also established at the trial, which was held in October last, that Amend was in constant fear of violence at the hands of Goldman, who bore a very bad reputation. The accused who pleaded not guilty, gave evidence in his own behalf to the effect that he had acted in self defence; that when Goldman had turned towards him after the fight had been stopped, he, Goldman, had reached for his pocket and Amend, thinking this was to draw a revolver, fired first.

Some of the witnesses for the prosecution testified to the same effect, and that Goldman had bullied and threatened Amend for a long time, saying he intended to brain him and, Goldman being the much more powerful of the two, Amend was constantly on the defensive when in Goldman's neighbourhood.

The jury were out only a few minutes and brought in a verdict of not guilty. On dismissing the jury, the Court told them their verdict under the circumstances was the only one they could give.

Rex vs. Clark Woods, murder.—This also is a case, the details of which were given in a preceding report, but which was only closed in November last when the trial of Woods took place. The facts in connection with this crime are, briefly, that Woods was an employee of Hector Murray, a railway contractor near Alix, and had a grievance relative to a small sum of money alleged to be due him by Murray. On a request by Woods for payment, and being referred to the book-keeper for adjustment, the accused struck Murray on the head with a bottle. Murray was stunned, but was able to get into his buggy and drive in to Alix. On the way however he became unconscious and died the same night in the hospital from a fractured skull.

Meanwhile Woods and some companions made their way south on foot, with Detective Sergeant Tucker and Constable Thorne in pursuit of them. On the afternoon of the following day Woods and his five companions were overtaken some thirty miles south of Alix, when they endeavoured to conceal themselves in the poplar bushes. When discovered they attempted to get away, but being immediately covered made no resistance.

The charge against Woods was one of murder, but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter with a strong recommendation for mercy. The Court, in dismissing the jury, approved of the verdict of manslaughter and sentenced the accused to ten years in Alberta penitentiary.

Rex vs. W. Morrow, attempted murder.—The accused, William Morrow, and James Bergar appear to have been on bad terms and in October last Morrow, being under the impression that Bergar had stuck a pitchfork in one of his pigs, went to Bergar's with a shot gun and fired when nearing the house, apparently with the object of attracting Bergar's attention. On the latter going outside, he saw accused walking up to the window of a new house about 50 yards away and went towards him. Morrow turned and, upon being asked by Bergar what he wanted, cocked the gun and pointed and fired at Bergar. The latter stated in his evidence 'when he fired I stepped to one side and the charge just missed me.' Morrow then appears to have reloaded the gun and, after a few minutes' more or less heated conversation the two parted.

At the trial of Morrow the defence was that the accused was afraid of complainant and for that reason had taken his gun when going to speak to him of the injury

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

to the pig; that he had no intention of killing complainant, but only of frightening him. The jury brought in a verdict of 'assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm,' with a strong recommendation for mercy. The court's sentence was seven years in Alberta penitentiary.

Rex vs. A. L. Greenberg and Byron Winters, robbery.—In July, 1910, Corporal Bayly, then stationed at Wetaskiwin, reported that on his return there after a temporary absence on duty, he had learnt from the city police of Wetaskiwin that one J. See, a resident of the city, while carrying a valise containing about one hundred dollars from his shop to his house, had been attacked at night on the street and robbed of valise and contents. On information the city police had received they had arrested one A. L. Greenberg, but he had escaped from their custody. Corporal Bayly had reason to believe one Byron Winters was also implicated and a watch was kept for both, fairly accurate descriptions being available. Traces of both men were obtained some days later some sixty-five miles southeast of Wetaskiwin. As this country is covered with brush it was an ideal place of concealment, but they had to obtain food, and Corporal Bayly, together with Constable Meyer, who had been detailed to assist him, having reason to believe the fugitive would in the night of the 22nd obtain food at the house of one F. Tate, they went there after dark and searched the buildings, but without result. Const. Meyer was then left in the house and Corpl. Bayly, making as much noise as possible, took his departure from the neighbourhood, with the result that when well out of sight Greenburg and Winters made their way from the bush, where they had hidden, to the house, and were arrested by Const. Meyer.

Greenberg was subsequently identified by Mr. See as the man who had attacked him from the front, but not having seen the other assailant who had held him from behind, the case against Winters was not conclusive. However, by dint of hard work and evidence secured from witnesses who had seen both Greenberg and Winters together on the night of the assault, and particularly to the evidence of one witness who had seen Winters wearing a black and white striped shirt just prior to the robbery, while the sleeve of a black and white shirt had been picked up at the scene of the assault where it had been torn off in the scuffle with the complainant, a strong case was finally completed against both Greenberg and Winters. The latter subsequently confessed and at his trial pleaded guilty. Greenberg was ably defended by Mr. P. J. Nolan, and notwithstanding the confession and evidence of Winters as to Greenberg's share in the offence the jury disagreed. On the second trial Greenberg was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Alberta penitentiary; also one year for escaping from the Wetaskiwin police, sentences to run concurrently. Winters pleaded guilty to being an accessory and aiding and abetting, and was sentenced to five years on the first charge and one year on the second, to run concurrently.

In connection with this case, the following resolution of the Wetaskiwin city council was communicated to this office: 'That this council desires to express to Supt. Cuthbert, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, its high appreciation of his courtesy and kindness in granting the city the services of Corporal Bayly and Const. Meyer in connection with the capture of the men alleged to be implicated in the robbery of Mr. See; and it further desires to highly commend Corporal Bayly and Constable Meyer upon the clever manner in which the capture of the two men was effected.'

Rex. vs. Fred Carlson, murder.—The accused has been committed for trial to the fall sittings of court for the murder of Norman Merritt, who lived with his brother, Sanford Merritt, on their homestead at Hamilton lake, some forty miles southeast of Castor. The crime was committed on the morning of the 21st August, Sanford Merritt being at the time in Castor. Fred Carlson, a neighbour and friend, had slept with Norman Merritt on the night of the 20th, and on the 21st was found in his own shack by another neighbour named Laycraft, who had gone there after

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

visiting the Merritt home and not being able to get a reply to his knock. Mr. Laycraft's statement follows:—

'I knocked at Carlson's door. A voice inside said 'come in.' I tried the door and it was barred. I said I could not get in as the door was barred. He said he was sick and could not open it. I then went round to a window opening; there was a piece of cheese-cloth tacked over the opening, but no window in. I could see Carlson inside lying on the bed. I asked him what was the matter? He said he was sick all over. Then I tore the screen off and got into the house through the window. I asked Carlson if he knew where 'Dick' was? He said as far as he knew, he was up in bed. He then said, 'Have you seen any redcoats around?' I said I hadn't, and asked him why they should be around? He said, 'you must know all about it, wern't you at Dick's shack?' I asked him to come over to my place until he got better. He said he would stay where he was until the police came, we need not be alarmed, he was not going to run away. Said he had slept with Dick the night before and had left there about six that morning. Carlson did not seem at all excited, but weak and nervous. I then unbarred the door and went out. I went back to Merritt's shack and opened the door and went in. I went towards the table, intending to write a note telling Merritt to come over to my place. The shack is rather dimly lighted. Just as I reached the table I saw some dark splashes on the building paper that was on the wall at the head of the bed. About the same time I noticed Merritt in the bed. I went over to the bed and found him lying on his left side with a large wound on the right side of his neck. I saw there was a lot of blood on the bed clothes and the dark spots on the wall-paper were blood. There was a blanket drawn over the body as far as the shoulders. I felt the body to see if it was dead, and then left the shack and went home, and sent a young man named Johnson to Castor for the police, and sent word to the neighbours. A number came to my place, and we went to Carlson's place, as from what he had said I suspected him of the crime. I knocked on the door. Carlson called out, 'Come in.' Tried the door, it was barred. Carlson unbarred the door and we opened it and went in. When we got in, Carlson was alone, lying on the bed. Mr. Johnson, D. Delaney, F. Kuhn, F. Laun, B. Laun, W. Laycraft, T. Laycraft, Jas. Hart and Robert Mulgrove were with me. We stayed there a few minutes, and went over to Merritt's place, leaving R. Mulgrove and F. Kuhn with Carlson to watch him. When we got over to Merritt's the shack was just as I had left it and the body was in the same position on the bed. Delaney pulled the blanket over the head, after we had looked at the body. On the right-hand side of the door I saw an axe. The handle was leaning against the wall, and the blade was on the ground. There was blood on the axe-blade but none on the handle. No one moved the axe, but we could see the blood on the blade plainly. The handle of the axe is not fully driven into the eye of the blade. I would know it again. (Axe produced, identified and marked Exhibit "B.")

We then went back to Carlson's. B. Laun told Carlson that Dick had been murdered and that we suspected him, and we would tie him up until the police came. Carlson said, 'There is enough to do as you like, but I want a trial.'

At the inquest it was found that Merritt's throat was cut through almost to the back-bone, and his skull crushed in. On being arrested by Constable Coventry and given the usual warning, Carlson made a voluntary statement, acknowledging the deed, but not giving any reason therefor. On reaching the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room, however, he made another voluntary statement, giving the motive for the crime. He is apparently a man of very violent temper, and took offence, according to his own statement, at a remark of Merritt's regarding a woman.

Rex. vs. James Atkinson, murder.—The facts of this case, as ascertained up to the present, are that 'Jim' Atkinson, a half-breed residing at Moose Mountain in the north-easterly part of this district, and Milo Bankes, living on his homestead

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

in the same locality, were having a friendly wrestling bout in a tent near Atkinson's home, on the 11th instant, as a result of which they came to blows, when Bankes knocked Atkinson down; whereupon, Atkinson went to the house, obtained his rifle, and shot Bankes through the neck, the wound causing death in a few hours. There was one eye-witness to the shooting. Both men appear to have been drinking at the time.

Residents of the locality seem to have been in great fear of Atkinson and took no action beyond notifying us by telephone from St. Paul des Metis, and stating Atkinson was at large in the bush at Moose Mountain, armed, and might commit other crimes. Men were sent out from Fort Saskatchewan and Constable Calow of Vegreville detachment arrived on the scene the night of the 12th instant. His report of the arrest and attendant circumstances follows:—

‘On Tuesday, 12th September, 1911, I returned from Beaver lake at 10.10 a.m. Upon my arrival at Vegreville I met Mr. Roy Field, who stated his brother the doctor wanted to see me at once, and that a murder had been committed at St. Paul. I went to Dr. C. W. Field, Coroner, who stated he wished me to go right away with him to St. Paul and to arrange the court for the coroner's inquest on the body of the dead man, who he stated had been murdered. I said I was ready, but would have to go to the barracks first to obtain certain papers. He then instructed his brother Roy to drive me up in his car. I got ready and returned to Dr. Field's house and we at once started off for the North (Dr. Field, Dr. Monkman and myself). The case appeared urgent and I had no time to communicate with headquarters because the operator informed me that the line was busy.’

‘We arrived at St. Paul about 7 p.m., and, inquiring the way, went on without supper as far as we could drive the car. We picked up a guide at St. Paul. Then I walked three miles to the farmhouse of one Arthur Cleven, S. W. 24-58-8-4. I hired a team and democrat and returned to the party waiting at the motor car. We then drove on through the forest and arrived at William Noble's N.W. 7-58-6-4-. While the party went to Oscar Savard's house, I went alone to Atkinson's house, S.E. 7-58-6-4. I saw a lamp burning on the table and a fire in the stove. The door was locked. I could see some children sleeping on the floor. I then threw some pebbles gently at the window until I woke one of the children, who, upon my beckoning, came and opened the door. I went in and saw Atkinson asleep on his bed, fully dressed, beside his wife and baby. I told him it was all up and arrested him. His double barreled shot gun was under the bed not loaded, and his rifle was hanging on the wall.’

‘I seized the rifle and warned him. He stated ‘I shot Milo Bankes with that rifle. I was mad and I am sorry. I will go quietly with you. I will give you no trouble. I am glad that you have come; I can sleep now. Milo Bankes gouged my eye out and I was in great pain.’ I again advised him to say nothing as everything he said could be used in evidence against him. I then went and employed a man to help me on the night guard and swore him in, one Sherman Boos of Sec. 19-58-6-4. I then went to Oscar Savard's house close by across the creek and met Drs. Field and Monkman and told them I had found the accused. We then went to supper at Wm. Noble's house, after which I went and located the witness and jury, (names hereinafter described) and at 3 p.m the court was ready and jury sworn in. The body was viewed, also the place of the murder, and evidence taken from the succeeding witnesses at 7 p.m. 13-9-11. The post mortem was completed and the jury gave their verdict ‘Milo Bankes came to his death from a bullet from a gun in the hands of James Atkinson.’

Atkinson has been committed for trial to the next sitting of court.

The deceased was a settler from the United States and his father, living at Bell Center, Wisconsin, on being communicated with, arranged for the shipment of the remains there.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Killing of Edmund Brahevelt by Frank Van Cammeyet.—This matter is still under investigation, and at the moment it is not known whether the shooting was intentional or accidental.

Frank Van Cammeyet was deputy returning officer of a poll on the 21st instant, near MacKay siding on the Grand Trunk Pacific West, where a number of Belgians working on Central Northern railway construction were to vote. Van Cammeyet is also a Belgian. The only other election official at the poll was another Belgian named Alphonse Sygs, acting as poll clerk. After the closing of the poll some trouble appears to have arisen within the building where several Belgians had congregated, some of whom are said to have been under the influence of liquor. Van Cammeyet then, in brandishing a revolver, claims he was pushed, the revolver being discharged killing a man named Edmund Brahevelt.

Van Cammeyet is in custody but has not yet been charged. We are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting at the facts, owing to irregularities in the conduct of this poll in which witnesses do not wish to become involved, hence the delay in determining the nature of the offence.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am glad to be able to report very few fires, and insignificant loss from this cause this year up to the present. This condition is altogether due, however, to a very wet season and not to increased care on the part of those usually responsible for them.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all criminal sittings of the court in the three judicial districts comprised in this police district. This means practically all the time as the district courts dispose of many criminal cases.

Orderlies and coroner's assistants are provided for all inquests. The number of these is considerable.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from the courts and jails, and for insane persons on transportation to asylums.

A constable attends all summary proceedings before justices of the peace.

All criminal summonses and subpoenas are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons not otherwise looked after are inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of correspondence and other work as many such estates pass through our hands every month.

Provincial Health.—On behalf of this department, we constantly have duties on hand with regard to contagious and infectious diseases, and relief of destitute persons.

Delinquent and Dependent Children.—Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the Provincial Act.

License Department.—Infractions of the Liquor License Ordinance coming to our notice are reported upon for the information of the license department. On Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railway construction west of Edmonton, where the Public Works Act is in force relative to the sale of liquor, we have dealt with many cases monthly, both under the Act and the Liquor License Ordinance.

Indian Department.—The usual police escorts have been provided for treaty payments.

Special attention has been given to infractions of the Indian Act and thirty-eight convictions obtained under the liquor clause of that Act. Apart from this, the Indians give no trouble whatever. They are honest, peaceful and law abiding.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The report of the provost follows, giving a summary of prisoners in our custody during the last twelve months. This branch of our duties and the overcrowding of our guard-room will be somewhat lessened in the future owing to the completion of the Provincial jail at Lethbridge, where prisoners convicted to sentences of more than one month are to be sent.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
'G' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'G' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

At midnight of September 30, 1910, there were 50 prisoners in the guard-room, consisting of 39 undergoing terms of imprisonment and 11 awaiting trial.

During the twelve months 332 prisoners were received, making a total of 382. They are specified as follows:—

Males—

Whites.. . . .	338
Indians.. . . .	9
Halfbreeds.. . . .	14
Japanese.. . . .	4
Negroes.. . . .	5
Lunatics.. . . .	11
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	381

Female lunatics—

Whites.. . . .	1
<hr/>	
Grand total.. . . .	382
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Number of prisoners received each month—

October.. . . .	34
November.. . . .	24
December.. . . .	29
January.. . . .	15
February.. . . .	21
March.. . . .	30
April.. . . .	30
May.. . . .	31
June.. . . .	35
July.. . . .	30
August.. . . .	35
September.. . . .	18
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	332
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The daily average number was.. . . .	49
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day.. . . .	64
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day.. . . .	34
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1911.. . . .	14
Number of prisoners serving sentences.. . . .	16
Awaiting deportation.. . . .	4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows—

Time expired..	201
Sent to insane asylums..	8
Sent to Alberta penitentiary..	24
Deported..	4
Sent to other places for trial..	2
Sent to Lethbridge jail..	12
Released on ticket-of-leave..	4
Sent to Reform School (juvenile)..	2
Handed over to Mr. R. B. Chadwick..	3
Handed over to relatives (lunatics)..	2
Discharged as cured (lunatics)..	1
Died in hospital..	1
Appealed..	3
Dismissed..	29
Escaped..	1
Sentence quashed..	1
Released on bail..	29
Fines paid..	15
Otherwise disposed of..	6
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1911..	34
Grand total..	382

The number of prisoners who have served, or are serving, terms of imprisonment in the guard-room, are classified as follows:—

Crime.	No. of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Attempted murder.....	1	7		
Common assault	9		1	16 ² / ₃
Assault causing bodily harm.....	5		9	
Bigamy.....	1		3	
Non support	3		3	10
Intimidation.....	1		2	
Rape.....	2	5		
Threatening to shoot.....	2		2	
Theft.....	67		3	24 ⁵ / ₆
Cattle stealing.....	3		10	10
Mischief.....	2		1	
False pretenses.....	5		4	12
Forgery.....	11	1	7	20
Receiving stolen property.....	1		1	
House breaking.....	6		10	8 ¹ / ₃
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5		3	
Pointing firearms	2		1	15
Vagrancy.....	25		1	13 ² / ₅
Drunk and disorderly.....	28		1	23 ¹ / ₄
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	3		1	20
Manufacturing obscene photos.....	1		6	
Incest.....	1	3		
Drunk while interdicted.....	2		3	
Procuring girls for immoral purposes.....	2	3		
Masters and Servants Act.....	14			15
Indians drunk.....	5		1	2 ¹ / ₅
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	2		3	15
Stealing rides on railway.....	5		2	
Causing danger to persons on railway.....	1		2	
	216			

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Four prisoners were released on ticket of leave, viz.: Martin Alover, who was sentenced on May 13, 1911, to six months hard labour for theft. He was released on July 29, 1911, having served two months and 13 days.

Robert McTavish, who was sentenced on May 18, 1910, to 21 months hard labour for theft. He was released on May 15, 1911, having served 11 months and 28 days.

R. E. McLaren, who was sentenced on May 26, 1911, to 3 months hard labour for theft. He was released on July 26, 1911, having served 2 months and 1 day.

Herbert Thomas who was sentenced on February 15, 1911, to 1 year hard labour for forgery. He was released August 14, 1911, having served 6 months.

Charles Bridgeman, who was sentenced to one month's hard labour for vagrancy, died in the barrack hospital, July 17, 1911, from pneumonia. The body was buried in the Fort Saskatchewan cemetery, July 19, 1911.

Louis Gracondie, an Indian, who was sentenced to one month's hard labour for vagrancy, escaped from a special constable while working at the dumps on August 3, 1911. He had only 14 days still to serve.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the prison rules strictly enforced.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

The guard room has been very much overcrowded, but, since the opening of the Lethbridge jail, it has been much relieved.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd. J. W. PHILLIPS, *Sergt.,*
Provost.

Distribution of Strength of 'G.' Division on September 30, 1911.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Saddle Horses.	Team Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Totals.
Alix.....						1		1	1				1
Andrew.....						1		1	1				1
Bickerdike.....					1			1	1				1
Canrose.....					1			1	1				1
Castor.....						1		1	3				3
Daysland.....						1		1	1				1
Edmonton.....	1	1		2	1	5	3	13	7	2			9
Entwistle.....						1		1	1				1
Edson.....						2		2	2				2
Fort Saskatchewan.....		1	1	2	2	6	4	16	15	6		1	22
Hardisty.....						1		1	1				1
Jasper Park.....						1		1			1		1
Lacombe.....					1			1	1				1
Lac Ste. Anne.....													
Morinville.....						1		1	1	1			2
Prairie Creek.....		1			1	1		3	3				3
Stettler.....				1		1		2	1				1
Stony Plain.....				1				1	1				1
Tofield.....						1		1	1				1
Vegreville ..						1		1	1				1
Vermilion.....						1		1	1				1
Viking.....					1			1	1				1
Wainwright.....						1		1	1				1
Wetaskiwin.....					1			1	1				1
On command.....			1			7		8	3				3
In hospital and sick.....						2		2	3	1			4
On leave.....		1						1					
Totals.....	1	4	2	6	8	36	7	64	52	10	1	1	64

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The number of detachments, while too many for our present strength, is too few for the proper policing of this large and populous district.

HEALTH.

The only serious cases of illness during the year were confined to Edmonton detachment, where three cases of typhoid developed in a short space of time this summer. This being a heavy percentage, and there being no other cases in the neighbourhood, the cause was assumed to be local and due possibly to the plumbing, which, on examination, appeared to be defective. Repairs and alterations were made and no further cases have occurred. I am pleased to say that the three constables, though very ill, made good recoveries and are now almost well.

HORSES.

During the year we received seventeen remounts. One horse was cast and sold, the price obtained being \$78. One horse was destroyed on account of incurable spinal affection. Six horses recommended for casting are to be sold next month.

The mileage of 'G' Division horses for the last 12 months is 139,554.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment is in serviceable condition and sufficient for our needs with the exception of saddles. Six more are required.

CANTEEN.

The small canteen at Fort Saskatchewan is no more than paying its way, but it is of considerable convenience to the men.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

These are supplied with piano, billiard table, newspapers and periodicals and small library of books kept up by monthly subscriptions from members of the division.

POLICE WORK ON RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

This has been a special and heavy feature of our duties during the past year, especially on construction west of Edmonton to the Rocky mountain, where an officer and a half dozen men have been constantly employed patrolling and enforcing Dominion and Provincial laws on construction west of the 5th meridian. Several thousand men are employed on the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, and I am pleased to say that we have had no unusual difficulties in our dealings with them, and no labour troubles of any kind have occurred.

STORES.

All stores and supplies are of good quality.

GENERAL.

Your attention is called to the inadequate accommodation at Edmonton, both for our own men and prisoners. I am unable to keep sufficient men here to perform the necessary duties owing to lack of room, and members of the force from other points at Edmonton on duty cannot be accommodated at barracks. With regard to prisoners, there are at times as many as a dozen temporarily held in three cells awaiting disposal by the courts.

There is also no suitable office accommodation.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Members of the division have endeavoured to carry out their many duties in a cheerful painstaking manner, notwithstanding a constant stress and rush of work, abreast of which at times it is difficult to keep. The district comprises some sixty thousand square miles of more or less thickly settled country, and the division consists of some sixty men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 13, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The dry season of 1910, as mentioned in my report of last year, was followed by a very severe winter and a number of new settlers in the district just north of the boundary line were found by our patrols to be in very poor circumstances. The matter was reported to the Immigration department, who sent their agents through this district and made a report on conditions, with the result that supply depots were established at Coutts, Writing-on-Stone, Pendant d'Orielle and Medicine Lodge detachments. Issues were made to all settlers requiring relief by our men, and liens taken. The action of the government in supplying relief to destitute settlers was much appreciated by the community, and settlers were loud in their praise of the police in sending patrols through the district in such weather in order to prevent loss of life and freely stated, had they been on the other side of the line they would have had to rustle for themselves or freeze.

In connection with this relief I wish to bring to your notice the action of some of our men on the line detachments. In one instance, Constable White, while traveling through the district, was so badly frozen that when he pulled off his clothing the skin came with it. I am pleased to say that this constable was awarded \$25 from the fine fund.

In addition to relief furnished on the boundary line, we issued relief at Grassy lake and Medicine Hat.

The severity of the winter and shortness of feed (owing to drought of the previous summer) caused a large loss in stock, especially cattle and sheep, but I am pleased to report but one loss of life.

Spring opened up here this year with most magnificent prospects. We had plenty of rain and the crop was estimated to be almost double to that of the previous year, but unfortunately the rain continued too long, with the result that the crop kept growing until a large percentage of it had been frosted. The season for harvesting has also been a bad one. We have had more rain during the months of August and September than has ever been known before, with the result that harvesting has been retarded and in many places where grain has been cut it has sprouted, consequently it is expected the grade in this district for the year will be low.

One of the worst hailstorms ever known in the west visited this district during August and it is estimated that a million bushels of grain were destroyed, but on the whole the condition of the settlers is much better than it was at this time last year.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The shutting down of the mines throughout the district on April 1 has had a bad effect on business especially in Lethbridge, and at present I can see no indication of the trouble being settled. Coal has been imported from the United States and most of it is of poor quality. My opinion is, as soon as frost sets in and work on the city improvements and farm work closes down for the winter, the strikers will be more than anxious to return to work.

There has been less building in Lethbridge during the past year than heretofore. Medicine Hat had quite a boom in real estate during the summer owing to the expected location of the Canadian Pacific railway shops at that point.

The past year should certainly demonstrate to the settlers of this country the necessity of going in for mixed farming. The raising of wheat and grain alone may be an easy way of farming, but with a season like the past one, it certainly was not as profitable as though each farmer raised a few head of stock.

CRIME.

I am pleased to report a decrease in the number of cases entered during the past year, the number being 656 in comparison with 860 last year, and out of the 656 cases this year, 562 convictions were secured, being 85.55 per cent convicted.

The most serious crime that took place in this district during the year was that of the murder of Ernest Erskine and Louise Marquise, alias Babe Adams, alias Babe Wilson.

This woman was living in a bawdy house about a mile and a half from the town of Taber by herself, and on the night of the murder (February 14) a man by the name of Ernest Erskine was in the house with her. She had in her employ a Chinese cook who was sleeping in the rear part of the house, who heard shots on the night of the murder and also disturbance but was too frightened to leave his room but on the following morning reported the matter to the town police at Taber. Sergeant Mason, accompanied by the town police, went out to the house and discovered Ernest Erskine lying in a bed-room dead from a bullet wound. No trace of the woman could then be found and suspicion pointed toward her; consequently her description was sent to me and distributed throughout the country. Later on upon searching around the premises the body of Louise Marquise was found in the coulee where she had evidently been pursued and shot. This was not discovered until the afternoon of the same day.

Suspicion then pointed towards Heago Ushyima, a Japanese who was the husband of the woman. His description was at once wired to all points west, British Columbia and throughout the district.

Sergeant Piper of Macleod and Constable Lawrence of this division were detailed to work on the case and spent over two months in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia endeavouring to locate Ushyima, but without success.

Wasyl Chobotar, charged with murder.—This case referred to in my last report was tried on October 25, 1910, before Chief Justice Harvey and jury, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged December 15, 1910. The execution was delayed for one month by order of the Department of Justice, and the condemned man was hanged on January 14, 1911, in the barracks enclosure.

Re murder of Victor Thomas at Lethbridge, October 26, 1907.—In the fall of 1907, a half-breed by the name of Victor Thomas, who was working for the Western Transfer Company at Lethbridge, with a man by the name of George Whitford hauling gravel from the river bottom, disappeared on the afternoon of October 26th, and his team was picked up by George Whitford. No report of the disappearance of Victor Thomas was made to the police at that time. In April of the following year, the body of a man was found in the Belly river near Diamond City. The body was brought in by the police and buried as no one could be found to identify it. Shortly after this, a half-breed by the name of Joe Paranteau reported to me that he thought

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

the body found was that of his brother-in-law, Victor Thomas. An order was obtained for the exhuming of the body and it was identified by Paranteau as that of his brother-in-law. An inquest was then held and Doctor McNally examined the body and deposed as to there being no wounds; consequently it was re-buried. At this time George Whitford also gave evidence as to the identity of the body.

During the month of August this year, information was received that two half-breed women living at Browning, Montana, were eye witnesses to the killing of Victor Thomas. Staff Sergeant Ashe was detailed by Inspector West to interview these women, which he did, obtaining statements from them that Victor Thomas was killed by George Whitford. Whitford was then arrested and committed for trial on August 14. Inasmuch as this case has been concluded before the completion of my report I am including the result in this year's report.

George Whitford was tried before Chief Justice Harvey and jury on October 10.

On October 12, at 8.40 p.m. the jury, brought in verdict of 'not guilty.' The jury evidently took the evidence of the accused, which was discredited by swearing falsely, against that of two eye witnesses of the murder besides strong corroborative evidence.

Re Howard and Bird, horse stealing.—In my last year's report, Walter Howard had then been committed for trial. On November 3, before Chief Justice Harvey and jury, he was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Re F. Sweanorr alias F. Schonard, horse stealing.—In my last year's report this man was committed for trial on October 10, and being charged before Judge Stewart, was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Re John Boseley, Wm. Owen, Leslie Owen, Robert and Thomas Cunliffe, charged with shop breaking.—In December, 1910 the store of J. H. Watson at Kipp was reported broken into and some stamps and merchandise stolen. In July, 1910, M. Petro, of Petro and Pisko of Stafford village reported their store broken into and a lot of stuff stolen. On September 29, 1910, a report was received of the breaking and entering the store of the Taber Trading Company and a quantity of clothing taken. On July 1, P. M. King of Coaldale reported his house broken into and a number of articles stolen. Again on October 15, 1910, O'Brien & Nalder, merchants at Raymond reported their store broken into and clothing, shoes, &c., stolen.

Upon receipt of these various complaints every effort was made to locate the thieves but without success, until on February 9 this year an anonymous letter was received by the chief of police, Lethbridge, stating that if we wanted to find out about the theft at Watson's store, to go to Bosely's place near Kipp. I immediately detailed Sergeant Ashe for this duty and sent him to Bosely's, east of New Dayton with a search warrant. While searching the place, Boseley went out of the house for a moment and then skipped. Ashe had some trouble but located him in a field about a mile away and arrested him. Boseley then admitted the theft from Watson's store, but upon Sergt. Ashe finding stuff in his house identical to that stolen from the Taber Trading Co., O'Brien & Nalders, King's and Petros & Pisko's, Boseley admitted all these thefts but implicated Wm. Owen, a farmer living near him, as being with him at King's and Petro & Pisko's and that Wm. Owen's son, Leslie had assisted him at Taber, Raymond and at Kipp.

A search was made at Owen's place and portions of the articles stolen were found and Owen and his son were subsequently arrested, and later, Robert and Thomas Cunliffe were arrested for being implicated in the Watson's store affair.

All were tried before Judge Winter and John Boseley was sentenced on four charges, to six years in Edmonton penitentiary, to run concurrently. William Owen was sentenced on three charges, to six years in the Edmonton penitentiary, to run concurrently. Leslie Owen was sentenced to three years in the reformatory at Portage la Prairie. Robert Cunliffe was sentenced to one year and released on suspended sentence, and the case against Thomas Cunliffe was dismissed.

'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE, October 5, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

At midnight of September 30, 1910, there were in cells 40 prisoners, consisting of 27 undergoing terms of imprisonment, 8 committed for trial, 4 awaiting trial, and 1 awaiting deportation. During the 12 months 429 prisoners were received making a total of 469.

Compared with the number last year there has been an increase of 92.

They are specified as follows:—

Males—

Whites.. . . .	411
Indians	23
Half-breeds.. . . .	8
Chinese.. . . .	3
Japanese.. . . .	1
Negroes.. . . .	8
Lunatics.. . . .	5

Total.. . . . 459

Females—

Whites.. . . .	5
Indians.. . . .	2
Lunatics.. . . .	3

Grand total.. . . . 469

Number of Prisoners Received.

October	31
November.. . . .	30
December.. . . .	27
January.. . . .	20
February.. . . .	25
March.. . . .	36
April.. . . .	24
May.. . . .	45
June.. . . .	26
July.. . . .	63
August.. . . .	80
September.. . . .	22

Total.. . . . 429

The average daily number was.. . . .	35
The maximum number in any day.. . . .	49
The minimum number in any day.. . . .	14
The maximum number received in any month (August).. . .	80
The minimum number received in any month (January).. . .	20

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired.. . . .	171
Sent to Brandon Lunatic Asylum.. . . .	5

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Sent to Ponoka Lunatic Asylum.. . . .	1
Sent to Edmonton Penitentiary.. . . .	10
Deported to England.. . . .	4
Deported to Germany.. . . .	1
Deported to U.S.A...	23
Sent to Provincial Jail, Lethbridge.. . . .	50
Sent to other places for trial.. . . .	8
Sent to other places to serve sentence.. . . .	9
Released on ticket-of-leave.. . . .	2
Sent to reformatory school (juvenile).. . . .	1
Sent to Galt Hospital for treatment.. . . .	1
Executed.. . . .	1
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of.. . . .	157

Females—

Sent to Calgary to serve sentence.. . . .	3
Sent to Brandon Lunatic Asylum.. . . .	2
Sent to Calgary (Insane).. . . .	1
Otherwise disposed of.. . . .	4
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1911.. . . .	15
Grand total.. . . .	469

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 239 these classified, as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERM.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Vagrancy.	128	Hanged.	1	16
Murder.. . . .	1			
Breaking custody.	5		1	18
Theft.	27		6	16
Trespass on C.P.R.	2		1	
Shooting with intent.. . . .	1		3	
False pretenses.. . . .	2		5	
Smuggling horses into Canada.. . . .	1		2	
Stealing a ride.. . . .	21			23
Assault occasioning bodily harm.. . . .	3		11	
Bringing women into Canada for immoral purpose.. . . .	1		2	
Assault.	3		3	
Cattle stealing.. . . .	1		1	
Assault on peace officer	6		2	25
Drunk while interdicted.	3		1	
Opium in possession for sale.. . . .	1	1		
Deserting employment.	5			7
Forgery.	4		9	2
Resisting arrest.. . . .	1		1	
Unlawfully entering Canada.. . . .	7		1	5
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons.. . . .	5			24
Neglecting wife and family.. . . .	1		1	
Refusing to pay wages.. . . .	1		1	30
Selling liquor without a license	1		2	
Receiving stolen property	1		3	
Indian Act:—				
Liquor to Indians.. . . .	6		2	
Drunk, &c.. . . .	1		1	14

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

In cells at midnight September 30, 1910.. . . .	40
Received during the year.. . . .	429
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	469
<hr/>	
Discharged during the year.. . . .	454
In cells at midnight September 30, 1911.. . . .	15
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	469
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The general health of the prisoners has been good.
Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners good.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.
During the past twelve months 13 lunatics were admitted to the guard-room. Five male lunatics were sent to Brandon Asylum.

Two female lunatics were also sent to Brandon Asylum, and one female lunatic was sent to Calgary guard-room. One lunatic was sent to Ponoka Asylum, and three dismissed.

The following prisoners were deported to the United States:—W. C. Dow, W. G. Davison, R. Danly, D. Smith, J. W. Metzger, C. Wilson, H. Howard, J. J. Jones, J. Nelson, F. Hawk, C. Hunter, W. Clifford, J. Hurley, B. Johnson, W. Rush, C. Castro, N. Spasoff, N. Ivano, J. Mack, J. Dixon, D. Pettoff, A. W. Walter, P. D. Herron.

The following were deported to England:—S. Easingwood, F. Jordon, W. Maybrick and J. McColl.

J. Rosenfelter was deported to Germany.
All the above served terms of imprisonment before being deported with the exception of W. A. Walter and W. G. Davison.

The guard-room has been very much overcrowded, particularly so through having to keep so many lunatics, and prisoners who are committed on very serious charges, in separate cells, but since the Provincial jail has been opened to receive prisoners it has relieved the guard-room considerably.

At present we are receiving no sentenced prisoners, only lunatics awaiting trial, and prisoners committed for trial.

One prisoner W. Chobotar was admitted to the guard-room on May 6, 1910, on a charge of murder. On October 26, 1910, he was sentenced to be hanged on December 15, 1910, but the sentence was postponed for one month, which greatly upset the prisoner. He was hanged on January 14, 1911.

One prisoner James McColl was admitted to the guard-room on October 14, last, for theft, sentenced to a term of 15 days imprisonment with hard labour. He was taken sick, and removed to the Galt Hospital for treatment, where he remained for one week after he had completed his sentence, he was held for deportation. This man was awaiting deportation for four months, and caused a lot of trouble through being subject to fits.

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.:—William Rose who was sentenced on October 22, 1910, to a term of twelve months hard labour for theft. He was released on July 31, 1911, having served a period of nine months and nine days. The other case that of John Murray, who was sentenced on October 15, 1910, to a term of twelve months hard labour for theft. He was released on August 7, 1911, having served a term of nine months and twenty-three days.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. VENUS, *Corpl.*,
Provost

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of crime for the year ending September 30, 1911—*Con.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against public order—				
Carrying offensive weapons.	3	3		
Pointing fire arm.	1	1		
Administration of justice—				
Bribery attempted.	1	1		
Escape from custody.	5	5		
Perjury.	1	1		
Assisting to escape.	1	1		
Intimidation.	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.	209	190	19	
Living on avails of prostitution.	1	1		
Keeper of house of ill-fame.	4	4		
Seduction.	1		1	
Indecent act.	3	3		
Indecent assaults.	3	1	2	
Inmate of house of ill-fame.	1	1		
Abduction.	1	1		
Against person and reputation—				
Assaulting peace officer.	10	6	4	
Shooting with intent.	2	1		1
Obstructing peace officer.	3	3		
Manslaughter.	1		1	
Attempted suicide.	2	1	1	
Assault.	68	56	12	
Assault with intent.	1	1		
Assault causing bodily harm.	8	5	2	1
Murder.	3	1	1	1
Leaving excavation unguarded.	1	1		
Keeping vicious dog.	1	1		
Against rights of property—				
Forgery.	4	4		
Horse stealing.	17	9	3	5
Wounding horses.	1	1		
Burglary.	2	1		1
House breaking.	9	7	2	
Shop breaking.	9	8	1	
Receiving stolen property.	5	1	4	
Killing chickens.	2		2	
Killing dog.	1	1		
Cattle stealing.	1		1	
Cattle killing.	5	2	1	2
Shooting horses.	1		1	
Unlawfully breeding.	1	1		
Theft.	55	44	8	3
Cattle shooting.	1	1		
Cruelty to animals.	5	4	1	
Conspiring to defraud.	1	1		
Against Rights of property—				
Uttering forged cheque.	1	1		
Attempted arson.	1		1	
False pretenses.	4	2	2	
Cheating at play.	1		1	
Criminal breach of trust.	1			
House breaking tools in possession.	1	1		
Destroying fence.	3	3		
Damaging plants.	2	2		
Against Indian Act—				
Intoxication.	21	21		
Supplying liquor.	9	8	1	
Liquor in possession.	2	2		
Against Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Smuggling horses.	3	2	1	
Smuggling machinery.	3	3		
Smuggling lumber.	2	2		
Smuggling fence posts.	2	2		

SUMMARY of crime for the year ending September 30, 1911—*Con.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against Railway Act—				
Trespassing on C.P.R.	5	5		
Stealing ride "	13	13		
Drunk on duty "	1	1		
Liquor to operator on duty	1	1		
Militia Act—				
Neglecting to attend parades.	10	10		
Immigration Act—				
Undesirables	1	1		
Returning to Canada illegally.	1	1		
Entering Canada illegally	12	12		
Bringing women into Canada for immoral purposes	1	1		
Assisting to land in Canada prohibited immigrant.	1	1		
Against ordinances—				
Insane	15	11	4	
Noxious weeds	4	4		
Masters and servants	35	25	6	*4
Steam boilers.	2	2		
Public Work	2	2		
Pound ordinance. ...	4	3	1	
Liquor license	17	17		
Pedlars.	2	2		
Public Health Act	1	1		
Game Act	3	3		
Delinquent and neglected children	1	1		
Stray animals.	8	7	1	
Breach of marriage ordinance.	1	1		
Prairie fires	4	4		
Total	657	553	85	19

* Transferred to District Court.

Total of cases before Supreme Court and District Court for year ending September 30, 1911:—No. of cases, 54; convictions, 43; fines, 1; imprisonment, 15; penitentiary, 21; suspended sentence, 6; dismissed, 11.

Out of the thirty cases awaiting trial shown in last year's report, all have been disposed of with the following result:—Twenty (20) convictions, two (2) withdrawn, eight (8) dismissed.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the continued wet weather we have been unusually free from prairie fires, there being but four on record, and four convictions, and very little damage was done.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the Supreme and District Court. Prisoners have been escorted to and from all courts and brought to the guard-room from different parts of the district. Convicts have been escorted to the Edmonton penitentiary and insane persons to Brandon and Ponoka. A record has been kept of the ticket-of-leave men and reports forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa. Since the opening of the new provincial jail at Lethbridge, in July, all prisoners arriving here have been taken to the jail with police transport.

IMMIGRATION.

As already reported, we have issued relief to all settlers requiring same throughout the district during the past year, and I am pleased to report that our services have been appreciated by this department. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Department of Immigration at Winnipeg, having written through you, commending this division for their services during the year. We also took liens for the issue of seed grain and have reported to the immigration agent the names of parties whom we considered should be deported.

Customs.—Our men stationed at Coutts, Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'Orielle are preventive officers and have assisted in the prevention along the boundary, while at Wild Horse and Pendant d'Orielle our non-commissioned officers act as sub-collectors. Ten prosecutions have been instituted by us for infractions of the Customs Act, and nine convictions secured.

Agriculture.—All cases of contagious diseases among stock have been reported to the local inspector of that department.

Public Health.—During July and August we had men stationed at Irvine, Bow i-land, Seven Persons and Sundial, in charge of small-pox, scarlet fever and other contagious disease were quarantined was necessary, and all cases have been reported to the Provincial Health Department.

Indians.—The detachment at Medicine Hat still continues to issue relief to destitute Cree Indians camping in that vicinity. I am pleased to report a small decrease in the number of cases of intoxication. The Indians here again assembled at the Lethbridge fair, and very few cases of intoxication were found. The camps were patrolled regularly by our force, as well as by the city police.

HORSES.

The horses of this division are generally in good condition, and fit for work. Owing to seven having been chosen and sent to the Coronation, the work has been unusually hard. Four remounts were received during the year.

The following horses were cast and sold:—Nos. 126, 271, 273, 208 and 290.

I now have your instructions to hold a board and cast horses 282, 209 and 112. I will require next spring at least ten good saddle horses. I understand that the price of remounts has again fallen.

The mileage for the past year is as follows:—

1910—

October	13,954
November	11,676
December	11,209

1911—

January	9,971
February	11,154
March	12,408
April	13,345
May	13,180
June	13,897
July	13,789
August	13,086
September	11,251

Total 148,920

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

TRANSPORT.

Transport is generally in good order. One wagon, lumber has been received and one sold, mentioned in my report of last year. As we now have to transport prisoners to the provincial jail, it is necessary that we should have a three-seated spring wagon for this purpose as the prisoners some times arrive four at a time. I would also recommend that a single buckboard be supplied to this division, also a light sleigh.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

This is all in good condition although some of the harness is very old. Would ask to be supplied with one set of light single harness.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been ample and the quality good.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

No expenditure has been made on the barrack buildings during the year with the exception of a few minor repairs. I have recommended new flooring for the barrack rooms, division mess and guard room. I would also ask that authority be given to install hot water heating in the two officers quarters in the barracks. These buildings are now heated by stoves and I presume they are about the only houses in the city of Lethbridge, other than shacks, that have no modern heating system.

Detachment buildings along the line at Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'Orielle have about outlived their usefulness and should be replaced. They, as you know, are old log buildings and have for some time, been infested with vermin. If this is done I would recommend that plans be drawn and all work be done by contract.

FORAGE.

The cost of oats during the past year has been very high owing to the scarcity. The quality of hay has been good although the cost higher than in former years.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition. We have made grants to the division amounting to \$506.47, and at the end of the year had a balance of \$735.52 in the bank.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have a good library and comfortable reading room which is kept up by monthly subscription.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I regret that it is almost impossible to have any regular drills owing to the amount of work to be done. I gave the division about two weeks mounted and dismounted drill prior to leaving for the Coronation.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge.....	1	1	2	1	4	14	1	24	17
Countts.....				1		3	...	4	6
Grassy Lake.....					1			1	1
Irvine.....					1	1	1	3	2
Magrath.....						1		1	1
Medicine Hat.....		1			1	2		4	5
Medicine Lodge.....						1	1	2	1
Pendant d'Oreille.....					1	1	1	3	4
Royal View.....					1	1		2	2
Sundial.....						1		1	1
Warner.....						1		1	1
Wild Horse.....					1	1		2	3
Writing-on-Stone.....						2	1	3	3
Totals.....	1	2	2	2	10	29	5	51	48

HEALTH.

The health of this division has been exceptionally good, but I greatly regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 2821, Staff Sergeant Sexton, who died in the hospital on December 15, 1910, after a brief illness. This N.C.O. had long service and was a straight forward, honourable and efficient man.

GENERAL REMARKS.

An unusually large number of accidental deaths occurred in this district during the past year. I note from the reports that there have been twenty-six cases, all of which have been duly investigated and reported. This necessitated a large amount of travelling and work for the division.

The following members of 'K' division were selected to attend the Coronation ceremonies:—

Superintendent J. O. Wilson.

Reg. No. 4631, Corporal Coleridge, C.J.

Reg. No. 4714, Constable Atcherly, C.H.

Reg. No. 4959, Constable Brown, C.

Reg. No. 5937, Constable Dixon, E.J.

Reg. No. 4662, Constable Mollison, A.

Reg. No. 4840, Constable Woodward, E.C.

The following seven horses were also sent, Nos. 467, 477, 495, 496, 252, 2575, and 270. The party left Lethbridge on May 6, and returned, with the exception of myself, on August 1.

The post has been visited by yourself on two or three occasions during the year, and Inspector Burnett has inspected the horses of the division.

The new jail was completed July 1, and all prisoners confined in guardroom with more than a month to serve were transferred to the provincial jail, leaving us with only prisoners committed for trial, insane persons and those awaiting deportation. An order was issued that all prisoners sentenced in the Lethbridge district for any time up to two years were to be sent to the provincial jail. A subse-

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

quent order was issued on September 19 that committals for one month or less were to be made to the nearest guardroom as heretofore. Since that time we have received prisoners in this guardroom for a period of one month. I would respectfully request that arrangements be made so that prisoners committed for trial shall be sent to the provincial jail as in Saskatchewan.

The finger-print system for identification of criminals, I am pleased to say, has been adopted.

Reg. No. 4496, Sergeant Major Newson, was transferred to 'E' division and replaced by Reg. No. 4268, Humby, F.

I would respectfully request your consideration of the recommendation to the department, for increase of pay for the force. Owing to the increased cost of living and high salaries and wages paid outside, the increase granted about ten years ago, while at the time considered generous, I feel we are not better off financially now than before.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the duties of the force, and respectfully wish to bring to your notice, Inspector C. H. West, who commanded the division four months during my absence at the coronation and while on leave.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'K' Division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING
'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'A' division for the year ended September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The crops in the district this year have been above the average, with few exceptions, where land was not prepared and crops put in too late being touched with frost. The Kelvindhurst district is in poor shape. Owing to the dry season last year little breaking was done, and crops put in on spring breaking are failures. Notwithstanding the plentiful rainfall this year, Kelvindhurst got none in early summer, the moisture coming too late, therefore there were no crops.

There is quite an air of prosperity about the town of Maple Creek, which now boasts of a population of 1,600. Building has been going on steadily for the past year. Sewers were constructed during last year and taken over from the contractor early this year, costing \$58,000, and although the grade is very flat there has been no trouble in the flow of sewerage. Waterworks system has been extended and now covers practically the whole town; the supply is wonderfully pure as a recent analysis by the Provincial Bacteriologist shows an entire absence of typhoid or other germs. Trade in the town has improved greatly since the harvest was assured in the district. The following figures show the shipments made from this point for the year ended August 31 last:—2,044 horses; 4,556 cattle; 7,058 sheep. The local land office records show that for the last year 490 homesteads were granted, 250 pre-emptions and 16 sales made. The new Union Bank building and new Public School have been completed, and would be a credit to any town.

Swift Current.—Situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway is destined to be the largest city between Medicine Hat and Moosejaw. It is at present a freight divisional point. The present population is estimated at 3,750, showing a marked increase during the last twelve months. Sewerage and water works, and electric light system, at present under construction, will be completed by November next it is expected. Two branch lines are at present under way, one from the S.E., and the other from the N.W., and will be completed shortly, the steel being laid for some 60 miles. A new hotel, estimated to cost \$110,000 is also nearing completion.

Gull lake.—During the past year 622 homesteads entries and 312 pre-emptions have been recorded at the local land office. Population 834, showing an increase of over 200 during the last twelve months. The majority of new settlers are from North and South Dakota and Minnesota and are mostly of Norwegian and Swedish descent. A new school is under construction at an estimated cost of \$25,000. All the formalities having been gone through it is expected this village will be incorporated as a town in the near future. Settlers on the whole are in good circumstances, only one case of destitution having been reported to the immigration authorities.

Herbert.—Population 600, an increase of over 100 over last year. 262 home-
stead entries and 213 pre-emptions filed at this point, Americans being in the major-
ity, next Germans. As usual the crops in general are good. The country south of
Herbert is well settled up, schools, churches and municipal councils in most districts.
All the settlers appear to be independent.

In the Battle Creek district the crops are good, but on account of the large influx
of settlers, the ranchers are obliged to dispose of their stock owing to the shortage of
pasture and hay. With a few exceptions they have had to sell their cattle, some of
them going in for horses. A new post office has been opened in this district with
the name of Rusthorn. A great number of the settlers complain of the lack of fuel,
many of the local mine owners not feeling disposed to operate their mines.

Willow Creek district lying between the boundary line one mile south and
30 miles north of the Ten Mile Post, and from Battle Creek 18 miles east to the
Wild Horse district 20 miles west, is sparsely settled, mostly the whole of the upland
or bench land being utilized for the pasturing of stock belonging chiefly to old
settlers. A larger area of land would have been farmed throughout this district but
for the fact that so many of the new settlers who came in a year ago last spring were
obliged to abandon their claims owing to a vast prairie fire which swept the country
in July, 1910, leaving it bare, and thus without feed for their stock it was absolutely
necessary for them to move.

In the Notre Dame D'Auvergne and Lac Pelletier districts the conditions are
on an average good. A strip of country in the vicinity of Ranges 8 to 14, Tps. 7 and
8 was hailed out last month, and probably through this particular area some parties
might need assistance, although there are no complaints to date. The soil in these
districts is of the best. All the settlers have put in large crops and with few excep-
tions the grain ripened well, and was harvested in time. The land is all taken up
as far as 40 miles south of Notre Dame. The great majority of settlers are French
speaking people. A railroad passes at 10 and 12 miles from these villages, and the
Canadian Pacific railway Weyburn-Lethbridge road will pass through Notre Dame
village, and another road is also surveyed to pass through the village of Lac Pelletier.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of the cases entered and disposed of dur-
ing the preceding twelve months:—

Crime	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	1	1	.....	.....	Shown waiting trial last year.
Shooting with intent	1	.....	.....	1	
Assault, common.....	31	28	3	.....	2 cases waiting trial last year.
" indecent.....	1	1	.....	.....
Rape and attempted rape	5	.....	4	1	
Bigamy	1	.....	.....	1	
Abduction.....	1	1	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	1	.....	1	.....
Non-support wife or family.....	1	1	.....	.....
Criminal neglect.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Intimidation and threatening.....	4	3	1	.....
Leaving excavations unguarded.....	5	3	.....	2	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property—					
Theft.....	52	41	11	.....	2 cases theft shown as waiting trial last year.
" from H. M. Mails.....	2	.....	2	.....
Horse stealing.....	2	.....	1	1	
Cattle stealing.....	4	.....	2	2	
Cattle killing.....	1	.....	1	.....	Waiting trial last year
" wounding.....	2	.....	1	1	
Cruelty to animals.....	8	7	1	.....
Burglary.....	1	1	.....	.....
False pretenses.....	5	2	2	1	
Forgery and uttering.....	1	1	.....	.....
Robbery.....	1	1	.....	.....
Wilfully damaging property.....	3	3	.....	.....
Mischief.....	1	1	.....	.....
Trespass.....	2	2	.....	.....
Offences against public order—					
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons.....	3	3	.....	.....
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy.....	18	18	.....	.....
Drunk and disorderly.....	30	30	.....	.....
Causing disturbance.....	9	9	.....	.....
Swearing insulting and threatening language.....	1	1	.....	.....
Keeping house of ill fame.....	5	5	.....	.....
Inmates house of ill fame.....	7	7	.....	.....
Gambling.....	7	7	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3	3	.....	.....
Misleading justice—					
Perjury.....	2	2	.....	.....
Corruption and Disobedience—					
Escaping from custody.....	1	1	.....	.....
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1	.....	.....	Waiting trial last year
Offences against the Railway Act—					
Stealing rides.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Breaking into car.....	2	.....	.....	2	
Mischief on railway.....	1	1	.....	.....
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	1	1	.....	.....
Liquor in possession.....	1	1	.....	.....
Offences against—					
Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	1	1	.....	.....
Militia Act.....	1	1	.....	.....
Dominion Lands Act.....	2	2	.....	.....
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—					
Masters and servants.....	9	8	1	.....
Game.....	11	11	.....	.....
Hide and brand.....	1	.....	1	.....
Prairie fires.....	6	5	1	.....
Liquor license.....	3	3	.....	.....
Insanity.....	16	14	2	.....	9 sent to Brandon. 5 sent to Regina jail.
Stray animals.....	5	2	3	.....
Pound.....	5	4	1	.....
Fence.....	6	5	1	.....
Hawkers and pedlars.....	1	1	.....	.....
Steam boiler.....	1	1	.....	.....
Children's Protective Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	Girl sent to Regina Home.
Total.....	300	246	40	14	

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Total cases tried before Supreme Court or District Court:—

Number of cases.. . . .	23
Number of convictions.. . . .	16
Number of fines.. . . .	4
Number of imprisonments.. . . .	7
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary.. . . .	3
Suspended sentence.. . . .	2
Acquitted.. . . .	5
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor.. . . .	2

The tabulated list of crime for the year shows a decided decrease in this district, compared with last year. It should be pointed out here that the list does not include cases tried under municipal bylaws and which are not brought under our observation. There are 70 cases of prairie fires less this year than last, and 33 less under the head of drunk and disorderly.

The murder case shown as waiting trial last year, the details of which were given in my last annual report, was disposed of by His Hon. Justice Johnstone at Moosejaw last November, and the accused Jas. McBride sentenced to life imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. It will be recalled that McBride shot his father at their place near Gull lake during a drunken brawl a year ago. The two cases of rape shown last year as not disposed of were dismissed, the evidence not being conclusive.

For some years we have had to deal with some unnatural and unheard of crimes, but there is only one to record, that of a lad named Adolphus Armstrong, for committing an indecent assault on a mare. He was sentenced by His Hon. Justice Ouseley, to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary, and to receive ten lashes.

One of the perjury cases shown is that of one Livingstone, charged with making a false declaration while entering for a homestead at Swift Current, he having already entered for and proved up on one in Manitoba. The sentence in this case by His Hon. Judge Ouseley, was two years and six months in the Edmonton penitentiary.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the plentiful rains there were hardly any fires, only 6 cases being entered as against 75 last year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been furnished at the sittings of the Supreme and District courts held in the district. The guard-room here is the common jail for the district.

Customs.—Corporal Cutting, in charge of the Willow Creek detachment, acts as sub-collector of customs at that point.

INDIANS.

There are only a few non-treaty Indians in this neighbourhood, and they behave well and give no trouble.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION of strength on September 30, 1911.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Inspector and Quartermaster.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				
															Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
Maple Creek.. .. .					1	1	1			2		3	4	12	11	8		19	
East End.. .. .										1		1	1	3	2	2		4	
Gull Lake.. .. .											1			1	2			2	
Herbert.. .. .										1		1		2	2			2	
Notre Dame.. .. .												1		1	1			1	
Swift Current.. .. .										1		2		3	4	2		6	
Ten Mile										1		1	1	3	2	3		5	
Town Station.. .. .												1		1	1			1	
Willow Creek.. .. .											1	1	1	3	2	2		4	
Attached.. .. .												4		4					
Total.. .. .					1	1	1			6	2	15	7	33	27	17		44	

Montgomery's Landing, Saskatchewan Landing and Lac Pelletier detachments have been temporarily closed owing to shortage of men, but I hope to reopen them soon.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the paucity of men it has been absolutely impossible to get any drilling done.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Two men deserted and three were dismissed for cause; otherwise the conduct of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

The division was furnished with five remounts last month, which were much needed. We could do with another two for saddle and two for team purposes.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY, ETC.

We are well supplied with transport harness and saddlery, all of which is in good serviceable condition.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen has been practically closed during the last few months owing to the few men in barracks; just being opened by the secretary when required to dispose of any of the stock. It is in good financial standing. The reading and recreation room is in the same building, and is bright and comfortable. The illustrated papers are received regularly from Ottawa, and are much appreciated. A good piano, gramophone and billiard table help much to enliven the place.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been sufficient, and the quality very good.

STORES.

The supply and quality has been good.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Prisoners.

Total number confined in guard-room on September 30, 1910.	5
Total number received for twelve months ending September 30, 1911. Males, 101; females, 0..	101
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1911..	7
Daily average..	9.5
Maximum number on any day..	16
Minimum number on any day..	3
Number awaiting trial..	1
Number serving sentence..	6
Number of lunatics received during the year, males, 3; no females.	
Disposed of as follows: two sent to Brandon Asylum for the insane, and one discharged.	

GENERAL.

The post is in the same state as reported last year as regards water supply and sewerage. There was correspondence about installing water in barracks from our well with a gasolene engine, and plans and specifications were submitted, but nothing has been done.

We would be very much handicapped in case of a fire, with the few men we have and the poor fire-fighting system, which consists of an old hand engine to pump water from well.

Coal oil lamps are still being used here. An electric lighting system is being installed in town, and it is hoped that wires will be extended to barracks, and the electric light put in.

The guard-room is far from being up-to-date; it is ill-ventilated and ill-lighted; no accommodation for females, and absolutely no facilities for washing or bathing.

The prisoners have been kept very busy all summer. A good garden was made for use of the division, and fenced. All the fences which have not been touched for the last ten years were repaired and new posts put in, and the whole whitewashed, giving the place a good bright appearance, besides being a great improvement to the post.

I am tearing all the old log buildings down. These were formerly used by artisans and for other purposes, and have been an eye-sore to the place for years.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN. *Supt.*,
Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. McGIBBON, COMMAND-
ING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending
September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

In the early part of the season throughout the district there was every indication
of a bumper crop, but, shortly before harvesting, some of the crops were hurt by frost
and hail.

The land now under cultivation in this district is nearly double that of last year.

There are some cattle ranches north of Jackfish lake and other parts, and cattle
are doing well and selling for high prices.

If the people north of here went more into cattle raising, they would do better,
as they are losing money by keeping to grain.

A large number of settlers have gone into the southern district and the towns
there have grown considerably, especially Wilkie and Kerrobert.

In the north, North Battleford has grown considerably. Large numbers of
settlers have gone north and the country around French Man's Butte is all settled up.

Battleford has had a boom on, and a number of new buildings have gone up.

The Canadian Northern railway are now working on a branch from Prince
Albert to Denholm.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have built a branch from Biggar southwest 100 miles
of grade, and have started work on a branch from Battleford to Cutknife.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder	4		2	2					4
" attempted	2	2							2
Manslaughter	1		1						1
Leaving holes ungarded.	5	4	1						5
Threatening to do bodily harm	7	6	1						7
Assault, common.	84	66	18		1	1			85
" aggravated	5	5							5
" causing bodily harm	1	1							1
" with intent	1		1						1
Rape and attempted	2	1	1						2
Carnal knowledge girl under 14	1	1							1
Criminal neglect	1		1						1
Seduction under promise of marriage.	1		1						1
Criminal nuisance	1	1							1

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	
Offences against property —									
Theft.....	99	61	36	2	1	1			100
Horse stealing.....	6	2	3	1	1				6
Cattle stealing.....	5		5						5
" wounding.....	5	3	2		1			1	6
Burglary.....	1	1							1
Fraud.....	2		2						2
Faise pretenses.....	25	12	11	2					25
Forgery and uttering.....	3	2	1						3
Robbery with violence.....	3	1	2						3
Receiving stolen property..	1		1						1
Arson.....	1			1					1
Mischief.....	1			1					1
Cruelty to animals.....	3	2	1						3
Offences against public order—									
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1			2	1	1		3
Pointing fire arms.....	1	1							1
Having fire arms when arrested.....					2	1	1		2
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy.....	36	34	2		1	1			37
Drunk and disorderly.....	68	68							68
Causing disturbance.....	8	7	1						8
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	2							2
Inmate.....	1	1							1
Frequenter.....	8	8							8
Nuisance.....	1	1							1
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of Court.....	2	2							2
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	1	1						2
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Destroying property.....	1	1							1
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	12	9	3						12
Indians intoxicated.....	7	7							7
Intoxicated on Reserve.....	8	7	1						8
Liquor in possession.....	4	3	1						4
Offences against Militia Act—									
Neglecting to turn out to drill.....	5	4	1						5
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Masters and servants.....	114	93	21						114
Game.....	11	10	1		1	1			12
Prairie and forest fire.....	30	25	5		1	1			31
Liquor license.....	5	4	1						5
Insanity.....	13	9	4						13
Horse breeders.....	7	7							7
Pound.....	13	11	2						13
Herd.....	3	1	2						3
Village.....	7	6	1						7
Livery.....	3	3							3
Fence.....					1	1			1
Public Works.....	14	14							14
Medical profession.....	1	1							1
Druggists.....	13	13							13
Public Health.....	2	2							2
Noxious weeds.....	2	2							2
Steam boilers.....	8	8							8
Motor and vehicles.....	24	24							24
Town bylaw.....	1	1							1
Dependent and neglected children.....	6	6							6
Boarding house.....	1	1							1
Total.....	716	569	138	9	11	8	3		727

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial.. . . .	32
Number of convictions.. . . .	16
“ fines.. . . .	4
Sent to jail.. . . .	4
Sent to penitentiary.. . . .	5
Suspended sentence.. . . .	3
Acquitted or charge withdrawn.. . . .	15
Awaiting trial.. . . .	1

The Canadian Pacific railway have built three branches out of Wilkie, one on east side of Tramping lake, and one to the west side, and one northwest into the Cutknife district.

The Biggar Battleford branch will not be completed this year. This is a Grand Trunk Pacific line and they have been working on it two years.

The Canadian Pacific railway are still working on the Macklin, Kerrobert and Outlook branch.

I am afraid that if we have a hard winter this year the question of fuel will be a serious one in some parts of the district, and I have warned all detachments to patrol and notify the settlers to get in fuel.

Kindersley and Alsask will be the worst off for fuel, as the Goose Lake line will be likely blocked up in winter, same as last season.

Some of the settlers in the south will not have money to purchase coal on account of losing their crops and wood cannot be got in the south.

I would recommend that the government get the Canadian Northern railway to ship in a good supply of coal to Alsask and Kindersley.

North of the Battle river I do not consider there will be any difficulty with regard to fuel on account of the numerous bluffs of timber.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Details of cases of importance.

J. M. Cumines, theft, forgery, uttering.—Case mentioned in last year's report. Cumines was released from the guard room here, a stay of proceedings having been given by the Attorney General's Department, Regina.

Daniel Reinheart, cattle stealing.—Case mentioned in last year's report. Case was dismissed.

Franz Mandl, murder.—This man was arrested on the 3rd August, 1910, at St. Walburg, and was committed for trial. He appeared before His Honour Mr. Justice Brown and jury and was acquitted.

The whole evidence was entirely circumstantial and the Crown had very little to work on. A knife was produced which was found in Mandl's shack and Dr. Charlton stated that the blood on the knife was human blood, and when cross-examined, showed how large corpuscles of the various animals would be when magnified. The accused on his own defence stated that he had used the knife to skin a muskrat, this being the one animal not mentioned by the prosecution.

John McDonough, theft from person.—Mentioned in last year's report. This man appeared before District Court Judge F. F. Forbes at Prince Albert on the 14th December, 1910, and pleaded guilty to the theft of money orders, gold watch and money from W. H. Flynn and was sentenced to two months hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Joe Robin, highway robbery.—On the evening of the 5th November an old man named E. Belanger left the Windsor hotel at Battleford to get his horse which he had left at a friend's house, he noticed that he was being followed, and he was attacked and robbed close to the house where he had left the horse.

He identified Robin and his partner Trainor, but Trainor was dismissed on the preliminary inquiry.

Robin was arrested in Prince Albert and brought back for trial and he was committed for trial on the 16th December, and was sentenced by Judge MacLean on the 10th February, to six years in the Edmonton penitentiary. It can be safely said that Robin is a man well out of the way, as his past record includes thefts in Manitoba, attempted murder and thefts in Saskatchewan.

A. Carson, attempted murder.—This man was committed for trial at Lloydminster on 25th November, and was found guilty of an assault causing actual bodily harm before Mr. Justice Harvey at Edmonton on the 21st February, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years at that place.

Jessie Wilson, murder.—On the 17th October, one Thomas Elmer Wilson was taken ill on the afternoon of the 17th October, 1910, and died the same night. The matter was investigated, and a coroners inquisition was also held, when it was found that the deceased had died from the effects of strychnine. Thomas Elmer Wilson it appears used tobacco and Mrs. Wilson, his sister-in-law, decided she would cure him of the pernicious habit, her cure being that she put some strychnine under his beefsteak at dinner on the 17th October. The stomach was sent to Regina for analysis and the result was that it contained strychnine. Mrs. Wilson admitted to her husband what she had done and also to the Revd. Mr. Moore of Swathmore. She also informed Corporal Smith that she had thrown the poison bottle out, this was found by him and is now in possession of the clerk of the Court as an exhibit.

She was committed for trial on the 8th November by F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J. P., and was afterwards sent to the Prince Albert jail. She was brought back here for trial during the year, but the trial was not held as some of the witnesses for the defence would not be able to come in time. She was again sent back to the Prince Albert jail where she is at present, and I expect she will be tried at the sitting of the Supreme Court which takes place here in November.

There are a large number of witnesses in this case, and she admitted to at least four as to giving the strychnine to cure the tobacco habit.

I have no doubt the defence will be to prove that she is not sane, and also suffers from religious mania.

Mary Johnson, arson.—Was committed for trial on the 3rd August and released on bail. The facts of the case are that a fire took place in a house occupied by the Johnsons, and afterwards they claimed the insurance, but made a mistake in the value of the various articles destroyed, and the Insurance Company became suspicious and handed it over to us for investigation.

There were four separate and distinct fires in the house and none of them were connected, no trace of the fire having run under the floor or in the ceiling. One fire was behind a door, another under a bed, another behind the piano, and one in the kitchen.

R. J. Buller, false pretences.—The facts of this case are that R. J. Buller sold a stallion to one M. Girtz, stating that the stallion was a certain age, afterwards it was discovered that the animal's teeth had been doctored and that the pedigree had also been altered. He was committed for trial on August 28.

Hugo Rossback, attempted murder.—Hugo Rossback reported to Corpl. Turvey at Macklin that he had had a row with two men named Ternieden and Allmendinger, that they had attacked him with a hoe and plough share, and he in self-defence got a gun and fired at them, hitting Ternieden.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On investigation it was found that the shooting was not done as stated by the accused in self-defence, but was done when the men were leaving the place. He was committed for trial on August 21.

He appeared before His Honour Mr. Justice Lamont and jury at Saskatoon on September 27, and was found guilty of an aggravated assault and was sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Joe. Allard, burglary.—This man was sentenced by Judge MacLean to 18 months hard labour in the Prince Albert jail on July 7, for breaking into Leeder's wholesale liquor store in Battleford, and stealing a quantity of liquor.

During the month of June, Allard went to one of the hotels in town on a Saturday night and tried to purchase liquor but was unable to do so, so as he passed Leeder's wholesale liquor store, he smashed a window and took six bottles, then he went to a friend's house where he treated him to some of the stolen liquor. His friend hearing about the burglary kept the bottle they emptied, and when the police took the matter in hand, gave it to them.

Before Allard was arrested, or even suspected of the crime, he engaged a lawyer to defend him, and his lawyer naturally wishing to know what the charge was against his client, phoned to the barracks, where he was informed that no information was laid against Allard.

John Daniels, horse stealing.—Was arrested at North Battleford in July and committed for trial, and on September 19 appeared before Judge MacLean and was released on suspended sentence.

The facts of the case are that John Daniels came to town with his step daughter Betsey Kennedy (squaw) to spend the treaty money they had, Daniels saw a good opportunity to sell one of Betsey's ponies, so he disposed of it for \$75. A few days afterwards his step daughter was in North Battleford and she recognized her pony being driven by a white man, a search warrant was obtained and the pony placed in our care until the trial. Daniels is a well known character in the district, and has done various terms of imprisonment in the guard room and in the Prince Albert jail, but leniency was given on account of the man's age.

Gordon Doner, murder.—On September 23, one Francois Belock was taken from the King George hotel to the cells in the fire hall at Battleford. George Doner, night porter having informed the town constable, that he and one McLaren had taken the man out of the hotel on account of him causing a disturbance and vomiting on the office floor, that they had got him a short way but were unable to get him any further. The town constable went with him and found McLaren supporting Belock near the hotel, and with McLaren's assistance he took Belock to the fire hall and they partially undressed him and placed him in a cell. Next day he tried to waken the man to give him something to eat and later in the day called in Dr. Miller, who stated that Belock had the appearance of a man being on a big drunk and just to let him sleep. On Monday morning September 25, the town constable went to look at Belock and found he had died during the night.

An inquest was held, and the result of the postmortem was that Belock had died from the effects of a fractured skull.

Gordon Doner, who was night porter in the hotel told one of the boarders the following morning that, he had had a drunk man behind the counter and that he had given him such a kick as had nearly lifted him out of the place. The autopsy showed no bruises on the body save the fractured skull.

An information was laid against Gordon Doner charging him with the murder of Belock, and he was arrested and brought before a justice of the peace and remanded for eight days.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.
Battleford.....	1		3	...	1	9	3	17	22
Alsask						1	...	1	1
Biggar					1			1	1
Kerrobert.....						1		1	1
Kindersley.....				1		1		2	2
Lashburn.....						1		1	1
Lloydminster.....					1	1		2	2
Macklin.....					1			1	1
Meota.....						1		1	1
Onion Lake					1			1	2
Paynton.....						1		1	1
Radisson.....						1		1	1
Unity.....						1		1	1
Wilkie.....		1			1	2		4	4
Special Duty.....		1				1		2	...
G. T. P. Camp.....						1		1	1
Total	1	2	3	1	6	22	3	38	42

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The settlers are getting more careful regarding prairie fires now and fires have not been as numerous in the district during the past year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

- Interior.*—Help has been given from time to time to the Immigration department.
- Indian.*—An escort was sent to Meadow lake with the Indian agent on the treaty payments.
- Justice.*—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme and District courts, and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts furnished to prisoners for the courts; to the Prince Albert jail, Edmonton penitentiary, also lunatics to Brandon; serving subpoenas for the Supreme Court.
- Agriculture (Provinces).*—Hunting up owners who had not enrolled their stallions in compliance with the statute.
- Inquiring into and reporting upon cases of destitution amongst settlers. Most of these cases were owing to sickness.
- Neglected and Dependent Children.*—Assistance was given to this department in regard to some children, and they were escorted to places where homes had been found for them.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled weekly with all arms, and on detachments when inspected. The annual revolver practice was started in September.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were a few cases of drunkenness, but, on the whole, the conduct of the division has been good.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

The body of Reg. No 4888, Constable A. R. Vincent, who was drowned near Wilkie on September 26, 1910, was recovered in May, 1911.

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected by Inspector Burnett, V.S., and Inspector Sweetapple, V.S.

The mileage for the year was 135,313.

One horse was cast and sold, three horses died, four horses were received from Regina.

The detachments south of here seem to use up a good number of horses, owing principally to the long distances to be patrolled.

STATE OF INDIANS.

There was no trouble with the Indians. There were two tea dances one at the Eagle Hills and one at Meadow lake. A constable attended each dance.

The number of cases of drunkenness amongst the Indians was not as large as that of the previous year.

PROMOTIONS IN DIVISION.

Sergt. Major Shoebottom and Sergt. French were promoted to inspectors.

Sergt. Jackson, Wm. C., to staff sergeant.

Constables Cadiz, Smith and O'Keefe to corporals.

TRANSPORT HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Transport in good repair. Harness in good repair. Twelve saddles were received during the year. Four old ones are unfit for work.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this post, one not being required.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The room is well supplied with papers, a library is kept up by subscription. The billiard table is in good order.

STORES.

The groceries are supplied by the Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg. Butter is got from Humboldt and other stores purchased locally.

BUILDINGS.

The concert hall, stable, hospital and surgeon's quarters require repairing. New tank house with tank and room for fire engine required. Also, a coal shed should be built.

The two officers quarters are very old, one having been built in 1876. I do not consider them fit for further residence. I would recommend two new buildings for officers' quarters.

WATER SUPPLY.

As the town is getting in water works I would recommend the same for the barracks for many reasons, most important for sanitary conditions and fire protection.

GENERAL.

Inspector Demers inspects the detachments north, east and west of here monthly. Inspector Genereux is located at Wilkie, and has charge of all the detachments in the southern district and inspects them monthly.

Parties shooting game out of season cannot be got at as they use motors, and it is impossible to get them in all cases.

The division was inspected by Asst. Commissioner Wood.

I have received the loyal support of the officers, non-com. officers and men of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON, *Supt.,
Commanding 'C' Division.*

'C' DIVISION.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD,

The Officer Commanding 'C' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'C' Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Nine prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 126 were admitted, making a total of 135.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites.. . . .	81
Chinese.. . . .	1
Half-breeds.. . . .	22
Indians.. . . .	9
Lunatics.. . . .	5
Negroes.. . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	119
Females—	
Whites.. . . .	3
Negroes.. . . .	1
Half-breeds.. . . .	1
Indians.. . . .	1
Lunatics.. . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	7

The female lunatic, Annie Long, was brought in from Waseca, on August 26, in a very weak condition and ordered by the doctor to hospital, where she died on August 28, 1911.

Number of prisoners received in—	
October.. . . .	10
November.. . . .	13
December.. . . .	9

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

January..	9
February..	5
March..	2
April..	12
May..	7
June..	10
July..	13
August..	20
September..	16
Total..	126

The daily average number of prisoners was..	8
The monthly average of prisoners was..	10.5
The maximum number in any day was, September 4..	21
Minimum number in any day was, March 24..	2
The monthly maximum of prisoners received was in the month of August..	20
The monthly minimum of prisoners received was in the month of March..	2

Prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males sent to Prince Albert jail..	2
Time expired..	55
Sent to Brandon..	5
“ Alberta penitentiary..	1
“ Saskatchewan penitentiary..	1
Fines paid, cases dismissed or otherwise..	36
Released on bail..	13
To British Columbia for trial..	2
Total..	115

Prisoners in guard-room at midnight, September 30, 1911.. . . 13

Females—

Sent to Prince Albert jail..	3
Fines paid..	1
Cases dismissed..	2
Died, lunatic..	1
Total..	7

In guard-room midnight September 30, 1911.. . . . Nil.

(Sgd.) L. O'KEEFE, *Corpl.*
Reg. No. 739. *Provost.*

APPENDIX H.**ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.**

REGINA, October 24, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1911. I took over command of this district from Supt. W. H. Routledge on November 10, 1910.

The district is divided into 12 sub-districts, two of which are under the command of officers, the remaining 10 being in charge of non-commissioned officers. These sub-districts at present consist of 46 detachments, one having been closed temporarily during the year.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The progress in every way throughout the district has been great during the past year. The acreage under crop has largely increased; 20 per cent throughout the district would, I think, be a conservative estimate. In addition, large tracts have been broken for next year's seeding; the yield of all kinds of grain will be at least double that of last year. In many places it will much exceed this but in others the crops have not turned out as well as anticipated in the early part of the year, thus reducing the average increase. There are various causes for this, too much rain in some parts and hail in others did considerable damage; the quality of the grain was also lowered in some localities by frost and continued wet weather. On the whole, however, the farmers are well satisfied. Mixed farming is being more attended to, a matter of congratulation, as if one thing fails, the farmer has others to pull him through.

In Elbow sub-district the approximate value of buildings erected within a 15 mile radius of the town of Elbow is \$175,000. Business has been prosperous. About 400 new settlers, principally English and Americans, have located in this sub-district. Local telephone systems are being installed in the towns and the government has been petitioned to build another long distance telephone line, that between Moosejaw and Outlook being insufficient for the work. Around Regina, Moosomin, Wolseley, Lanigan, Arcola and Estevan, the increase in the number of settlers has been comparatively small as there is but little free land to be taken up. Those coming in have chiefly purchased improved farms and have mostly come in from the United States. As a rule they prove good settlers.

The general state of the Yorkton sub-district has been one of prosperity despite the fact that this season has not been a very good one for crops. Too wet weather during the summer has made the harvest later than usual and at the time of writing fully one-third of the crop remains standing. As regards the acreage sown there is an increase of about 30 per cent over last year. In Yorkton a new up-to-date electric plant was put into operation this spring and besides many new fine private residences, the Grand Trunk Pacific have erected a new depot. The International Harvester Co. of America have made the town of Yorkton their headquarters for the northeast part of this province and have erected a modern warehouse costing around \$65,000. In Bredenbury and Wynyard (both divisional points on the Canadian Pacific railway, Winnipeg-Edmonton line) there has been a lot of building activity, the former being now quite a good sized town where a year ago there were only a couple of houses.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Regina district is being rapidly populated, several new towns have sprung into existence during the year, among which may be mentioned the following: Conquest, Milden, Macourie and Bounty on the Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Northern lines west of the Saskatchewan river. Imperial and Liberty and one or two others on the Craven-Colonsay branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. Khedive, Amulet, Pangman and Ogema on the new Canadian Pacific railway branch, all west of Estevan. All these are being rapidly built up. Elsewhere throughout the district townsites have been laid out on the proposed lines of railway.

Railway construction throughout the Province of Saskatchewan and more especially in the Regina district has made phenomenal strides during the year and already there is a regular network of steel surrounding the capital city. Following is a list of new lines completed and ones under construction by the various railway companies: The Canadian Pacific have completed the cut-off between Regina and Bulyea. This will prove a great boon to the travelling public as the long trip to Manitoba and up the Kirkella Canadian Pacific railway branch or via Saskatoon to reach points on this line directly north of Regina will thus be avoided. I am informed that it is the intention of the company to extend this line south to the International boundary. The Canadian Pacific railway have bought and paid for the right of way between Esterhazy and Bradenbury but has done nothing more towards building the line. There is also a projected loop line from Tantallon and Dysart passing through the Qu'Appelle Valley. Canadian Pacific railway are also building a line west from Ogema and expect to have 25 miles completed this fall.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have completed the laying of steel on their new branch between Melville and Regina, and already several excursions have been run to Fort Qu'Appelle. Owing to this line not yet being properly graded at present the only train running is a mixed train once or twice a week, but it is hoped to run a passenger train at least every other day before the freeze-up. The Grand Trunk Pacific is constructing a line from Young, crossing the Canadian Pacific railway west of Viscount, in the Lanigan subdistrict, to run into Prince Albert.

The Canadian Northern railway line from De Lisle has now been graded to within four miles of the river and speculation is rife as to whether this line will cross the Saskatchewan at Northlands or at the Elbow, twenty miles away. The Canadian Northern railway have been laying steel and ballasting on their line from Thunder Hill west as far as Priceville (north of Buchanan), and from Stornaway up to a junction with the main line, six miles east of Canora. The Maryfield-Lethbridge line for this company is under construction southwest of Yellowgrass. It is probable also that a line will be run across from Estevan to the Reston and Wolseley line, north and south. This would be of great benefit to the settlers in the Graytown district, giving them a nearer market and they would be able to get coal to better advantage. There is little doubt that next year many of the above lines will be ready for operation.

Flax has been largely sown and has yielded in most districts a liberal crop. Settlers from the United States are the principal growers of this, and claim it pays better than wheat.

The new Canadian Pacific railway bridge across the Saskatchewan river at Outlook is progressing well.

Stocks of all kinds have been fetching big prices and many big cattlemen have been tempted to sell their cattle. The chief reason for this is that the land is almost all settled upon and cattle cannot be turned loose to roam as formerly.

The growth of the cities of Regina and Moosejaw especially has been phenomenal and new towns are springing up in every direction throughout the district. Regina has now got a good water supply. The first street cars ran in Regina at

the end of August, in time for the Dominion exhibition held there from the 31st of that month to the 12th of September. This was a huge success, drawing crowds from far and near. The population of Regina is now given as 32,000.

The street railway is now an established fact in Moosejaw also.

The contingent of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police which was sent to the Coronation of their Gracious Majesties King George and Queen Mary, took a number of men and horses from the district. This entailed a great deal of extra work upon those remaining. The great increase of population and the rapid growth of the older towns, with the numerous new ones coming into existence, has increased the necessity for a greater number of men. Applications are being received continually for detachments to be placed in these towns, but with the few men at our command it is impossible to comply with the requests. Where we have one man on a detachment we should have two, and in the few places which now have two, there should be three or four men. Our men, to do the work required of them, should be able to be in three or four places at one time.

SUMMARY of cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial.. . . .	99
Number of convictions.. . . .	58
Number of fines.. . . .	3
Sent to jail.. . . .	30
Sent to penitentiary.. . . .	17
Let go on suspended sentence.. . . .	8
Acquitted or charges withdrawn.. . . .	30
Remanded in custody.. . . .	5
Awaiting trial.. . . .	3
Honourably acquitted.. . . .	1
*Did not appear and bail estreated.. . . .	2

* E. T. Cook, false pretenses.
* John Feltis, illicit connection.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CRIME.

SUMMARY of the cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the Twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	1		1	
" attempted.....	2	1	1	
Threatening to kill.....	1	1		
" to shoot.....	1	1		
Shooting with intent.....	3	3		
Wounding.....	1	1		
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	5	4	1	
Assault, common.....	374	306	68	
" aggravated.....	4	3	1	
" causing bodily harm.....	22	18	4	
" indecent.....	10	8	2	
Rape and attempted rape.....	11	3	8	
Attempted suicide.....	3	2	1	
Blackmail.....	2	1	1	
Bigamy.....	3	3		
Abduction.....	5	4		1
Aiding in abduction.....	1			1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	6	4	1	1
Non-support of wife and family.....	4	3	1	
Child desertion.....	3	3		
Intimidation.....	8	6	2	
Libel.....	2	1		1
Sending threatening letter.....	2		2	
Unlawfully administering noxious drugs.....	1		1	
Neglecting to bury dead infant.....	1			1
Miscellaneous.....	5	5		
Offences against the property—				
Theft.....	310	255	55	
" from person.....	1		1	
" from H. M. Mails.....	2	2		
" by juvenile.....	1	1		
Juvenile offenders.....	2	2		
Cattle stealing.....	15	6	8	1
Horse stealing.....	12	3	7	2
Shooting or wounding cattle.....	4	4		
Cruelty to animals.....	45	35	10	
House and shop-breaking.....	11	5	4	2
" " (juveniles).....	3	3		
Burglary.....	4	4		
Fraud.....	6	2	4	
False pretenses.....	55	28	25	2
Forgery.....	25	16	7	2
Embezzlement.....	2	1	1	
Robbery with violence.....	1			
Receiving stolen property.....	5	1	4	
Arson.....	1		1	
Mischief.....	26	19	7	
Killing or wounding dogs.....	5	3	2	
Miscellaneous.....	2	2		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed and offensive arms.....	15	14	1	
Pointing firearms.....	4	4		
Discharging firearms.....	1	1		
Revolver in possession when arrested.....	5	5		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	218	214	4	
Drunk and disorderly.....	318	308	10	
Causing disturbance.....	27	23	4	
Swearing and insulting language.....	19	17	2	
Indecent acts.....	3	3		
" exposure.....	1	1		
" exhibition.....	3			

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

SUMMARY of the cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District, &c.—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Waiting trial.
Breach of peace.....	1	1		
Buggery ..	1	1		
Incest.....	3	1	2	
Seduction.....	2		2	
Keeper, house of ill-fame.....	4	4		
Frequenters, house of ill-fame.....	4	4		
Prostitution.....	2	2		
Keeping gaming houses.....	1	1		
Frequenters, gaming house.....	1	1		
Gambling.....	7	7		
Nuisance.....	10	8	2	
Miscellaneous.....	2	2		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	10	7	3	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons.....	1	1		
Contempt of court.....	4	4		
Escaping from custody.....	5	3	2	
Obstructing peace officers.....	8	6	2	
Assaulting peace officers ..	11	10	1	
Resisting arrest.....	2	2		
Sending indecent post cards through the mail.....	2	2		
Attempting bribery.....	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides ..	36	35	1	
Trespassing on railway.....	15	14	1	
Placing obstruction on railway.....				
Offences against Custom Act—				
Smuggling.....	4	4		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	58	56	2	
Indians intoxicated ..	5	5		
Intoxicated on reserve.....	22	22		
Trespassing on reserve ..	4	4		
Liquor in possession.....	5	5		
Liquor on reserve.....	4	3	1	
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act....	3	3		
Offences against Lord's Day Act.....	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	285	265	20	
Game ordinance.....	66	63	3	
Hide and brand ordinance.....	2	2		
Prairie fire ordinance.....	130	120	10	
Liquor license ordinance.....	144	137	7	
Insanity.....	65	61	4	
Horse breeders' ordinance.....	28	28		
Stray animals ordinance.....	25	23	2	
Pound ordinance.....	31	29	2	
Herd ordinance.....	1		1	
Village Ordinance.....	4	4		
Livery stable ordinance.....	3	3		
Medical profession.....	14	14		
Veterinary surgeons ..	4	3	1	
Engineers.....	4	4		
Public health.....	15	13	2	
School Act.....	5	5		
Hawkers and pedlars.....	3	3		
Noxious weeds.....	5	5		
Steam boiler Act.....	14	13	1	
Motor vehicles ordinance.....	22	22		
Miscellaneous.....	2	2		
Totals.....	2,745	2,403	327	15

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The following table gives a comparative statement of the crimes in the Regina district from 1904 to the year ending September 30, ultimo.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909. (11 mos.)	1910.	1911.
Cases entered.....	1,591	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745
Convictions.....	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403
Dismissals or withdrawn.....	231	246	250	186	190	154	355	327
Waiting trial.....	16	12	20	24	26	15	14	15

One man, on charge of murder, not yet arrested.

This will bring the 'Waiting trial' column for 1911 up to 16 cases.

The following remarks in connection with some of the more serious cases dealt with may be of interest:—

Joseph Dumont and MacMorrine, theft of about \$900 from a halfbreed woman named Genevieve Leveille.—On February 14 the above-named appeared before Inspector Richards at Wood Mountain and were committed for trial on the afore-mentioned charge. They were arraigned on February 21 last, at Moosejaw before His Honour Judge Ousley and pleaded 'guilty.' Each was sentenced to 6 years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The most of the stolen money was recovered and returned to the woman Leveille.

J. Voss, forgery.—This man was arrested in Winnipeg by the city police there and brought back to Regina by Corporal Tupper where he was committed for trial on March 25, 1911, and later pleaded 'guilty' on eight charges of forging and uttering in the Arcola district. He was sentenced by His Honour Judge Hannon to 3 years in the penitentiary at Edmonton.

Harry Clark, safe-blowing at Govan.—This man was arrested in December, 1910, for blowing a safe at Govan in the Lanigan sub-district and committed for trial. He appeared before Judge Johnstone in the Supreme Court in January, found 'guilty' and given 15 years in the Alberta penitentiary. Inspector Newson was detailed to investigate this case. During the course of the judge's remarks he commented on the splendid way in which the depositions in this case had been rendered and stated that it was the finest case of circumstantial evidence he ever had before him. Mr. Ross, the agent for the Attorney General, concurred with the judge and remarked that great credit was due to those who had made the investigations and sent in the depositions.

Emile Oscar Peugeot, murder of Adelaide Warnier in France.—This man was arrested near Willow Bunch shortly after Christmas, 1910, charged with the murder of a woman in France. He appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands, extradition judge, on February 25, 1910, and was remanded in custody in the Regina Royal Northwest Mounted Police guard-room pending the production of further evidence by the French government. Peugeot was remanded from time to time and finally on the non-production of sufficient evidence by the French authorities he was released from custody.

Charles Winfield alias Kid Trailer, theft of horse from Miss Edith Mackenzie.—This man, who was extradited from the United States the latter end of the winter, was arraigned at the sittings of the Supreme Court and was given two years with hard labour in the new Provincial penitentiary in Prince Albert. Trailer was no doubt guilty and richly deserved the punishment meted out to him. Sergt. Quayle conducted the extradition proceedings in the United States.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

A. B. Rowe, theft of money on C.P.R. coach.—This man was accused of some smart work on the C.P.R. train at Broadview. A man travelling through claimed that Rowe had got on the train at Broadview and had wanted to change small bills for larger ones. His offer was accepted and he was handed large bills to the extent of \$40, for which he gave in the first place \$39; on the other party counting it over and bringing the mistake to Rowe's attention, the money was handed back to him. Rowe then apparently handed back the same money with another dollar added and left the train immediately after and on the victim again counting the money, he had only five one dollar bills and \$1 in silver. Rowe was arrested by Constable Reames at Whitewood, and on the 3rd of January was taken before his honour Judge Farrel for election. He elected to be tried summarily, and on February 3rd he was awarded 2 years less one day with hard labour in the common jail at Moosomin.

Fred Whitford, horse theft.—This man was arrested on April 12th at Willow Bunch by Inspector Richards for theft of a horse in 1907, and committed for trial. On being arraigned at the District Court before Judge Hannon on the 22nd of May, he pleaded 'guilty,' and was given two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary with hard labour.

Walter T. Ross, theft of notes, forgery, &c.—After a search lasting upwards of two years, this man, one time member of the R.N.W.M. Police and Sheriff in the Yorkton District, was arrested in England by the New Scotland Yard authorities, being wanted in the Yorkton district on several charges of forgery of lien notes, &c. Inspector Junget was detailed to go to the old country for this prisoner, who was handed over to him under the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' Act, to be brought to this province to stand his trial.

On June 14th, 1911, Inspector Junget and Constable Joy, who had been sent to Montreal to assist in the journey from that city to Yorkton, arrived at the latter place with prisoner, Ross.

On Friday June 23rd, the accused who had already been committed on four charges of forgery, was arraigned before W. P. Hopkins, J.P., on five other charges of forgery of lien notes with fictitious signatures, the value of these notes being nearly \$4,000. J. H. Parker appeared for the Crown, and the prisoner was defended by W. R. Parsons. Ross did not put in any defence and the justice committed him to stand his trial in December next. Application was made for bail but was refused. Owing to the importance of this case, the prisoner was removed to the common jail at Moosomin.

Clarence T. West, train crook and short change artist.—"In sentencing you as I do to seven years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary, I would say that the short-change crime is one to which a stop will have to be put. In my opinion it is a heinous offence to rob comparatively poor men of almost all they have."

With these words, Judge Johnstone, on Thursday, the 28th September, sent to prison one of the most determined criminals that has ever appeared before a Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, Clarence T. West.

From the evidence it was shown that West had 'short-changed' two men named Hoyer and Langford respectively. His mode of procedure seemed to be the same in both cases. He invariably approached strangers on the trains, asked them for big bills in return for small with the excuse that he wanted to send money away in a letter. He carefully counted out the sums required in real money, and then by quick work left the victim with but a few dollars. On the occasion of robbing the two private prosecutors, however, it was unfortunate for West that Superintendent Duval of the Canadian Pacific Railway happened to have his private car attached to the rear of the train. After obtaining the money from the two men above men-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

tioned, West made tracks for the rear of the train, a short distance east of Regina and jumped. Mr. Duval noticed him and telegraphed a statement and description to Regina.

Constable Turner, attached to the town station, immediately saddled up and made tracks for the outskirts of the city, and meeting West, effected his arrest. In the evidence adduced respecting the succeeding events, it was shown that a perfunctory search revealed a large number of bills on West. After his removal to the jail several pieces of torn paper were found in his cell and after piecing them together proved to be a baggage check. Obtaining West's baggage by means of this check, the suit of clothes, in which he was attired when on the train, was found. A more complete search of West was made at the jail with the result that sewn in his underclothes was found a file about five and a half inches long and half an inch wide.

One of the principal witnesses for the Crown was a coloured convict by the name of Harry Simmons. This man is serving a term of six months for aiding and abetting West. According to his evidence he wrote two letters at the request of West to the private prosecutors, offering each of them \$100 if they would not appear at the trial. He was given instructions by West while at the jail, and after his release wrote the letters which caused his apprehension by the police and a term of imprisonment.

I may say that since the arrest, committal for trial and conviction of this man West there has not been one case of short-changing reported to the police. It is to be hoped that his punishment will prove a deterrent to this sort of work.

The following is a list of the deaths (accidental and by suicide) which have been investigated by the members of this force in this district during the year ending September 30, 1911.

Accidental.. . . .	90
By suicide.. . . .	16
	<hr/>
Total.. . . .	106

This is an increase of 43 over the past year.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

A considerable number of prairie fires have occurred through carelessness in burning off stubble, &c., and in preparation for ploughing. In nearly every case the guilty parties have been convicted and in addition to the payment of fines, have made good the losses occasioned.

On the whole, there have been but few fires in the Wood Mountain district as compared with previous years and this holds good also in most of the Regina district, this being attributable to the fact that the people have been more careful and the country getting ploughed up; also to a certain amount of fire guarding being done by the settlers outside of and in local improvement districts, in addition to the fire-guarding done by the provincial government each year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Orderlies have been provided for the Supreme and District courts. Coroners and magistrates have been given required assistance.

In all cases, where required, particulars of property of deceased persons have been supplied to the public administrators.

Cases of destitution have been reported to the Commissioner of Public Health Regina, and authorized relief issued.

Patients have been escorted to the asylum at Brandon.

Evidence necessary for prosecutions under the liquor license ordinance has been collected and prosecutions have been conducted by the officials of the department.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to the jails at Regina, Moosomin and Yorkton and the provincial penitentiaries at Edmonton and Prince Albert.

Assistance has been rendered to the Customs and Immigration departments as follows:—

The detachment at Wood Mountain attends to the customs work of a large tract of country.

Big Muddy and Wood Mountain detachments are still out-ports and under the survey of Moosejaw. The work at Wood Mountain is handled by the police; that at Big Muddy by the government Veterinary stock inspector.

The following will show the statistics of the work performed at the out-port of Wood Mountain.

Number of let passes issued..	150
Number of persons covered by let pass..	241
Number of animals covered by let pass, horses..	489
Number of animals covered by let pass, oxen..	2
Number of animals covered by let pass, sheep..	2,371
Number of entries for duty..	56
Number of animals for duty—Horses and cattle..	479
Number of animals for duty—Sheep..	7,327
Number of animals for duty—Poultry..	20
Amount of duty collected..	\$9,519.30
Number of free settlers entries..	16
Number of animals on free settlers entries..	144

Inspector Richards, in command of the Wood Mountain sub-district, is of the opinion that it would be well if the Customs Department had a preventive officer along that stretch of boundary in addition to the preventive furnished by the police.

Indian Department.—Escorts were provided at the various treaty payments on the reserves in this district and a large number of convictions have been obtained under the Indian Act against Indians for having liquor in possession, drunkenness, &c.

Treaty payments were made to the Indians of Piapot's reserve and the Crooked Lake agency, about the middle of July. Sergt. Joyce, of the Moosomin detachment and two constables sent from Depot, Constable Jerron and Rowe, were present at the payment. There was no trouble. A couple of suspicious looking half-breeds and one white man were ordered off the reserve at the request of Mr. Nicholls, Indian agent. At the conclusion of the payment the red men were permitted to indulge in their usual sports. There was no sign of liquor and Mr. Nicholls stated that the presence of the Mounted Police had a very soothing effect on the Indians.

In the month of June the Indians of the Ochapowace reserve made an attempt to hold a sun dance. About seven families from other reserves in Canada and four families from the American side were present. Mr. Miller, the Indian agent for this reserve telephoned Sergt. Joyce of the Moosomin detachment stating that the Indians insisted on holding this dance and requested that this n.c.o. go to his assistance. Sergt. Joyce arrived at the reserve on the 15th of June and found that the redmen were in the midst of preparations for the holding of the dance. Sergt. Joyce warned the Indians that this was against the laws of Canada and that they must abandon the idea of holding the dance. After considerable parleying they decided to take his advice and accordingly they broke camp and returned to their work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

It would appear that some of the Indians who visited Ottawa last winter misinterpreted what was told them there; consequently, they believed that they were acting within the limits of the law by having this dance.

A copy of Sergt. Joyce's report re this affair was forwarded to the Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, and that gentleman replied with commendation for the work done by this n.c. officer in aiding the Indian agent on this occasion.

Department of Public Works.—Some assistance has been given towards protecting the Government Telegraph Lines in Wood Mountain district; reports being made to the officials when the lines were out of order and in preventing damage to such telegraph lines.

There were five cases of children having strayed from home. In all cases no trace could be got of them although the country for miles around was searched by large posses of men acting under the police.

Had we trained dogs such as are used largely in Great Britain, the United States and Europe the children could, doubtless, have been tracked and the bodies found even if life was extinct.

In cases of burglary, &c., if dogs were available to put on the track within a few hours after the occurrence, there is no doubt regarding the assistance which would be rendered in locating the guilty parties. A good piece of work was done in locating the safe-blower at Govan last winter but dogs would have made this work much easier.

The only jail now in our charge outside of the Regina guard room is the Yorkton guard room, which is in very poor condition and quite unfitted for our requirements.

The following is Inspector's Junget's report of the Yorkton guard room for the year:—

YORKTON GUARD ROOM, September 30, 1911.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,

Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1911.

Prisoners in cells, midnight, Sept. 30, 1910.....	6
Received during 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1911.....	122
Discharged during same period.....	121
Remaining in cells, midnight, Sept. 30, 1911.....	7

The following is a classification of the prisoners received in the guard room.

Males.

White.. . . .	98
Indians.. . . .	14
Half-breeds.. . . .	5

Females.

White.. . . .	4
Black.. . . .	1

Total.. . . .	122
---------------	-----

The monthly admittances were as under:—

October, 1910..	7
November, 1910..	17
December, 1910..	8
January, 1911..	5
February, 1911..	4
March, 1911..	15
April, 1911..	11
May, 1911..	13
June, 1911..	8
July, 1911..	12
August, 1911..	10
September, 1911..	12
Total..	<hr/> 122

The 121 prisoners discharged from the guard room were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Released, time expired..	40
Sent to Moosomin jail..	3
Sent to Portage La Prairie industrial school	4
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	2
Sent to Brandon asylum..	14
Sent to Selkirk asylum..	1
Sent to Kamsack for trial..	1
Lunatics handed over to relatives..	1
Lunatics discharged as sane..	1
Released on payment of fine..	29
Released on suspended sentence..	2
Released on writ of Habeas Corpus..	1
Acquitted..	4
Bailed out..	8
Released and ordered to leave town..	2
Released on stay of proceedings..	3
Total..	<hr/> 116

Females.

Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary	1
Sent to Brandon asylum..	3
Released on payment of fine..	1

Females..	5
Males..	116
Total..	<hr/> 121

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The monthly average number of prisoners.. . . .	18.6
The monthly maximum of prisoners received.. . . .	18
The monthly minimum of prisoners received.. . . .	4
The maximum number of prisoners in one day.. . . .	16
The minimum number of prisoners in one day.. . . .	2
The average daily number has been.. . . .	8.7

The following schedule shows the crime under which prisoners passing through this guard room were doing time or were charged with.

Males.

Crime.	Number.
Assault, common.. . . .	7
“ indecent.. . . .	1
Bigamy.. . . .	4
Breaking jail.. . . .	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.. . . .	1
Carrying concealed weapons.. . . .	1
Cattle maiming.. . . .	1
Drunk and disorderly.. . . .	19
False pretenses.. . . .	1
Forgery.. . . .	4
Game Act, contravention of.. . . .	1
Indian Act, offences against.. . . .	15
Lunacy.. . . .	17
Masters and Servants Act, Contravention of.. . . .	1
Neglect to provide necessaries of life.. . . .	1
Neglected Children's Act.. . . .	1
Perjury.. . . .	4
Pointing revolver.. . . .	1
Receiving stolen goods.. . . .	1
Shop-breaking.. . . .	2
Theft.. . . .	27
Vagrancy.. . . .	4
Wife-beating.. . . .	1
Wounding	1

Females.

Abandoning child.. . . .	1
Lunacy.. . . .	3
Vagrancy.. . . .	1

Total.. . . . 122

The number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year, or who are now doing so, is 45, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Bigamy	2	3½	.....
Drunk and disorderly	3	1	20
Forgery	2	2	15
Game act, contra of	1	1	.....
Indian act, offences against	15	2	16
Masters and servants act, contra of	1	.....	21
Theft	18	2	.....
Vagrancy	2	2	.....
Wife beating	1	1	.....
Total	45	.....	.....

GENERAL REMARKS.

This guard room, (the property of the Provincial government) consisting as it does of eight cells, is only considered for prisoners serving very short sentences, or committed for trial. It is very unsafe. We have no jail yard, and once outside the prisoners are in the open with bluff country immediately around. Also, the cells are locked individually, which would undoubtedly mean a calamity in case of fire. As in the other police guard rooms, we have no proper accommodation for lunatics, especially female ones. They are a proper nuisance to the prisoners. The general health of the prisoners has been good, Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry having attended to same. With the exception of a very few breaches of discipline, the conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Insp.*,
Commanding Yorkton Sub-District.

HORSES.

I would call your attention to the horses at present doing duty at the different detachments in this district. A number of them are getting old and are unfitted for further service. Some of them have been replaced by young horses but there are still several which should be replaced.

In concluding this report, I have to thank all members of the Force in Regina district for the hearty support given me during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.*,
Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING 'DEPOT' DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, SASK., October 13, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal North West Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the Annual Report of 'Depot' division, for the year ending September 30, 1911.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the year 121 recruits underwent training at the depot.

On the 1st February, 1911, the annual promotion instructional class for non-commissioned officers assembled, the class consisting of 27 members. The examinations commenced on the 24th April and were completed on the 29th April; Reg. No. 4767, Corporal O'Connell obtaining the highest marks.

A board of officers was detailed to conduct the written examinations, those in equitation, drill and field work generally were conducted by yourself.

The squadron selected to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King, assembled at this depot early in May and underwent training until its departure for England on the 20th of May.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The new officers quarters at the north-east corner of the barrack square was completed late in the season, and considerable work has been done in grading and otherwise laying out the grounds about the building ready for lawn seeding next spring.

It was hoped that the work of brick veneering and re-shingling the north and south barrack blocks would have been carried out this year, it being urgently needed to make the men's quarters habitable during the winter months, and I trust the matter will receive early consideration next season.

Concrete floors are necessary in the basements of the barrack blocks, as at present they are very damp.

The estimated cost for the work of brick veneering and re-shingling is moderate, and the expenditure would place the buildings in shape for many years.

The furnaces under the barrack blocks are now being overhauled and several will have to be replaced as they are worn out.

New double windows should be provided for the men's quarters, those now in use being old and badly warped.

The old building between the commissioner's new residence and the surgeon's quarters has been removed, and I trust it will be possible to pull down the present unsightly old house used as an officers' mess before the winter sets in. When this has been done and the grading completed, the east side of the square will present a fine appearance.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

A new sidewalk from the barracks to the hospital has been laid, and considerable work has been done to the hospital grounds, which I hope will be further improved next season, with trees and shrubs.

I trust the question of replacing the guard room with a new and suitable building will receive early and favourable consideration. The present building is very old (erected in 1882-3) dilapidated and unsuited for its purpose.

The road laid out last fall from the new bridge across the Wascana to the main barrack entrance was completed during the season, and considerable work was done towards improving the entrance to the barracks.

The interior of the non-commissioned officers' and mens' quarters were kalsomined during the summer.

I would draw your attention to the condition of Nos. 2 and 5 stables. As you are aware, these two portable buildings were erected in the fall of 1882, and have been for a long time unfit for further use. They should be pulled down and a modern stable erected without delay.

A coal shed and ice house are also required.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

No new harness or saddlery will be required for the coming season.

The supply on hand is in good order, having been thoroughly gone over by the saddler sergeant and his assistant.

Regular weekly inspections are made and necessary repairs are carried out at once.

TRANSPORT.

The winter transport is now undergoing repairs and will be repainted before being required for use.

The wheeled transport was overhauled and repainted during the season and is in good order.

HORSES.

The general health and condition of the horses of the division for the year has been good. No deaths have occurred at the post, although two belonging to the division were lost, one dying at Cardston, Alberta, from peritonitis, the other in England from pneumonia, whither it had been sent with the Coronation contingent.

A herd has been maintained since May last. Most of the horses being given a run on grass.

The shoeing of the horses has been satisfactory.

The following statement shows the gain and loss in horses during the year.

Purchased.. . . .	38
Sold.. . . .	11
Died. (484 Peritonitis G. O. 5845 & 417 Pneumonia G. O. 6073)	2
Total.. . . .	13

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Transferred to "G" division..	5
" " "N" "	5
" " "C" "	4
" " "F" "	4
" " "E" "	1
" " "K" "	1
Transferred to "Depot" from "K" ..	1
" " " " "E" ..	1

SUMMARY.

Gains 42, losses 34, gains for the year 8.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied during the year has been of the best. Owing to the shortage, caused by the demand, we have had considerable difficulty in securing sufficient hay at reasonable prices.

RATIONS

Provisions have been supplied under contract by Messrs. Cameron and Heap, and have been generally satisfactory.

Bacon and flour have been supplied since the 1st July last by the Hudson's Bay Co. of Winnipeg, and beef by R. Ehman of Regina who is giving good satisfaction.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

I would suggest that, if possible, the canvas field jacket now in use be made up from a cloth serge of the same colour. This could be washed and kept clean. At the present time I find in some instances that men have had to purchase as many as four extra jackets in a year, on account of their getting dirty and unfit for further use; the present jacket is only good for three months service. A cloth serge jacket would stand washing and last very much longer, besides being smarter in appearance and generally more comfortable to wear.

In all other respects the clothing and kit, as far as I can learn, has been satisfactory.

HEALTH.

This subject will receive the necessary attention by the surgeon in his report. The following men were invalided at the depot during the year.

Regimental No. 4965	Constable	Trigg, W.B.
" " 5081	"	Bourlet, G.R.
" " 5110	"	Stevens, W. M.
" " 4976	"	Mylrea, R. D.

and one member Reg. No. 5254, Const. Williams, W. H., was discharged as medically unfit.

I regret to have to record the deaths of two members:—

Reg. No. 4951, Const. Furley, H. H., who died at Weyburn, Sask., on the 23rd November, 1910.

Reg. No. 4939, Const. Stuart, R.G., who died at the barracks' hospital, Regina, on the 2nd December, 1910.

Both were interred in the barracks' cemetery at this place with the usual military honours.

MUSKETRY.

During the past winter and up to the date of the assembling of the Coronation contingent, revolver shooting and gallery practice with the Ross rifle wer carried out weekly.

The non-commissioned officers' promotion class were put through a special course.

The annual revolver practice will be completed during October, when the re- turns will be submitted to you.

I trust the proposed new rifle range will be in readiness next season.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections of the post throughout the year have been made by the order- ly officers and myself, and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

FIRE PROTECTION.

New fire ladders, including an extension ladder, have been provided, and all hydrants and fire apparatus generally have been examined weekly by the officer in charge of the fire brigade. Furnaces, pipes and stoves have been examined by the proper artizans, and repairs and alterations made as required.

CANTEEN.

For the year ending the 30th September, 1911, the sum of \$601.95 was expended in grants by the canteen at this post, distributed as follows:—

Last payment on chapel organ..	\$150 00
Quadrille club..	20 55
Christmas dinner..	71 00
Chidrens' Xmas tree..	20 00
Grant to Coronation contingent..	330 00
Smoking concert..	9 30
Total..	600 85

The sale of groceries in the canteen was discontinued in May last.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Weekly inspection of arms is carried out by the orderly officer, in addition to inspection at drills and parades.

Accoutrements in use are in serviceable condition; those in the division store are at present undergoing repairs by the proper artizan.

READING AND RECREATION ROOMS.

The division library has made many good and useful additions to the stock of books during the past year, which have been greatly appreciated.

The subscriptions received from the members of the 'depot' towards the library for the year ending 30th September last amounted to \$332.02.

The amount expended for the purchase of books, subscriptions, pictures and sundries, amounted to \$429.87.

On the 30th September last we had a cash balance of \$167.67 on hand, which will be expended in further improving the library and making it more comfortable and attractive for the men during the coming winter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The billiard and pool tables in the recreation room have been re-covered, and are now in first-class condition. Some new cues are being procured, also some new balls to complete the pool set.

Indoor games, such as chess, dominoes and checkers are being purchased for the use of the men, and I feel sure will be appreciated.

The following statement shows the strength and distribution of 'Depot' division on September 30th, 1911:—

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	HORSES.			
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Regina	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	5	5	6	60	12	100	58	20	2	80
Arcola									1				1	1			1
Balcarres											1		1	1			1
Big Muddy											2	1	3	1		1	2
Broadview										1			1	1			1
Canora											1		1	1			1
Carnduff											1		1	1			1
Craik									1				1	1			1
Drinkwater											1		1	1			1
Elbow										1			1	1			1
Estevan								1					1	1			1
Esterhazy											1		1	1			1
Fillmore											1		1	2			2
Ft. Qu'Appelle										1			1	1			1
Gravelbourg										1	1		2	1	2		3
Indian Head										1	1		2	1	2		3
Kamsack										1	1		2	2			2
Lanigan								1					1	1			1
Melville										1			1	1			1
Milestone											1		1	1			1
Mortlach											1		1	1			1
Marienthal											1		1	2			2
Moosejaw									1		1		2	1			1
Moosomin									1				1	1			1
Norway House									1		1	1	3				
North Portal										1	1		2	1			1
Nokomis											1		1	1			1
Ottawa					1			4		1	1		7				
Outlook										1			1	1			1
Oxbow											1		1	1			1
Pelly											1		1	1			1
Punnichy											1		1	1			1
Sheho										1			1	1			1
Strasburg											1		1	1			1
Split Lake									1		1	1	3				
Saskatoon																	
Town Station										1	1		2	1			1
Tugaske											1		1	1			1
Weyburn										1			1	2			2
Windthorst											1		1	1			1
Willow Bunch										1	1	1	3	3	1		4
Wolsely									1				1	1			1
Wood Mount'n					1					1	2	1	5	8	5		13
Watrous										1	"B" Div.			1			1
Wynyard											1			1			1
Yorkton					1					1	3		5	5			5
Yellowgrass											1		1	1			1
On command					1					1	2		4				
On leave				1	2			1	2	1	1		8				
Discharged not struck off											4		4				
Hospital											2		2	2	2		4
Total	1	1	1	3	11	1	1	12	14	24	104	17	190	119	32	3	154

GUARD ROOM.

On August 25 last the building known as the Indian Industrial School situated about one and a half miles northwest of this post, was opened as a guard room, and is now described as 'guard room No. 2' with Inspector Shoebbotham in charge.

This building had been fitted up by the Provincial Public Works Department with steel cells, 43 in number and other fixtures for jail purposes.

This action was absolutely necessary owing to the number of prisoners and inadequate jail accommodation.

When the alterations now being carried out have been completed, the building will be very suitable for guard room purposes.

The following detailed report of the provost, showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the Regina guard room from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911, is submitted.

REGINA GUARD ROOM, October 6, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding, R.N.W.M. Police,
 'Depot Division,'
 Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of 'Depot' division guard room No. 1, a common jail, for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1910, and ending September 30, 1911.

Prisoners in cells midnight September 30, 1910	33
Received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1911 ..	401
Discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1911..	409
Remaining in cells midnight September 30, 1911... .. .	25

The number of prisoners received last year was 249, or 152 less than received this year.

The following is a classification of prisoners.

Males.

White.. . . .	357
Indian.. . . .	5
Half-breeds.. . . .	12
Negroes.. . . .	4
Lunatics.. . . .	43

Females.

White.. . . .	3
Lunatics.. . . .	10
Total.. . . .	434

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

1910—

October.. . . .	32
November.. . . .	38
December.. . . .	32

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

1911—

January..	23
February..	11
March..	27
April	18
May..	26
June	34
July..	43
August	68
September	49
Total..	401

Prisoners discharged from the guard room were as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	160
Regina for trial..	22
Other places for trial..	21
Edmonton penitentiary..	12
Prince Albert jail..	8
Regina jail..	49
Moosomin jail..	15
No. 2 guard room	43
Fines paid..	16
Released on ticket of leave..	3
Deported..	2
Lunatics to Brandon asylum..	41
Released as sane..	2
Escaped..	2

Females—

To Regina for trial..	1
To Prince Albert jail..	2
Released as sane..	1
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	9
Total..	409

The daily average number of prisoners has been..	34
The monthly average number of prisoners has been	36
The maximum number of prisoners monthly has been..	36
The minimum number of prisoners monthly has been..	22
The maximum number of prisoners in one day..	58
The minimum number of prisoners in any day..	21

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard room, in doing time, were charged with.

Assault..	25
Attempted rape.	2
Attempted murder..	1
Brothel keeping..	6
Carrying loaded firearms..	10
Drunk..	10

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Drunk and disorderly.. . . .	32
Deserting employment.. . . .	7
Deported.. . . .	2
Escape from custody.. . . .	1
Forgery.. . . .	6
Horse stealing.. . . .	8
House breaking.. . . .	4
Manslaughter.. . . .	1
Non support of wife.. . . .	2
Neglect of duty as engineer on G.T.P.. . . .	1
Obtaining money by false pretenses	8
Obtaining goods by false pretenses.. . . .	6
Obtaining liquor whilst interdicted.. . . .	2
Supplying liquor to an interdict.. . . .	4
Indian Act, offences under.. . . .	1
Selling liquor without license.. . . .	2
Theft.. . . .	49
Trespass on C.P.R.. . . .	40
Vagrancy.. . . .	124
Vagrancy and trespass.. . . .	18
Perjury.. . . .	1

Females—

Abandoning and exposing an infant.. . . .	1
Prostitute.. . . .	2

Lunatics—

Males.. . . .	41
Males released as sane.. . . .	2
Females.. . . .	9
Females released as sane.. . . .	1

Indian Act—

Drunk and supplying liquor to Indians.. . . .	3
Having liquor in possession and vagrancy.. . . .	1
Drunk.. . . .	1

Total.. . . .	434
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The number of prisoners who have received sentences during the year or are now doing so in the guard room is 287.
Classification is as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months	Days.
Assault	17	1	15
Carrying loaded weapons.....	6	3	15
Forgery.....	2	6	.....
House breaking.....	2	3	.....
Blackmail.....	1	6	.....
Bribery.....	1	6	.....
Theft.....	39	4	10
Shooting with intent to kill.....	1	3	.....
Deserting employment.....	1	1	.....
Drunk and disorderly	23	.....	20
Contravention of Immigration Act.....	2	1	.....
Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	2	3	15
Vagrancy.....	124	1	10
Vagrancy and trespass.....	18	2	1
Supplying liquor to Indian.....	1	2	.....
Supplying liquor to an Interdict.....	2	2	.....
Selling liquor without license.....	1	2	.....
Obtaining liquor whilst interdict.....	2	1	.....
Trespass.....	33	.....	15
Keeping brothel.....	2	2	.....
Non-support of wife.....	2	2	.....
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Drunk and supplying liquor to Indians	3	6	.....
Having liquor in possession and vagrancy	1	10	.....
Drunk.....	1	1	.....
Total.....	287		

The health of the prisoners has been good, but their conduct has not been very good. Seventy-eight cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

There were three cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.:

H. Biersdorf, who was sentenced on March 15th, 1910, to a term of 12 months hard labour for assault.

He was released on October 27, 1910, having served seven months and fourteen days of his sentence.

A. Stone who was sentenced on August 26, 1910 to a term of nine months hard labour for theft.

He was released on March 31, 1911, having served seven months and five days of his sentence.

J. Wilson who was sentenced on April 6, 1911, to six months hard labour for theft, was released July 20, 1911, having served three months and 15 days of his sentence.

There were two cases of prisoners escaping, one, Mike Symer, who was sentenced on August 8, 1911 to 85 days hard labour for vagrancy and trespass. The other George Porter who was sentenced to 115 days hard labour for vagrancy, theft and trespass.

During the summer numerous complaints have been made by prisoners about bugs, and during the winter about the cold.

Regarding improvements, it is absolutely impossible to recommend any improvement owing to the age and extreme dilapidated and insanitary condition of the guard room.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. MANN,

Corpl.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

In conclusion I would say that I have received the ready support of all ranks in carrying out the duties of the 'depot' and while recording my thanks for the same would especially mention the work of the instructional staff, both officers and non-commissioned officers, as they were untiring in their efforts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt.*

REGINA GUARD ROOM No. 2, OCTOBER 31ST, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding,
Depot Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for guard room No. 2, for the year ending October 31, 1911.

The guard room is situated about 2 miles northwest of the barracks in the building which was formerly used as an industrial school for the Indians.

It was according to your instructions opened by myself on August 25, 1911, on which date I received 19 prisoners and a staff consisting of Corporal Wilson as provost and 5 constables. Corporal Wilson was, however, transferred to 'D' division on September 1, and Sergeant Oliver sent to replace him.

Owing to the fact that there has not been sufficient prison accommodation in this district, the provincial government of Saskatchewan have undertaken to convert and fit up the south and west wings of this building for a jail.

The work of interior construction and repairs has been going on for some time and will in the near future be completed.

The south wing contains two large cell rooms, one up stairs and one down stairs.

The upstairs room contains 24 cage cells, and the one on the ground floor 22 cells, total, 46 iron cells. In addition to the iron cells, there are a number of small rooms in the west wing, which can be utilized for cells and will accommodate about 20 prisoners, so that when the repairs are completed there will be accommodation for about 65 prisoners.

HEATING.

The building is heated with steam and is in good working order.

LIGHTING.

An acetylene gas plant is installed and works satisfactory.

FUEL.

The coal supply is put in for the winter, being supplied by the provincial government.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is procured from a well near the building.

A gasoline engine is being installed and the water will be pumped into the building.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I have had the water in this well analysed by the government bacteriologist, whose report is satisfactory.

LATRINES AND BATHROOMS.

Latrines and baths are installed both for men and prisoners, provision being made for hot water for washing.

LAUNDRY.

Provision is being made for a laundry in the cellar.

The windows have all been barred and iron barricade doors put on all outside doors, and inside doors where necessary.

The kitchen is well equipped, having a good large cooking range and both hard and soft water connection.

Adjoining the kitchen there is a spacious scullery and pantry.

I have made application to you for material to build a high board fence around the yard, and the work will be proceeded with when the material arrives.

TELEPHONES.

We have a telephone connection with the Regina city system. There is a phone in the guard room and one in my quarters.

An electric bell has been installed in the barrack room, which connects with the provost's room and the corridor down stairs.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a number of fire extinguishers at different places in the building, there are three water tanks in the attic with stand pipes leading to them to which they are attached. When the water is pumped into the building the hose and tanks will be tested. At the present time a supply of fire pails are kept filled with water.

SURROUNDING LAND.

The guard room is situated on the north half section of 28-17-20, west 2, and the north half of 29-17-20 west 2 is included in the reserve. About 60 acres was under crop last year, this year the whole has grown up with weeds, the worst of which have been cut with the mower. I would recommend that this land be seeded down with brome grass to prevent weeds and, the hay could be utilized. If this was done, I estimate that about 150 tons of hay could be cut.

FENCING.

North half of Sec. 28-17-20, the half section which the guard room is situated on is fenced, but this fence is in very bad condition, and the work of repairing it is going on now. The Grand Trunk Pacific Moosejaw branch grade is located inside the boundary fence on the north side of the half section, they are utilizing this fence for a track fence. I would recommend that they be asked to have a fence enclosing their grade on the south side. I have already sent in a report on this matter.

OFFICERS QUARTERS.

The quarters occupied by myself is a brick house and is in fairly good repair, but requires painting outside. It is heated with a hot air furnace. There are however no modern conveniences such as bath or closets. With very little expence a water pipe could be laid from the guard room to convey water.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

BARRACK ROOM.

The barrack room is located in the rear of the west wing, and is a comfortable room, and an entrance is being made for the men to use without going through the guard room kitchen which they have to do at present.

MESSING.

At the present time a prisoner is cooking for both the men and the prisoners, but I would recommend that a cook be employed to do the work.

The rations have been good and the men seem satisfied with the messing. They are drawn from the barracks daily.

STAFF.

The staff consist of Sergeant Oliver as provost and seven constables.

Sergeant Oliver has performed his duties well and takes a great deal of interest in the work.

On account of the unfinished condition of the building and the favourable surroundings for a prisoner to escape, I warn all escorts to take extra precautions with prisoners.

STABLES.

The stable is warm and in a fair condition of repair, it is in the stone foundation of the barn and has been whitewashed since we have opened up here.

HORSES.

The following horses are stationed here, team horses Regt. Nos. 392 and 481, saddle horse 487, all in good condition, but the team is not mated well. A single driver was also stationed here but was cast and sold on September 9, and has not been replaced.

HARNESS.

Harness in good condition, there is a double and single set.

TRANSPORT.

One wagon heavy, one platform wagon and one buckboard, each in good repair.

FORAGE.

Twenty loads of hay was put up by us, cut on the land here, it is well cured and stored in the barn above the stable. Oats are drawn when required from the barracks they have been of good quality.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Are in good condition.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The annual practice will be held here in October.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

So far the conduct of the prisoners has been very good, only one entry being made in the punishment book.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

When the guard room was opened it was in a very dirty and dilapidated condition. The prisoners have been employed cleaning up the place generally.

GENERAL.

All prisoners received here have been transferred from guard room No. 1 at the barracks.

I consider it will be necessary to have a man employed here as engineer and stoker for the purpose of looking after the steam heating plant, the gas lighting plant, and the gasoline engine which is used to pump water to the building, and also to do any necessary repairs, plumbing, &c. Constable Heideman who is stationed here is competent to do this work.

There are in the grounds around the building here the finest lot of shade trees in the district and by next year, when everything is cleaned up and repaired, the place will be one of the chief points of interest around Regina.

The health of both men and prisoners here has been good, Surgeon Bell visits the guard room twice per week.

Local orders are being made from time to time here to suit the conditions.

Provision is being made by the commissioner to have rifle range butts on the land here.

The night guard consists of one constable and is visited by myself and sergeant Oliver.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. SHOEBOOTHAM. *Insp.*,

Commanding Guard Room No. 2.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS DATING FROM AUGUST 25 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Prisoners received August 25, 1911.. . . .	19
Prisoners received up to September 30, 1911.. . . .	24
Discharged time expired.. . . .	21
Discharged fine paid.. . . .	4
Escaped.. . . .	1
Remaining midnight September 30, 1911.. . . .	17
Total number received up to September 30, 1911.. . . .	43

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS RECEIVED AT GUARD ROOM NO. 2.

Males.

Whites.. . . .	41
Half-breeds.. . . .	1
Negro.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	43

The monthly admittances where as follows:—

August.. . . .	23
September.. . . .	20
Total.. . . .	43

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The maximum number of prisoners any date.. . . .	22
The minimum number of prisoners any date.. . . .	8
The average daily number.. . . .	16
The maximum received in one day.. . . .	19
The minimum received in one day.. . . .	3

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard room are doing time.

	Months.	Days.
Assault.. . . .		30
Drunk and disorderly.. . . .	1	10
Trespassing on C.P.R.. . . .		30
Theft.. . . .	3	
Vagrancy.. . . .	1	
<hr/>		
Total.. . . .		43

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR P. W. PENNEFATHER COMMANDING
"F" DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, September, 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit this my report of "F" Division, for the year ending September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Although the season commenced under excellent conditions, far too much rain fell at a time when warm, dry weather was needed to ripen the crops. Consequently only an average crop has matured in this district, where in the early months it was earnestly hoped that an exceedingly heavy yield would be harvested. Rust appears to be more prevalent this year, but the damage from frost is only comparatively slight. Cases of individual success are no doubt numerous and I learn of a farmer in the Goose Lake country who sowed flax in four sections of land and his crop averages thirty bushels to the acre. He attributes his success to the fact that he puts his crop in early thereby running less risk of encountering the early frosts than the farmer who sows later, often with dire results.

The influx of settlers into this district during the past year has been greater than ever and a large number of homesteads have been taken up. Wonderful progress has been made in every direction, and in places where a year or two back there was nothing but the bare prairie may now be seen many flourishing and up-to-date towns. An instance of this is Rosetown on the Goose Lake branch of the Canadian Northern railway. Two years ago this village consisted of a few scattered shacks and possessed but the scantiest advantages and accommodation for settlers and travellers, whereas now, among other things, it boasts of a first-class hotel, a fine cement town hall, and a brick school erected at a cost of \$14,000.

The construction of railroads has been pushed on in a marked degree, and the district will shortly be honeycombed with a net work of them. The C.P.R. branch from Outlook to Macklin is nearing completion, the steel having been laid as far as Rosetown. Difficulty is, however, being experienced in the erection of the bridge over the Saskatchewan river at Outlook, owing to the shifting sandy bottom. The C.N.R. line in course of construction from Prince Albert to Battleford has been completed as far as Bain lake, and their projected branch from Melfort to Humboldt has been graded to the settlement immediately north of Lake Lenore. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway are building a line from Waterous to Prince Albert, the steel having been laid as far as Wakaw.

The first ten miles of the Hudson Bay railway north of Le Pas is in course of construction, the right of way having been cut and grading commenced. Progress will be slow however, as it is impossible to employ horses for this work. A contract has been let for the construction of 200 miles of this road. A splendid bridge has been erected at Le Pas over the Saskatchewan river and the town has developed to a very great extent.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The Big River Lumber Co. have installed a very magnificent plant—said to be one of the finest in Canada—at their town situated on the south end of Crooked lake. Many million feet of lumber are now ready to be shipped. The population of this town has grown to about 800, and fully two thousand men will be employed in the bush by this Company during the coming winter.

The general development of the country has been remarkable and testifies to the great energy and courage of the settlers as well as to the unbounded possibilities of the West.

Crime.	Cases. entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Abduction	2		2	
Murder	3		1	2
Assault, common	76	57	18	1
" aggravated	4	3	1	
" indecent	4	2	2	
" causing bodily harm	12	6	2	4
Rape and attempted rape	9	1	7	1
Attempt to procure abortion	2		1	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	1		1	
Non-support	3	2	1	
Attempted suicide	2	2		
Intimidation	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against property—				
Theft	106	74	31	1
Horse-stealing	6	3	3	
Fraud	1		1	
Shooting and wounding cattle	4	2	2	
Cruelty to animals	6	3	3	
Wounding animals	5	4	1	
House and shop-breaking	5	5		
False pretences	26	15	11	
Forgery and uttering	12	10	1	1
Robbery	1		1	
Receiving stolen property	1		1	
Having stolen property in possession	2	2		
Wilful damage to property	15	13	1	1
Mischief	1		1	
Trespassing	3	3		
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	6	5	1	
Pointing firearms	3	3		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	70	70		
Drunk and disorderly	103	103		
Causing disturbance	3	3		
Indecent acts	2	1	1	
Buggery and attempted buggery	1		1	
Incest	2	1	1	
Seduction	1	1		
Seduction under promise of marriage	2		2	
Keeper of house of ill-fame	16	16		
Inmate " "	45	45		
Frequent " "	3	3		
Prostitution	3	3		
Gambling	1	1		
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	7	5	2	
Escape from custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	14	11		3
Offences against Railway Act	3	3		
" " Customs Act	1		1	
" " Alien	1	1		
" " Elections Act	2		2	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Crime.	Cases, entered.	Con- victions,	Dis- missed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians drunk.....	4	4		
Drunk on reserve.....	7	7		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	2	2	
Liquor in possession.....	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Lord's Day Act.....	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Acts—				
Masters and servants.....	58	53	5	
Game.....	7	6	1	
Prairie and forest fires.....	14	12	2	
Liquor license.....	21	21		
Insanity.....	26	25	1	
Horse breeders.....	2	2		
Pound.....	8	7	1	
Fence.....	1	1		
Livery stables.....	29	29		
Medical profession.....	2	2		
Veterinary surgeons.....	1	1		
Public health.....	1	1		
Steam boilers.....	4	4		
Motor vehicles.....	43	42	1	
Noxious weeds.....	1	1		
Total.....	844	711	118	15

The above tabulated list shows a slight decrease of crime in this District during the past year. It does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws.

Summary of cases before Supreme and District Courts—

Cases tried.. . . .	59
Number of cases prisoners sent to Penitentiary.. . . .	4
Number of sentences of imprisonment.. . . .	18
Number of fines inflicted.. . . .	4
Suspended sentences.. . . .	5
Number of cases dismissed.. . . .	28

The following are the details of cases of importance that have occurred in the District:—

JAMES ALAK—MURDER.

On September 12, 1911, at 7.30 p.m. Corpl. C. W. Thomas at Saskatoon, was called up on the long distance telephone by the Postmaster at Vanscoy who informed him that a murder had taken place in that district. Accompanied by Constables Massina and Alexander, he drove out to this village, which is situated on the Goose lake branch of the Canadian Northern railway. About 5 miles east of Vanscoy, a man was met driving a team in the direction of Saskatoon. As he was passing, Corpl. Thomas hailed him and questioned him. He gave no reply, but stated that a serious thing had happened and that he had murdered his wife, father-in-law and mother-in-law. Corpl. Thomas at once placed him under arrest. His name he stated was James Alak. The party, together with the prisoner then drove on to the scene of the murder, a homestead, situated, on Sec. 6-34-7-West 3rd. On arrival at the farm, the door was found to be locked and Corpl. Thomas broke open the window and forced an entrance. Inside on the floor were found the bodies of a man and a woman, with arms folded across the chest and legs closed together,

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

showing that they had been carefully laid out. Both of these persons had been shot, the man being Luke Bugyik and the woman Theresa Alak, the prisoner's father-in-law and wife. In the meantime, Mrs. Bugyik the mother of Alak's wife who was also shot had been taken to Saskatoon, for medical attendance, and there she subsequently died. **The prisoner and the two bodies** were taken to Saskatoon, and an inquest was held there on September 14, 1911, by Coroner Isbister. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against James Alak.

The preliminary hearing was held the same day, by Inspector G. L. Jennings, J.P., the informations laid by Corporal Thomas charging the accused with the murder of his wife, Theresa Alak, and also Luke Bugyik. Corporal Thomas gave evidence of the prisoner's confession, and a witness named Andy Ader was also called, stating that he had heard a shot fired which struck Luke Bugyik in the head, and then saw Alak run after his wife and shoot her.

CHARLES DAVIS—MURDER.

The accused came up for trial at the Supreme Court, Saskatoon, on October 5, 1910, before Chief Justice Wetmore and Jury. The evidence developed along the same lines as that given at the preliminary hearing. After a short absence, the jury returned a verdict of non-culpable homicide, and the prisoner was discharged.

HOO SAM—MURDER.

On August 26, 1911, the accused who is a Chianman, and owns a restaurant at Prince Albert, was transacting business with his partners, Mark Yin and Mark Yuen, when an altercation arose. Hoo Sam seized a revolver and chased Yin out of the Cafe into the yard and shot him, death being instantaneous. He then returned to the cafe and pursued Yuen through the streets, repeatedly firing the revolver in his direction, and wounding him severely in many places. Hoo Sam was overpowered by the City Police with the assistance of civilians and he has since been committed for trial on a charge of murder. This case is being conducted by the Prince Albert City Police.

D. K. TURNER—FALSE PRETENCES.

The accused issued several cheques, drawn on the Saskatoon branch of the British North American Bank in which he had no funds, although he had had an account there, and with the proceeds thus netted, Turner departed for England. Informations were, however, laid by one A. Lunn, to whom a cheque for \$25 was issued, and also by R. J. Jeff, who cashed another cheque for \$20, with the result that the accused was arrested on the ship, at St. John, N.B. and brought back to Saskatoon for trial. A further charge was laid against him for that he did fraudulently make a sale of certain real property, being certain lots, he knowing the existence of an unregistered prior sale mortgage, privilege or incumbrance by him of the said lands.

After being committed for trial, the accused appeared before Judge Brown and jury at the Supreme Court, Saskatoon on the 27th January, 1911. He was found 'guilty' on all three counts and was sentenced to ten months imprisonment with hard labour in Prince Albert jail on the first, one year on the second, these sentences to be cumulative and to six months on the third, this last to be concurrent with the others.

W. T. BUTT—FALSE PRETENCES.

This case is very similar to the last. The information upon which a warrant was issued for the accused's arrest, was sworn to by J. F. Cairns, storekeeper of Saskatoon, to whom Butt presented a cheque for \$50, drawn on the Kindersley branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, he having no funds on deposit at that

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

time. It took many weeks before this man could be located, but we were eventually successful in running him to earth at Toronto, from whence he was brought to Saskatoon for trial. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Prince Albert jail.

H. DAVIES—HORSESTEALING.

On the 8th June 1910, an Indian named Desjarlais reported to Constable Barber, at Fishing Lake Reserve, South West of Wadena, that a grey stallion had been stolen from his camp, near Leslie.

Upon enquiry being made, it was discovered that this horse had been sold by a lad named Herbert Davies to a farmer, Alfred Hayton, for \$80, to whom he stated he had bought the horse from an Indian, for \$35.

Constable Barber arrested Davies on November 18 on his return from Manitoba.

He was afterwards sentenced by Judge Brown, at the Supreme Court, Saskatoon, to six months at hard labour, in the Prince Albert jail. ,

PRAIRIE AND BUSH FIRES.

There has been a noticeable reduction in the number of prairie and bush fires. The various magistrates throughout the district appear to have realized in late years the enormous amount of destruction and suffering which a contravention of this Act may cause, and generally impose severe penalties upon offenders.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme and District Courts and escorts have been furnished for all prisoners committed to the various jails and penitentiaries. Lunatics have also been properly accompanied to Brandon Asylum.

Agriculture.—In the few outbreaks of infectious diseases that have occurred, quarantine regulations have been rigidly enforced and the inmates of houses kept supplied with provisions as occasion demanded. Foreign settlers, more noticeably the Galicians, are peculiarly indifferent to the quarantine laws and have to be carefully watched. In many cases too, they neglect to notify a medical man when a suspicious case of sickness occurs in their families with the result that large epidemics and many deaths sometimes result which otherwise might have been averted. Cases of destitution have been reported to the Department and relief granted.

Indian Dept.—Escorts have accompanied parties during annual treaty payments.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The general conduct of the Indians has been good and they appear to be leading contented lives under the usual conditions, remaining for the greater part of the time on the Reserve.

Consumption is very prevalent in the Green Lake District, especially among the Chippewyans. These Indians depend chiefly upon hunting as a means of existence, no serious effort being made at farming.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert	1	1	2	.....	2	5	4	15	18
Melfort.....			1					1	1
Tisdale.....						1		1	1
Barrows						1		1	
Le Pas.....				1		1		2	
Green Lake.....					1			1	
Shellbrook						1		1	1
Duck Lake.....						1	1	2	2
Rosetown.....					1			1	1
Rosthern.....						1		1	1
Saskatoon.....					1	4		5	6
Humboldt.....					1			1	2
Wadena						1		1	1
Hanley.....						1		1	1
Total.....	1	1	3	1	6	17	5	34	35

DRILL TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

With due regard to the efficient execution of the numerous police duties which we have been called upon to perform, and with the small number of men at my disposal, the question of drill could not be seriously considered. The members of this division, however, are, with a few exceptions, well trained and seasoned men. The annual revolver practice has been successfully carried out.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been exceptionally good.

HEALTH.

It is with much regret that I have to report the illness of Supt. Constantine, who has been off duty since August last, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. He is now, I am happy to say, convalescent and well on the way to recovery. Constable Patten also contracted this disease at Prince Albert in the spring and suffered very considerably. Apart from these two cases and one of a preventable nature for which a constable was invalided from the force, the health of the division has been good.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

A new democrat and a lumber wagon have been received during the year and a two-seated sleigh was also purchased last winter for use at Saskatoon. The saddlery is old but in good repair; a few double cincha saddles are badly needed. The division is well equipped with harness.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

HORSES.

Generally speaking, the health of the horses of this division during the past year has been very good. Seven have been cast and sold and three have died or been destroyed on account of injuries accidentally received. Those sold fetched an extraordinary high price. A board of officers has also been held recommending that four others be cast and sold, they being useless for our purposes and unfit for further service. Only four horses have been received from Regina during the year, and we are urgently in need of a few good, sound horses for detachment duty, where it is expedient that long patrols be frequently made.

STORES.

The kit and clothing supplied is serviceable and of good quality. Provisions, hay and oats, etc., purchased locally, have been satisfactory.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

An excellent billiard table and a constant supply of the best periodicals and papers, together with a small but good library are much appreciated by members of the division.

GENERAL.

The buildings in the Post would be much improved if they were painted and the installation of a water and sewerage system in barracks would save a great deal of labour and inconvenience.

The penitentiary was opened at Prince Albert in May, 1911, when a large number of prisoners were transferred from Alberta.

The city of Prince Albert has gone ahead wonderfully and they are looking forward to great development in the next year or so, the city having obtained a franchise for La Colle Falls and work started, getting ready for piers.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway will be in here next spring.

Every member of the division has been exceedingly hard-working during the year, owing to the inadequate number of men under my command and the increasing number of towns at which policemen should be stationed.

All ranks, however, have conscientiously and efficiently carried out the various duties which they have been called upon to perform.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. W. PENNEFATHER, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, Regina

REGINA, October 23, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1911. The number of cases was 589, which compared with last year shows a decrease of 67. The deaths numbered 9, an increase of 2 on the previous year. The average number constantly sick was 12.46, which was less by 4.36 than last year. The average sick time to each man was 7.14 days, which is less than in 1910 by 3.61 days. The average duration of each case of sickness, 7.89 days, is lower than in the previous year by .23 days.

General diseases.—Eruptive fevers were represented by 17 cases of measles. There were 54 cases of influenza. Enteric fever furnished 11 cases, and dysentery accounted for 1 case which proved fatal. Of malarial fever there were 2 cases of ague. Syphilis caused 1 admission, and there were 9 cases of gonorrhœa. Rheumatism furnished 31 cases, and of other general diseases there was 1 case of mumps.

Local diseases.—For the diseases of the nervous system there were 15 admissions, which included one each of insomnia, vertigo and paralysis, 6 of headache, 4 of nervousness, and 2 of neuralgia.

Diseases of the eye.—There are 12 cases; conjunctivitis furnished 8 cases, keratitis 1, diplopia 1, iritis 1, and defective vision 1.

Diseases of other organs of special sense, numbered 2 cases, 1 aural, and 1 nasal.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 5 cases, namely, 1 of phlebitis, 1 heart disease, 2 varix, and 1 of disordered action of the heart.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 92 cases consisting largely of coughs and colds, 21 cases of bronchitis, one of which proved fatal, 4 of laryngitis, 1 of pneumonia, and 1 of pleurisy.

Diseases of the digestive system.—There were 132 cases. Among these were 55 affections of the mouth and throat, 6 of appendicitis, 14 of biliousness, 24 of diarrhœa, 6 of hernia, 12 of indigestion, 9 of colic, and 6 of hæmorrhoids.

Diseases of the urinary system.—Gave 2 cases, one of inflammation of the bladder, and 1 of Bright's disease, the latter proving fatal.

Diseases of the generative system.—Were 7 in number, consisting of 3 cases of orchitis, 2 of phymosis, 1 retention of urine, and 1 urethral stricture.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion.—There were 8 cases of synovitis, 3 of bursitis, and 4 of myalgia.

Diseases of the connective tissue—Gave 17 cases, chiefly of abscess.

Diseases of the skin.—Accounted for 18 cases, the principal causes being, boils 7, ulcers 3, herpes 1, and eczema 4.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Injuries.—Of general injuries 4 deaths are recorded, three from exhaustion on patrol in the far north, and 1 from accidental drowning. There were 140 cases of local injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions, and abrasions. There were 2 dislocations of the shoulder, 2 fractures of the clavicle, 2 of both tibia and fibula, and 1 of the wrist. There was 1 fatal case of gunshot wound (suicidal), and 1 death, the cause not being given.

Invaliding.—There were 4 men invalided, the causes being disordered action of the heart; syphilis 1, nervous debility 1, and defective vision 1.

Surgical operations.—The more important were 3 for hernia and 2 appendicitis.

Recruiting.—One hundred and twenty-eight applicants were accepted, and 53 men re-engaged.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of the members of the Force throughout the year has been satisfactory. Enteric fever was sporadic to the extent of eleven cases, and there were seventeen cases of measles, but no death from either disease.

From Prince Albert the medical officer reports the sanitary conditions capable of improvement, and at Maple Creek the guard-room is stated to be insufficiently lighted and ventilated. The medical officer at Macleod recommends connecting the barracks with the town sewerage system, the septic tank, at present in use, not being efficient. At Regina a new guard-room is urgently needed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Surgeon.

TABLE showing the Average Annual Strength, Number of Cases, Deaths, Number Invalided and Constantly Sick of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, for the Year ending September 30, 1911, with ratios per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH.		RATIO PER 1,000.						
Disease	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Measles.....	17	.....	.....	·45	26·66	.....	.....	·69
Influenza.....	54	.....	.....	·85	84·72	.....	.....	1·34
Enteric fever.....	11	.....	.....	·75	17·24	.....	.....	1·17
Dysentery.....	1	1	.....	·18	1·56	1·569	.....	·29
Malarial fevers.....	2	.....	.....	·05	3·14	.....	.....	·07
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1	·15	1·56	.....	1·569	·24
Gonorrhœa.....	9	.....	.....	·48	14·47	.....	.....	·76
Rheumatism.....	31	.....	.....	·53	48·63	.....	.....	·85
Other general Diseases.....	1	.....	.....	·05	1·56	.....	.....	·07
<i>Local Diseases.</i>								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system.....	15	.....	1	·16	23·52	.....	1·569	·25
Eye and eyelids.....	12	.....	1	·15	17·82	.....	1·569	·23
Other organs of—								
Special sense.....	2	.....	.....	·05	3·14	.....	.....	·07
Circulatory system.....	5	.....	1	·53	7·84	.....	1·569	·84
Respiratory ".....	92	1	.....	1·26	144·34	1·569	.....	1·98
Digestive ".....	132	.....	.....	2·40	207·10	.....	.....	3·77
Urinary ".....	2	1	.....	·05	3·14	1·569	.....	·07
Generative ".....	7	.....	.....	·17	10·96	.....	.....	·27
Organs of locomotion.....	15	.....	.....	·39	23·52	.....	.....	·61
Connective tissue.....	17	.....	.....	·36	26·66	.....	.....	·57
Skin.....	18	.....	.....	·34	29·14	.....	.....	·54
<i>Injuries.</i>								
General.....	4	4	.....	·01	6·26	6·28	.....	·15
Local.....	140	1	.....	3·10	219·66	1·569	.....	4·87
Cause unknown.....	1	1	.....	·002	1·57	1·569	.....	·003
General total.....	589	9	4	12·46	924·14	14·12	6·27	19·54

APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1911.

The Commissioner,
 Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
 Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1911.

Although we have had about the usual number of minor cases to deal with the general health and condition of the horses has been satisfactory. There have been no outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases reported, a very fortunate state of affairs when it is taken into consideration that glanders is still more or less prevalent, and as our horses must of necessity be put in so many different stables, both public and private, and as it is impossible to know whether the animals previously occupying them were free from disease or not, I think we may congratulate ourselves that they have escaped so well. I don't however consider this freedom from contagious disease a matter of luck altogether, as all of the men who have attended lectures on veterinary subjects have been carefully warned to keep their horses away from any that might be showing symptoms of disease.

Several unfortunate accidents occurred by which valuable animals were lost, 'F' Division, Prince Albert, losing two within a month from broken necks, and a third belonging to the same division had to be destroyed on account of a broken leg. 'K' Division, Lethbridge, and 'C' Division, Battleford, also lost horses through similar accidents, one breaking a leg while the other fractured a pelvic bone.

Eighty horses drawn from different divisions of the Force were shipped from here to England on May 25, for the Coronation Contingent. They left here in splendid condition, and although somewhat reduced in flesh when they were returned stood the trip remarkably well.

Very little attention is being paid to the raising of saddle horses suitable for our needs or army purposes in the west at the present time so that it is becoming more difficult every year to secure the class of animals we require. This year we got the last, I think, of the Hatfield and 'U' bunches, two outfits that in previous years we could always count upon to supply some good horses.

I regret very much the passing of the broncho, and the Indian pony or cayuse, but there is a certain amount of satisfaction in the thought that some day desperate efforts may be put forth in an attempt to re-establish those breeds, such as are being put forth at the present time in an endeavour to re-establish the French Canadian pony in Quebec and the Morgan horse in the State of Vermont.

Seventy-six horses were purchased, the following being names of the parties from whom the animals were taken over, and the number supplied by each.

Herbert Millar, Pekisko, Alta	23
W. H. McIntyre, Magrath, Alta.	8
Jno. Franklin, Macleod, Alta.	1
F. V. Falconer, Cardston, Alta.	26
Jas. Smith, Lethbridge, Alta.	1
G. M. Hatch, Lethbridge, Alta.	1

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

M. P. Galwey, Raymond, Alta.	1
Alex. Hume, Lethbridge, Alta.	1
F. A. Burton, Lyndon, Alta.	1
Ray Knight, Raymond, Alta.	8
W. A. Douglass, Maple Creek, Sask.	5

The horses purchased were posted as follows:—

Depot Division, Regina	38
‘A’ “ Maple Creek	5
‘D’ “ Macleod	15
‘E’ “ Calgary	2
‘G’ “ Fort Saskatchewan	12
‘K’ “ Lethbridge	4

The following is a list of the horses cast and sold, and the price realized for each:—

‘C’ Division, Battleford—

Horse Reg. No. 2434	\$ 108 00
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‘D’ Division, Macleod—

Horse Reg. No. 2434	72 00
“ 2332	105 00
“ 2599	60 00
“ 2744	88 00
“ 2968	114 00
“ 2773	70 00
“ 2736	78 00
“ 2756	52 00

‘E’ Division, Calgary—

Horse Reg. No. 2793	47 00
“ 190	65 00
“ 2971	45 00

‘F’ Division, Prince Albert—

Horse Reg. No. 117	101 00
“ 2715	150 00
“ 2792	142 50
“ 2779	120 00
“ 2817	140 00

‘G’ Division, Fort Saskatchewan—

Horse Reg. No. 15	78 00
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‘K’ Division, Lethbridge—

Horse Reg. No. 126	40 00
“ 271	46 00
“ 273	48 00
“ 208	104 00
“ 290	97 00

‘B’ Division, Y. T.—

Horse Reg. No. 20	100 00
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'N' Division, Athabaska Landing—

Depot Division, Regina—

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

There were eighteen deaths during the year, this being one less than in 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 220 of 'C' Division, died November 8, 1910, from heart disease.

Horse Reg. No. 2334, of 'D' Division, died July 23, 1911, from peritonitis.

Horse Reg. No. 396, of 'E' Division, died March 6, 1911, from septicemia.

Horse No. 216, of 'F' Division also died as a result of a broken neck, July 7, 1911.

Horse Reg. No. 484, of 'Depot' Division, died March 11, 1911, from peritonitis.

Horse Reg. No. 417, of 'Depot' Division, died in England, June 25, 1911, from pneumonia, (This horse had been sent to England with the Coronation contingent).

Horse Reg. No. 64, of 'N' Division, died April 18, 1911, from swamp fever. (Equine anemia.)

Pack Pony No. 227, of 'B' Division, was drowned September 21, 1910.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Horse Reg. No. 2653, of 'B' Division, was destroyed September 15, 1910, while suffering from concussion of the brain and partial dislocation of the neck, the result of an accident.

Horse Reg. No. 71, of 'B' Division, destroyed October 11, 1910, on account of its being crippled from rheumatism.

Horse Reg. No. 2858, of 'B' Division, was destroyed October 11, 1910, for dog feed, it being worn out.

Horse Reg. No. 164, of 'C' Division, was destroyed, December 4, 1910, on account of a fracture of the pelvic bones received in an accident.

Horse Reg. No. 2878, of 'K' Division, was destroyed December 3, 1910, on account of a broken leg.

Horse Reg. No. 10, of 'G' Division, was destroyed May 25, 1910, as it was suffering from incurable paralysis.

Horse Reg. No. 166, of 'F' Division, was destroyed July 29, 1911, on account of a broken leg.

FORAGE.

At all of the division headquarters and detachments which I have visited during the year, I found the forage to be of good quality.

STABLING.

The stables I found in good repair, well kept, and well ventilated.

A new stable is required for 'Depot' Division, Regina, as two of the old buildings which we are often forced to use, more especially in winter, are beyond repair. One of these buildings was erected, I believe in 1883, and the other in 1886, both are low narrow structures, and it is impossible to control the ventilation in them.

SHOEING.

At Regina and Macleod where we have our blacksmiths, the shoeing is first class, both Sergt. Robinson and Sergt. Alexander being painstaking efficient workmen, and capable of turning any kind of shoe required. In the larger towns the shoeing as a rule is also good, but in the smaller places the average blacksmith does not appear to know that a saddle horse requires a shoe somewhat different to what they apply to a heavy farm horse, so that to poor shoeing a good deal of the lameness met with among the detachmen horses may be attributed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Insp.*

Veterinary Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX N.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE CONTINGENT SENT TO
ENGLAND FOR HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

REGINA, SASK., July 31, 1911.

To the Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Coronation contingent's trip to England and return, as instructed by the Comptroller in Montreal.

The contingent consisted of—

The commissioner.. . . .	1
Superintendent.. . . .	1
Inspectors.. . . .	5
Sergt.-Major.. . . .	1
Staff-Sergeant.. . . .	1
Sergeants.. . . .	9
Corporals.. . . .	35
Constables.. . . .	29
	—
Total.. . . .	82
Horses.. . . .	80

We left Regina by special train at 7 p.m. on Saturday, May 20, 1911, Inspector Knight having been sent to Montreal on the evening of May 19, to make arrangements for billeting, &c., at that point. The horses and men entrained at the exhibition siding and the train pulled down to the Regina depot, where a splendid send-off was given us by the citizens of Regina. The officers and men of the local corps turned out in uniform with their band.

On arrival at Winnipeg on Sunday morning, a number of officers of the Strathcona Horse were at the station.

A fast trip was made to Montreal, where we arrived on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 23, both men and horses in good shape; arrangements made by the Canadian Pacific railway for our trip could not have been better, the table d'hôte meals supplied in dining car for N.C.O.'s and men were excellent.

Arrangements having been made at the East End Cattle Market for stabling for our horses, the train was taken there and the horses unloaded and placed in these excellent stables, which were found clean, stalls bedded down and hayed up, ready for our arrival. The cars, with the exception of the diner, were held on siding adjoining the stables, which we occupied till our departure on the SS. *Montreal*, on May 28; meals were supplied at the Exchange hotel at 35 cents per meal and were satisfactory.

An excellent parade ground was found in La Fontaine Park, where we did some mounted work, and on the afternoon of May 26, a march past was given at request of the mayor and a large number of citizens.

The commissioner left for England on the SS. *Teutonic* on the night of May 27, to make arrangements for our accommodation there.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

On Sunday morning we left camp at 7 a.m. and marched to the Canadian Pacific Railway dock, arriving there at 8.15, and loaded our horses on board ship in forty minutes; we found the accommodation everything that could be desired. On the night of the 28th the temperature dropped 56 degrees, with the result that a large number of our horses contracted colds, which lasted until their arrival in England. We had a very good voyage, with the exception of fog and low temperature.

The squadron drilled twice daily during the voyage, and the care of the horses kept all hands employed. We reached London, Millwall dock, at 11.30 a.m., on June 9, where we were met by the commissioner and Colonel Davidson-Houston, Staff Officer, Colonial Office. We disembarked at 2 p.m. and marched through the city to the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea, where we found an excellent camp prepared for our reception.

In a previous report I have already reported upon the excellent services given on the S.S. *Montreal*.

An excellent mess was provided for our N.C.O.'s and men by the imperial government, while the officers messed at the Duke of York's School with the other officers of the overseas contingents.

From the date of our arrival in camp till the Coronation, we had two parades a day, mounted and dismounted.

We had the honour of being inspected as under:

17-6-11—By Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

19-6-11—By His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught accompanied by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener.

20-6-11—By Lord Haldane, accompanied by the Army Council.

21-6-11—By Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, accompanied by General Lord Cheylesmore, commanding overseas colonial troops.

27-6-11—By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Princess Mary, and Prince Albert.

28-6-11—By the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, accompanied by Sir Frederick Borden. The squadron was paraded, and at the close of the inspection the premier addressed the contingent, expressing his appreciation of its appearance.

Besides the above mentioned inspections our camp was visited on numerous occasions by prominent officers in the imperial service, who were much interested in our horses and equipment; our horses were much admired.

On Sunday June 18, a church parade was held at St. Paul's Cathedral for the colonial troops; we marched with the Canadian contingent on this parade.

On June 22, Coronation Day, the commissioner and three officers represented our contingent on a guard of honour at Buckingham Palace, formed by the colonial officers; the remaining 3 officers and 72 N.C.O.'s and men were formed up opposite the Victoria memorial, in front of Buckingham Palace, where we had a good view of the processions.

On the 23rd June, the day of the Royal progress through the city, we had the honour of supplying two escorts, one consisting of 5 officers and 40 N.C.O.'s and men formed the first division of the Royal escort; the other, consisting of 2 officers and 24 N.C.O.'s and men formed an escort to the Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Edward Morris.

The Commissioner, with Col. H. H. McLean, represented Canada in a contingent of 8 Dominion officers in the colonial procession. On Wednesday, the 28th June, we supplied a guard of honour to Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, consisting of 3 officers and 24 N.C.O.'s and men, at the Crystal Palace.

On the 29th June a marked distinction was conferred on our contingent by being detailed to form the 1st division of the Sovereign's escort, the 1st Life Guards

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

forming the remainder, on the occasion of His Majesty King George's visit to the city and subsequent drive through North London. This escort consisted of the commissioner, 5 officers, 1 serg.-major and 64 N.C.O.'s and men.

On the 30th June all officers of the colonial contingents were marched to Buckingham Palace for presentation of medals, under command of Lord Cheylesmore. We formed part of the Canadian contingent officers. The rank and file were marched to the Palace by an officer of their respective contingents. Inspector Knight on this occasion was in command of our contingent. Previous to the presentation of medals the whole assembled colonial and Indian troops, consisting of about 3,000 strong, were inspected by His Majesty the King.

This completed our official duties. On return to camp 62 men were granted 10 days' leave for the purpose of visiting relatives in England, Ireland and Scotland.

On the following morning, the 1st July, we broke camp and moved to Kensington barracks, where the men not on leave and the horses were quartered till our departure for Canada on the 12th July. The officers of the contingent were supplied with quarters at the Royal Palace hotel, Kensington.

In order to exercise and groom our horses it was found necessary to employ several grooms and stablemen. The men reported off leave on the night of the 10th July, and we left Kensington barracks at 6 a.m. of the 12th, marching to the Surrey commercial dock, and embarked on the Allan Line SS. *Corinthian*, going by way of Havre, to which point the commissioner accompanied us, when he returned to London.

On the night of the 28th June a dinner was given by the officers of the R.N. W.M. Police, at the Savoy Hotel, to several prominent Canadians in London and officers from the overseas Dominions. Amongst those present were Lord Minto, Lord William Seymour, Sir George French, Col. Sam. Hughes, Col. Clark, Commr. Natal Police.

On the night of the 11th July a farewell dinner was given to the squadron at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, at which Lord Minto was present.

On arrival at Quebec Inspectors Jennings and Newson were granted three days' leave to visit relatives in Toronto and New York, respectively; the former rejoined at Sudbury and the latter at Montreal.

We arrived at Montreal on the morning of Tuesday the 25th, at 7 a.m. After disembarking we marched to the east end cattle market, where we found a train waiting and the same arrangements made as on going out.

Several men were given leave to visit their homes in Eastern Canada, and subsequently joined the special train at Sudbury. I am pleased to report that our horses arrived in Montreal in better condition than when loaded. We had excellent weather and the accommodation on the ship was all that could be desired. I wish here to express my appreciation for the courtesy and attention shown us by Capt. Alex. Rennie and his officers.

We remained in Montreal for three days in order to rest and exercise our horses.

Our camp was visited by the assistant comptroller, Mr. Fortescue, on the 25th July. The comptroller arrived from Ottawa on the night of the 27th July, and visited our camp on the morning of the 28th, seeing us safely off.

We loaded our horses on this occasion in 20 minutes, and left at 9.15 a.m. by special train.

The train supplied us consisted of five palace horse-cars, one baggage car, three tourist sleepers, one diner and one Pullman, being first-class in every particular.

Arrangements were made for a flat rate for meals on dining car for men the same as on the outward journey, and in both instances were extremely satisfactory.

We arrived in Winnipeg at 12 noon, 30-7-11, and left at 2.20 p.m. for Regina, where we arrived at 1.35 a.m. on Monday, 31-7-11; commenced detraining at 5 a.m., and arrived in barracks at 6.45.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

HORSES.

The horses stood the trip remarkably well, and with but one exception were fit for duty on arrival in England; while coming out all were fit for work.

They were remarkably steady in the ranks and the vast crowds of London did not seem to affect them in the slightest. At first they found difficulty in keeping their feet on the pavement, owing to their not being accustomed to it.

Horse Reg. No. 417 died of pneumonia on the 25th June, while under care of the Army Veterinary Department. This horse contracted a severe cold while on board ship, and was under treatment for 6 or 7 days on board and had apparently recovered when we reached England, but owing to several wet days suffered a relapse, was removed to the isolated veterinary hospital, where it died. This was our only casualty.

Our horses were much admired by officers of the imperial service, who visited our lines.

At Schrieber, horse Reg. No. 2561, was reported to have received a wound over the left eye, caused by throwing its head up against the car. The train was held for a few minutes and Inspector Wroughton stitched the wound.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On our arrival in camp we were given a list of entertainments provided for the colonial troops, by the executive committee of the Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee, the president and chairman of this committee being the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.

It would be absolutely impossible to enumerate the vast number of entertainments provided as the list comprised 18 sheets of typewritten matter, with a daily programme from June 1 to July 15; this included passes for the men in uniform to all theatres, music halls, and in fact to all places of amusement and interest in London and its vicinity. One fare tickets on all railways, and brakes for the conveyance of men to places of interest throughout the city.

The crowning event of all entertainments was our trip to Spithead to see the great naval review, when special trains, 51 in all, left Waterloo for Southampton conveying the overseas troops, where special steamers were provided, and we were taken through miles of battleships and anchored at the head of the line where we witnessed the review by His Majesty the King.

The officers of the contingents were made honorary members of all the principle clubs in London. During our stay in England, everything possible was done for our entertainment and comfort, while we were accorded most courteous treatment by all officers of the imperial service with whom we came in contact.

It gives me much pleasure to report, that all officers of the contingent by close attention to duty did their utmost to uphold the reputation of our force; and from the tribute paid to us by Sir Wilfrid Laurier I think their efforts were successful. I would specially bring to your notice, Reg. No. 2349 Staff Sergt. Piper Reg. No. 1361 Sergt. Alexander, these men were simply invaluable.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

J. O. WILSON, *Supt.,*
Commanding Squadron.

APPENDIX O.

REPORT OF CORPORAL J. SOMERS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT, July 7, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
 Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
 'N' Division,
 Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie river sub-district covering the period December 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911.

CUSTOMS.

I collected a further sum of \$215 from the schooner *North Star* lying at Shingle Point. This was the only customs collected.

CRIME.

I have seized 9 beaver pelts from five Indians and am holding them until the arrival of the ss. *Mackenzie River* before taking further action. They were all killed after May 5, 1911, and the Indians had all been warned not to kill them during the close season; otherwise the district has been free from crime.

DOGS.

There were fifteen dogs between the two detachments, when the late inspector Fitzgerald left Fort Macpherson for Dawson. There is only one left, the one that ran back to Herschel island from the coast when Inspector Fitzgerald came to Fort Macpherson in December. To make the trip to Herschel island I bought three more dogs from the Hudson Bay Company for \$20 each, and used a dog of my own in the team. I brought the other dog up from the Island on my return.

FISH AND GAME.

A census is being taken by the mission and the Hudson Bay Company of the fur, fish and game catch for the last twelve months. The following is the return to date:—

INDIANS.

Martin..	326
Mink..	364
Beaver..	142
Lynx..	48
Black Fox..	1
Other foxes..	15
Otter..	5
Wolverine..	4
Bear..	2
Musquash..	2,000
Moose..	139
Deer..	634
Sheep..	50
Fish..	35,000

ESQUIMAUX.

Martin..	18
Mink..	1,390
Beaver..	65
Lynx..	622
Black fox..	11
Other foxes..	565
Otter..	Nil
Wolverine..	5
Bear..	7
Musquash..	1,800
Moose..	8
Deer..	38
Sheep..	Nil
Fish..	88,000
Grampus..	10
Seals..	54

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

This does not include the Indian fur catch at Arctic Red river, or the returns from Herschel island and the coast. At the Island some 200 foxes, 100 seal, 1 walrus, the first in ten years, 2 polar bears and a few deer.

FUEL.

There is still about 4 tons of coal, and 4 cords of wood in the store at Herschel island. At Fort Macpherson we used up all our wood supply by the end of March, and had to cut more.

HEALTH.

Reg. No. 3948, Sergt. Selig, S.E.A., died at Herschel Island on January 28-29, 1911. He was evidently suffering from some internal complaint, like bladder trouble. Const. Wissenden has written a report which I herewith append. Const. Blake and myself have had excellent health all winter. I advised Const. Wissenden to come to Fort Macpherson for medical advice in the summer.

MINING AND PROSPECTING.

Nothing has been done in this line all winter. The party of prospectors who wintered at Point Separation are all going out on the Mackenzie river, or by way of the Porcupine river. D. F. MacRae, who prospected between here and Herschel island last summer has just returned with a large outfit and three more men. They intend to winter on the Huskie river, and appear to be well equipped for a long stay. I have been unable to find out if the Waugh party are going to do anything up the Peel. None of them appear to be back in the district yet. Nothing was heard of H. Darrell since Christmas. He left Arctic Red river last summer in company with Joe. Jacquot, with the intention of making the Anderson river and returning by Christmas. Jacquot returned to Red river at Christmas, and reported that Darrell left him on the 5th at Huskie lake. C. Steen informs me that he was at the Schooner *Rosie H.* which is wintering at Bailie Island at Christmas, and got a supply of provisions. Nothing has been heard of him since. He may have met Dr. Anderson or Mr. Steffanson, but if neither of them have seen or heard of him, I have no hopes for him.

EXPLORERS.

Nothing has been heard of Dr. Anderson since he went east to Langton Bay last summer, but I received a letter from Mr. Steffanson dated November 7, 1910, at Deace river, Great Bear lake, saying that he had spent the summer on the Coppermine river, and that he had been very successful. He was just starting out again to look for Dr. Anderson, whom he expected to be on the Horton river, but that in event of not finding him there, he would search as far as Langdon Bay for him. He also stated that he was going out this fall by the Mackenzie River route, and in event of not finding Dr. Anderson, to try to get word to him to come out also. There is a chance that H. Darrell has fallen in with Dr. Anderson.

NATIVES, ESQUIMAUX.

So much has been already written about these people that it is hard for me to describe them; but the more you get acquainted with them the better you like them. Their form of greeting is a hearty hand-shake, a cheerful 'hello' and 'how do you do?' When you are travelling, if you intend to stay at their camps, everyone will assist you to fix up, the women cooking the food and looking after wet moccasins, &c. As soon as you are ready they will furnish you with a basin of water to wash. Nothing seems to be too much trouble to them in the way of hospitality. That the Church of England under Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Fry are doing a great deal of good

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

for them there is no doubt. They are quickly learning the lessons of thriftiness, cleanliness, and morality. They carry their fur around like money, looking for the best bargain, and no trader can sell a Huskie anything he does not want. He knows the difference between a shoddy thing and the real article. A large number of them can read and write in their own language, using the English alphabetical characters, and some specimens of their handwriting are very good. Their honesty is not to be questioned. On my trip down the river, one man handed over a jackknife, which he had picked up on the trail. He had seen it in the possession of the late Const. Kinney, and it was lost by him coming from Herschel island last December. Another handed over a mink skin, and asked me to give it to another native I would pass on the trail. He had picked it up after this man had dropped it on a trading trip to Arctic Red river, when he dropped it. So great is the improvement in the general welfare of these people within the last few years that Mr. Firth, of the Hudson Bay Company, who has been in this district for 40 years, told me that the Indians themselves are even taking notice of it. Among the Huskie ladies there are several sewing machines, but not one among the Indians. A comparison of the Indian and Esquimaux fur catch is sufficient to give one an idea of how they hustle, and probably another reason for the difference is that the Esquimaux are more careful setting their traps. It would be difficult to find them after they are once set. You would hardly know that the snow had been disturbed. There has been no sickness amongst them, and only two deaths, both old men. These were brought to Fort Macpherson for burial, one of them being hauled by sled from Kittigarzooit, on the east side of the Mackenzie. The natives who brought the body were 13 days on the trail.

INDIANS.

The Peel River Indians arrived on June 7, in two skin boats. The majority of them had not been here for over two years. They reported having killed plenty of cariboo and moose on their hunting grounds on the west branch of the Peel, and were in no straits for food during the winter. Reports reached here that the Indians on the Porcupine river were starving this winter, but they managed to pull through all right with some assistance from the trader at Rampart House. They do not appear to me to want to make any improvement amongst themselves. It is a case of feast or famine all the time with them. There are three or four exceptions among them, and the others do not appear to like it. Only one death occurred among them this winter, a woman. The cause of death was probably an enlarged spleen. No other case of serious illness occurred amongst them.

WHALERS.

It is reported that at least three whaling vessels will visit Herschel island this summer, and probably one or two of them will winter there.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the exception of the months of December and January, the weather was not what could be called severe. The coldest was on December 31, at Fort Macpherson, when the temperature dropped to 58 below zero. During February we had a very warm spell. On February 27, the minimum temperature registered 42 above zero. During this spell all the snow was cleared off the open, leaving clear ice on the river. March, April, May, and June were all fine. On the coast it was much the same, only they had a few storms. The coldest temperature registered at Herschel island was 40 below zero. It would have been a splendid winter for us all had it not been for the sad loss of Inspector Fitzgerald and his party, also the death of Sergt. Selig, at Herschel island. Const. Wissenden was very lonely there by himself all winter. But with all he was very cheerful. S. Storkersen was caught in a blow

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

on the coast for four days, and had to eat one of his dogs, as he was out of grub. But he pulled out all right. F. Jacobson, who was trading at Kittigarzooit for the *North Star* had a bad accident with a shot-gun, and may lose his arm. He is going out to Nome with the schooner as soon as he can get out. The natives at the island ran out of fish towards the spring, but were catching a few seal. There was no open water close to the island, but they were out every day. I gave Const. Wissenden orders to let them have some fish from the police supply when they needed it badly, and he has done so. They will probably require all that was left as well. Mr. Fry, of the Church Missionary Society, at Escape Reef, was very short of flour, so I let him have two hundred pounds from our supply, taking a receipt for it. He will return it when his outfit comes in. The native dogs on the island are all in good condition, and there is no shortage of food for them, as there is a rotten whale carcass not far from the village.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Corpl.*,

In charge of Mackenzie River Dist.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE F. L. R. WISSENDEN, HERSCHEL ISLAND.

HERSCHEL ISLAND,

MACKENZIE RIVER, SUBDETACHMENT, July 5, 1911.

The Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of Herschel Island detachment, from November 1, 1910. to May 1, 1911.

CUSTOMS.

The customs were collected from the schooner *North Star* by Corpl. Somers on his return from Herschel island.

FISH AND GAME.

The huskies did not get much fish this winter around the island, and only about 100 seals. Open water was within five miles of the island the first part of the winter. The natives brought a little deer meat to the island the first part of the winter and I traded for some of it.

ESQUIMAUX.

Eight native families stayed at the island all winter, but they ran out of seal and fish towards spring. I gave them some fish and seal about twice a week to keep them from starving, and when I left the island I told the interpreter to give them what was left if it was needed.

FUR.

Fur was very scarce at the island this year. The natives got about 200 white foxes and 2 white bears—this being the whole catch of the season.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather during the winter was very cold with lots of wind. The thermometer went down to 40 below zero at three different times, with heavy wind. We had a few fine days in February and March, and then it got very cold again. It was very lonely at the island last winter. I did not see any white men from November 20, 1910, when Mr. McIntyre left to return to Flaxman island, till March 1, 1911. The nearest white people were at Shingle point, about 60 miles from the island. There were four births at the island this winter. No deaths besides that of Sergt. Selig. A few of the natives had very bad colds. The natives shot one walrus in April, the first that has been seen around the island in the last ten years.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. R. WISSENDEN, *Const.*

APPENDIX Q.

SERGEANT R. FIELD'S PATROL, FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT NELSON,
B.C., AND RETURN.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, October 10, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Nelson, B.C., and return via Fort St. John, Peace river. According to your instructions of May 9 last, I left Fort Chipewyan with Mr. H. A. Conroy of the Indian Department, to attend the Indian treaty payments at the different points in the north.

June 30.—Left Fort Chipewyan with Hudson's Bay tug *Primrose*, arrived at Smith's Landing the following day. Treaty was paid in the afternoon. A great number of the Indians were away, either working on the portage, or in the rapids between Smith's Landing and Fort Smith; their wives drew their money and the remainder were paid at Fort Smith the following day. Total number of Indians paid here 196, a decrease of 30 since last year.

July 2.—We crossed the 16-mile portage to Fort Smith and went on board the SS. *Mackenzie River*, which was scheduled to sail that afternoon for Resolution, but owing to some particular freight not arriving, she was detained until the afternoon of the 4th.

The trip to Resolution was uneventful; we arrived there on the 8th.

The Indians were not all in but were expected daily; the date of payments was not until the 10th, so this gave them ample time. The following day they arrived from all directions, with York boats, canoes and skiffs.

July 11.—The payments commenced at 9 a.m., and the three bands (Chipewyans, Dog Ribs, and Yellow Knives) were all paid off by 7 o'clock in the evening; there were no complaints. The Indians were all satisfied and contented. The total number of Indians paid here was as follows:—

Chipewyans, 127; a decrease of 5 since last year.

Yellow Knives, 190; an increase of 39 since last year.

Dog Ribs, 180; an increase of 5 since last year.

From here our canoe journey was to commence, but owing to the very rough weather on the lake and the canoes being so heavily loaded, we decided that it would be better and safer to hire a York boat to cross the lake. This Mr. Conroy did, and we left Resolution on the evening of the 12th, arriving at Hay river, 4 a.m. on the 14th in a heavy rain storm.

July 15.—Treaty paid at Hay River; no complaints; 109 paid, a decrease of 7 since last year. These are a poor tribe of Indians, almost entirely fish eaters, and very poor fur or game hunters. They would have a hard time to exist if it were not for the missions, which give them a certain amount of help and employment.

July 16.—We made a start for the Mackenzie river, but soon after getting out into the lake a terrible wind storm arose, dead ahead, and we were compelled to beat a hasty retreat back to Hay River.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The R. C. Mission steamer *St. Marie* arrived 9 p.m.; she was on her return journey from Peel river where she had made a special trip with the Minister of the Interior. They reported the accidental drowning of one Mike Klopstein, brother-in-law of Mr. Nagle the fur trader, in the Mackenzie river.

On the 17th we made another start, the wind was favourable, but the sea very choppy, sailed to Lobstick island and camped for the night. We arrived at Fort Providence on the 20th a.m. Mr. Conroy paid the crew of the work boat off here and sent them back to Resolution.

We loaded our two canoes and embarked the same day in the following manner: First canoe, Mr. Conroy, Dr. Macdonald and Joe Villeneuve, steersman; second canoe, H. L. La Motte, clerk, G. De Chamberil, cook, and Sergt. Field, steersman.

Left Providence at 2 p.m. and arrived at Port Simpson 9.30 p.m. on the 22nd, were informed that the body of Mike Klopstein who was drowned off Hislop and Nagle's steamer was found by an Indian two days previous to our arrival, brought to Simpson and buried.

The following day made preparations to leave for Fort Liard, hired four men as trackers and had everything ready to make a start. About 2 p.m. it clouded over and rained incessantly for three days, so we could not leave Simpson until the afternoon of the 26th. The Liard river was in flood. This made tracking very difficult and hard on the men. It took nine days to reach Fort Liard; the Hudson's Bay Company's boats which were about a week ahead of us took thirteen days on the same journey.

The Liard is a difficult and dangerous river to ascend, the current is very swift, About 39 miles from Simpson there are several miles of rapids. Great care must be taken here as it would be very easy to upset and lose the canoe and outfit. The river rushes through solid walls of limestone and in places the ledges for tracking are very narrow indeed, and more especially at high water, our men would be for an hour at a stretch up to their waists in water. This alone is not the only danger to be guarded against. The banks are very high and precipitous and are constantly sliding down tons of rocks earth and trees. I may quote here an instance of the narrow escape of Mr. Conroy and Dr. Macdonald; while they were walking along the shore to lighten the canoe, a huge slide of rocks and liquid mud came down and passed within ten feet of them. One has constantly to be on the lookout for these slides as it means certain death if caught by one.

The scenery up the Liard is very rugged and wild. The mountains are in view most of the time, and in places extend right down to the river.

We passed several camps of Indians and a few prospectors and trappers heading for the Nahannie river. This is a large stream and one of the principal tributaries of the Liard. It is a dangerous river to ascend as it is full of rapids and cascades; it flows into the Liard about 90 miles from Simpson. We arrived at Fort Liard at 8 a.m. August 5. The population of this settlement was small indeed there being only the Hudson Bay Company's agent and his family and two Roman Catholic priests. All the Indians were away in the mountains hunting. Mr. Balsallie the agent informed me that about 250 Indians trade at the post here. They come into the settlement about three times a year. They are fairly good hunters and make a good living, as game in the mountains is plentiful.

We made a very short stay here Mr. Conroy was anxious to get to Port elson as soon as possible and transact business with them, so we continued our journey the same day.

From Fort Liard to the junction of the Nelson and Liard rivers is a distance of 60 miles of very rapid water. It took us four long days to travel this distance the current being so swift that progress was very slow indeed. The Nelson river from the junction to Fort Nelson is rather a pretty stream; the current is not swift, the river is narrow; banks low and well wooded. Here we made very good time travelling 120 miles in four and a half days, arriving at Fort Nelson on the 13th.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The Indians were all here, but were anxious to get away to the woods and mountains again. The Hudson Bay Company's agent Mr. Fred Macleod (a brother of the Macleod brothers who are supposed to have been murdered in the Nahannie mountains a few years ago) informed us that he had great difficulty indeed inducing the Indians to wait until our arrival, as they said they did not want Treaty, or see any white men coming into their country.

There are two tribes of Indians here, the Sicannies and Slavey's; the Sicannies really belong to the other side of the mountains, they would have nothing at all to do with us, would not listen to have the terms of the treaty explained, they in fact acted in rather a hostile manner, refusing to shake hands with us. The Old Sicannies Chief stated that he did not want any white men coming into that part of the country, that the country belonged to him and his people, and that he did not want any assistance from the government. He made the following short speech,—'God made the game and fur bearing animals for the Indians, and money for the white people; my forefathers made their living in the country without white men's money and I and my people can do the same.'

After Mr. Conroy explained to them that they were not going to be forced to take Treaty, but could go on making their living by hunting and trapping, as they always did, they cooled down and talked in a quieter manner. It was also explained to them that they would have to obey the laws of the country whether they took Treaty or not, They absolutely refused to take Treaty and left the next day for their hunting grounds, The Slavey's remained and held consultations among themselves whether to accept the treaty or not. They finally decided to accept it after a considerable amount of explaining and talking; so on the afternoon of August 15, 1910, 126 names were registered in the Indian Treaty books.

These are the most superstitious and ignorant band of Indians I have met yet, They live entirely in the woods, have no religion or morals, although the Roman Catholic mission have a house here and a priest visits them a couple of times a year. They are poor fur hunters and consequently make a poor living; they are miserably clothed, a number of them using moose skins for clothing. They don't build houses or even use tents or tepees, just roam the mountains hunting and fishing, and camp wherever night overtakes them, winter and summer alike. The Treaty was certainly a god-send to these people and I notice they invested their money in clothing and blankets. The Hudson's Bay Company are the only traders here and the poor Indian is certainly at their mercy. The prices charged by them for provisions is simply extortionate. For example I will quote a few of their prices:—

Flour, \$30 per cwt.; sugar, 50c. per lb.; tea, common, \$1 per lb.; rolled oats, 50c. per lb.; bacon, C. S., 50c. per lb.; matches, sulphur, \$2 per qr. gross.

These prices are simply out of all reason. We remained here until the 20th, and then left for the Horse-Track. We were informed by the Indians that it would take about 9 or 10 days to get to this point, as the river became narrower and more rapid as further up we went.

Mr. Conroy decided to take one canoe from here, consequently we had to walk almost the entire journey, as the canoe was heavily loaded with all the baggage and provisions for seven men. Our progress up the river was slow; indeed it took 11 days to accomplish the journey, a distance of about 170 miles.

The river is shallow, with numerous small rapids and very high banks, well wooded. With a great deal of care and attention we brought the canoe through all the worst places safely, until the last day, just before arriving at the Horse-Track, we struck a sunken rock, and broke the canoe, wetting everything. This was most annoying, as we came through far worse places without damaging anything. We got everything out as quickly as possible and dried them, patched the canoe and proceeded on our journey, arriving at the Horse-Track 2 p.m. on the 31st August.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

We were all pleased to see the horses; canoeing up stream was getting monotonous. We had two excellent Indian trappers on this trip, and they deserve a great deal of praise for the manner in which they worked both early and late, and most of the time up to their waists in water. The following day these two men returned to Fort Nelson with the canoe.

Duncan Macdonald, with two Indians and twelve horses, six pack and six saddle, were here to meet us according to arrangements made by Mr. Conroy with the Indian agent at Lesser Slave lake last spring.

The following morning, September 1st, we left the Nelson river with the horses, which were all in good condition. Our direction of travel was due south. The guide followed as nearly as possible the old trail cut by the Klondykers in 1898 and 1899. In places the trail was very bad; our first two days' travel from the river was the worst, being almost entirely muskeg. The remainder of the journey is through very mountainous and rough country, crossing numerous creeks and rivers with very steep banks and through large sections of burnt timber. We came to no open country of any account until the Pine river was crossed; from there to St. John's we passed several patches of nice open prairie; the soil looked to be rich and fertile.

A splendid pack trail could be made across here with a very little expenditure, there being abundance of water and feed of the best kind for horses and plenty of timber for bridging creeks and muskegs.

It took ten days actual travel from the Nelson to St. John's, roughly speaking about 200 miles. We arrived at St. John's September 11th, 4 p.m., and were informed that the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Peace River* had left for Peace River landing and Vermilion that morning. We were all disappointed at missing the steamer. Our only alternative now was to make a raft or get a boat of some kind to carry us down stream to Peace River landing. We managed to get the latter, a very leaky old craft indeed. We patched it up and left the following day, arriving there September 16th.

Mr. Conroy and his party left the same afternoon for Lesser Slave lake. I remained at the detachment and made preparations to leave for Vermilion as soon as possible. I met Inspector Howard here, who was returning from a tour of inspection of his subdistrict.

September 18. I left the detachment with a canoe, and one John Knott, who was accompanying me as far as Vermilion; headwinds and rain almost every day; arrived at Vermilion September 23rd.

I sent the canoe back to Staff Sergeant Anderson per the Hudson Bay Company tug *Messenger*. I also arranged for John Knott's passage back to Peace River landing on this tug. I remained here for several days, awaiting the arrival of Special Constable Daniels, from Chipewyan, with skiff. He arrived on the 29th. The following morning I left Vermilion and arrived at my detachment October 6.

Total number of miles travelled on the patrol by steamer, canoe and pack-horses, 2,152 miles.

MINING

We met the following parties en route for the Nahannie river, prospecting and trapping:—

Atkinson and Jorgenson, with small boat and sufficient supplies for the winter. Atkinson has been in this country for the past three years hunting and prospecting; he reports having found coarse gold on one of the creeks or tributaries of the Nahannie river, but his information is very indefinite.

W. Dillon and son, with canoe, but very few supplies. These men are old hunters and have been in this country for a number of years. They are depending largely on their guns for a living. They intend prospecting for gold on some of the creeks in the Nahannie Mountains.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Mayer and Grant. These men have a good supply of provisions and are going to prospect for gold on the Liard and Nahannie rivers; they intend remaining in the country for two years.

TIMBER AND COAL.

Timber on the Liard river is small, and I should judge of very little value. On the Nelson river the timber, principally spruce, poplar and cottonwood, grows to an immense size. Out of curiosity I measured a spruce tree and it was $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference and I should imagine 100 feet long. Numerous others of slightly smaller dimensions were seen everywhere along the river.

Coal is very plentiful along the Nelson river above Fort Nelson; the coal banks extend for miles on both sides of the river, is of a good quality and of a bituminous nature.

FIRES.

During the whole patrol I did not see one bush or prairie fire. This, I have no doubt, was owing chiefly to the very wet season, and not to the carefulness of Indians or travellers, as it can be plainly seen that bush fires have raged through the country in the past.

GAME.

Bear, both black and grizzly are very plentiful. Moose are also numerous, fresh tracks being seen by us every day. Sheep and goats are plentiful in the mountains; the Indians kill numbers of these annually for food; they use the skins for robes or capots.

The timber wolves are numerous and do a great deal of damage, destroying game and fur-bearing animals.

GARDENS.

Vegetables of all kinds can be grown at Liard and Fort Nelson with great success; potatoes grow to an immense size and mature well.

At Fort Liard the Roman Catholic mission have a small field of wheat, which looked very well indeed. The priest informed me that the grain ripened well and is of good quality.. A sample of this wheat was sent to the officer commanding by Sergeant Mellor last year, so I did not think another sample would be necessary.

In conclusion I wish to state that in the event of mineral being discovered on the Liard or Nahannie rivers, would recommend that a detachment be stationed at Fort Liard, as undoubtedly there will be a rush of miners into the country.

Owing to the inclement weather experienced on this trip, I was unable to take any photographs successfully.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. FIELD, *Sergt.*

In charge Chipewyan Detachment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX R.

INSPECTOR R. FIELD'S PATROL, SMITH'S LANDING TO RESOLUTION
AND HAY RIVER.

SMITH'S LANDING, July 24, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that I accompanied Mr. Conroy to Resolution and Hay River, and attended the treaty payments at both places. The Indians were all present and conducted themselves in a most orderly manner while in the settlements; very little sickness reported amongst them, and practically no destitution. They have been most prosperous during the past year, killing a fair amount of fur and large quantities of deer and moose.

At Hay River I held an investigation *re* the loss of an old Indian woman last fall. I forward a separate report on this matter.

At Resolution I assisted Inspector Beyts in purchasing train dogs for his detachments. We are fortunate in being able to obtain eight good dogs and one sleigh.

I returned from Hay River per R. C. mission boat, leaving Mr. Conroy and party at Resolution, where he intends remaining until the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Mackenzie River*, which is due at that point about July 23.

Mr. Nagle, of the firm of Hislop & Nagle, reported to me that two trappers named Oliver and Mellard were found dead in their shack at Salt River, on the Mackenzie, between Fort Wrigley and orman. A letter was found in the shack written by Oliver, in which he states that he had shot his partner and intended poisoning himself. Inspector Beyts landed there, I understand, and investigated the matter. No doubt he will report fully giving all particulars of the tragedy. These men left here last year and were well known at Athabaska Landing.

I would like to suggest that a two-man detachment ought to be opened at Resolution; this is an important point in the MacKenzie River district, having a population of over 700 according to this year's census, including Indians. There are four trading establishments, viz.: the Hudson's Bay Company., the Northern Trading Co., the Swiggart Trading Co., and the Northwest Trading Co., all doing a good business.

The Roman Catholic mission have a large up-to-date saw-mill at Resolution and cut a great quantity of lumber annually. They are building extensively throughout the country.

The gardens at Resolution and Hay River are not looking very promising this year, owing chiefly to lack of rain.

(Sgd.) R. FIELD., *Inspr.*,
Commanding Subdistrict.

APPENDIX S.

CORPORAL J. SOMERS' PATROL, FORT MACPHERSON TO HERSCHEL ISLAND.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,

MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT, May 3, 1911.

Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of spring patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschel island and return.

On April 3 the following party left Fort Macpherson en route to Herschel island and return, with two trains of dogs:—

Reg. No. 4539, Corpl. Somers. J., Special Const. Cardinal, L., Indian interpreter, J. Husky, runner before the dogs.

April 3.—Temperature 1 above, warm south wind blowing. Leaving Fort Macpherson at 9 a.m. we nooned 1½ hours at the mouth of Huskie river. I sent interpreter a mile down Huskie river to get a pair of iron sled runners from an Indian caché there. Camped at 5.30 p.m. at the north end of Nelson Fishery portage and fixed the iron runners on my sled.

April 4.—Fine; temperature at 7 a.m. 18 above. Started at 8.30 a.m. and nooned one hour about 10 miles down the Middle Peel, camping for the night at 6 p.m. at a Huskie camp—O'Nayak's. Sun bright all day and travelling very warm.

April 5.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 16 above; left camp at 8.30 a.m. High north wind blowing, drifting the snow badly and making travelling cold and unpleasant on account of head wind. Nooned one hour at a Huskie camp, and camped for the night at 7 p.m. at Papshook's camp.

April 6.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 6 above; left camp at 9 a.m.; snowing; north wind blowing; travelled 8 miles and nooned one hour at a Huskie camp. Started at 1 p.m. and camped for the night at 5 p.m. in the Big river.

April 7.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 3 below; fine; light south wind. Left camp at 8.30; travelling good; nooned one hour at Huskie camp and camped for the night in Trout river at 6 p.m.; made over 30 miles to-day, part of it on clear ice.

April 8.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 6 below; north wind blowing. Left camp at 8.30, traveled 12 miles and met one of the crew of the trading schooner *North Star*; we nooned here one hour and the wind getting stronger making travelling very unpleasant, camped for the night at 4.30 p.m. Travelled on clear ice nearly all day.

April 9.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 8 below; clear and crisp. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour on the coast line. Reached Escape Reef at 3 p.m. and put up for the remainder of the day with Mr. Fry of the Church Missionary Society.

April 10.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 8 below. Stayed over at Escape Reef and made a trip over to Shingle Point to see Capt. Anderson of the schooner *North Star*, returning to Escape Reef at 5 p.m.

April 11.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 15 below. Left Escape Reef at 10 a.m.: accompanied by Mr. Fry; nooned one hour at 12.30 and camped for the night at 5 p.m. at a Huskie camp.

April 12.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 28 below; high southwest wind blowing and snow drifting badly. It was too cold to travel against the wind to-day, so laid over.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

April 13.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 28 below, light south west wind blowing making it feel very cold. Left camp at 7.30 and crossed Cape Point portage at 8.30, wind getting stronger and snow beginning to drift. Nooned one hour at Stokes point. Leaving the mainland here we reached Herschel island at 5 p.m.

The return trip was started on April 19, the following being the detail of the return journey.

April 19.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 5 above, fine; left Herschel island at 10 a.m., reaching the mainland at 2.30 p.m., nooned 1½ hours crossed Cape point portage at 6 p.m. camping at Native camp for the night at 8.30 p.m., travelling heavy over about 2 inches of fresh snow.

April 20.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 4 above, snowing, light south west wind blowing. Left camp at 9 a.m., nooned one hour, arrived at Shingle point at 6 p.m. and Escape reef at 7.30 p.m.

April 21.—Temperature at 7 a.m., 10 above. Returned to Shingle point and overhauled trade goods on the schooner *North Star*, collected customs on the same. Returned to Escape reef at 7 p.m.

April 22.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 14 above, fine and clear; left Escape reef at 8.30 a.m., nooned one hour at 11 o'clock, picked up a cache of fish at 4 p.m. and travelled till 7 p.m.; about 2 inches of snow on that trail, but travelling good.

April 23.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 16 above, light N.W. wind blowing and snowing a little. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour at 11 o'clock, picked up fish cache at 2 p.m., made tea at 4 p.m. in the Big river, camping at 8 p.m. at native camp. Travelling good but warm and less snow on the trail.

April 24.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 6 above, clear and bright. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour at 11 o'clock, getting warm for the dogs to travel, made tea again at 4 o'clock, reaching Papshooks camp at 7 p.m.

April 25.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 30 above, clear and warm. It was too warm for the dogs to travel so laid over all day. Left camp at 8 p.m., made tea at midnight at Native camp, travelling until 5 a.m. when we camped.

April 26.—Temperature at 4 p.m. 48 above. Left camp at 10 p.m., snow on the trail soft and lots of water in places, made tea at 2 a.m. and then travelled till 7 a.m. and made tea again. It was now a little cooler and the crust on the trail harder so kept travelling reaching Fort Macpherson at 10.30 a.m. on the 27th.

The trip was a very pleasant one with the exception of two or three days when the wind was blowing straight in our faces making it very uncomfortable and hard to run. I did not take the same route as the late Inspector Fitzgerald on leaving Fort Macpherson as he did when he came up from Herschel island in December last. The route I travelled is longer and more portages have to be made until you reach the Big river but it has the advantage of being able to visit more of the native camps enroute. No Indians were met with on the route but 8 Huskie camps were visited. They were all doing well trapping and they had quite a number of fish on their stages and still catching a few more. Their camps were all very clean and amongst the Nunatal mutes every cooking utensil seemed to be ready for instant use.

As I was carrying the news of the death of Inspector Fitzgerald to the Island they all expressed deep regret and were very anxious to know how the sad disaster happened, such expressions as 'too bad' 'inspector good man' coming from every one of them.

I carried letters for them from one camp to another all the way coming and going.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS,
Corporal of Patrol.

APPENDIX T.

CORPORAL J. SOMERS' PATROL, FORT MACPHERSON TO CARIBOU CREEK AND RETURN.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT, June 7, 1911.

Officer Commanding,
'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of the summer patrol from Fort Macpherson to Cariboo creek and return by canoe.

On May 30, the following party left Fort Macpherson for Cariboo creek about 90 miles up the Peel river from Fort Macpherson. Reg. No. 4539 Corporal J. Somers, Indian Interpreter Johnnie and hired Indian Enoch.

May 30.—Leaving Fort Macpherson at 7.30 p.m. we paddled up stream 10 miles and made tea at 11 p.m. Started again at midnight and camped at 3 a.m. about 20 miles from the fort. The river was high, a strong current running and no wind to assist us.

May 31.—Bright and calm, left camp at 1 p.m. and paddled till 3.30; made tea, started again at 4.30 reaching the place where the late Inspector Fitzgerald and Constable Carter were found. We searched around here in the brush but found nothing but a table knife and a bone which appeared to belong to the leg of a dog.

We made tea again at 9.30 p.m. and reached the spot where Constables Taylor and Kinney were found, searching around and turning over the brush we found some knives and forks and a leather belt, and some bones, nothing else. The current was still very strong and we were quite tired out when we camped at 2 a.m. having made about 24 miles.

Thursday, June 1.—Bright, light, north wind, left camp at 1 p.m. Making use of the sail and paddles made 10 miles by 4 p.m. when we made tea. Starting again at 5 p.m. we reached an Indian camp at the mouth of a small river at 5 p.m. The wind began to freshen but the current was much stronger as the river narrows here, but by using the paddles we made good headway. Travelling till 10 p.m. we made tea again, starting at 11 p.m. we camped above the mouth of Trail creek at 3 a.m. The channel was very narrow in places and the current too strong to paddle against even with a fair wind blowing and the sail up, fortunately at these places the distances were short and by letting out a long tracking line we were able to get over without any great difficulty.

June 2.—Bright and calm. Paddled and tracked when we could but only made about 1 mile an hour till 4 p.m. when we made tea. The current was very strong at this point especially turning a bend in river, tracking was impossible in some places on account of cut banks and when we did it was none too safe as the banks were very steep. Starting again at 5.30 p.m. we met some Indians at the mouth of a small creek hunting, half an hour later the Peel River Indians passed us in two skin boats on their way to Fort Macpherson. We were able to track for a few miles here and made tea again at 9.30 p.m. Starting again at 10.30 we had a long reach of shoal water to go over to keep out of the current, which was now very strong even over the shoal water. In some places we used poles to get over and in others we had to get out and walk the canoe over. We reached Waugh's cabin at the mouth of Cariboo creek about 2.30 a.m.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I found all the machinery which the Waugh party brought in to be quite new and still in the boxes and crates. Quite a bit of clearing had been done, 4 log buildings erected, one of which was not completed. I could not make an inventory of the machinery without having opened all the boxes and crates, which I would not have been able to pack again properly and Mr. Warren will most likely want to remove it further up the river to Windy City. To make an inventory of this machinery was the main object of the trip.

June 3.—Fine, left camp at noon and came up with the Indians, camped at the mouth of the small river below Colins cabin at 6 p.m., so camped for the night.

June 4.—Bright and clear, started at midnight travelling down the Small river, camped at 10 a.m. in the Main river. Starting again at 6 p.m. we reached Fort Macpherson at midnight on the 5th.

The Peel is a bad river to travel up, unless at high or very low water, on account of the swift current and shoal waters which begin about 60 miles above Fort Macpherson. The stage of the water on this trip was about as good as I could have expected. Although always very tired when we camped it was not what could be called a hard trip. Very little tracking could be done but the sail was a great assistance to us when we were able to use it. During the Klondyke rush of '98 a tracking path was cut at some of the worst places by the miners who went up the Peel to Windy City. There was none of this left as far as I went, it having been all cut out by the river. The current in some places was fully 7 miles an hour and the average between 4 and 5 miles an hour.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Corporal.*

APPENDIX U.

SERGEANT R. W. MACLEOD'S PATROL, FORT VERMILION TO
GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

FORT VERMILION, December 27, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol from this detachment to Great Slave Lake, N. W. T., and return.

On November 26, three halfbreeds and two Chipewyan Indians, arrived here to trade from Buffalo lake having crossed Caribou mountains with five trains of dogs and returned home by the same route on December 1, 1910.

I had a chance now to make the patrol for which I received your approval in winter of 1909-10, and accordingly made ready and left Fort Vermilion detachment on December 2, 1910, with Alfred Atilaw, dog driver and interpreter, one train of four dogs, and 40 rations on an extended patrol in a northerly direction, following a trail made by the hunters who had left December 1, 1910, for Buffalo Lake and arrived at that point on December 8, 1910.

I rested the dogs one day and left on December 10, for Hay River, Great Slave Lake, arriving there on December 12, 1910.

I gave the dogs three days rest, and left on return trip, December 16, 1910, arriving back at houses at Buffalo Lake on December 17, 1910, gave the dogs one day's rest and left for Fort Vermilion and arrived at this detachment on December 24, 1910.

I was on the trip 24 days and travelled a distance of 500 miles an average of over 26 miles per day.

On leaving Fort Vermilion, I hoped to be able to hire a guide at Buffalo Lake, to take me across country through the Buffalo Range to Smith's Landing detachment, but on my arrival at Buffalo Lake, the Indian I had expected to get had left for Fort Resolution, via Hay River trading post two days before my arrival.

It was impossible for me to complete my intended patrol, there was no trail, the snow was deep, and there was no one living at Buffalo Lake who knew the country to Smith's Landing, so I decided to extend the patrol to Hay River, Great Slave lake, there being a trail to that point.

There is nothing unusual to report from Hay River, the Indians are in good health and getting some fur. I brought the registered and other letters of immediate importance from Hay River to the Fort Vermilion post office.

On leaving Fort Vermilion, the trail is through the Peace River valley to the foot of Caribou mountains and from there to Hay River trading post, on Great Slave lake, the country is all moss covered muskeg, dotted with small lakes and intersected with numerous swift flowing creeks.

The lakes seem to be deep for their size, and no doubt contain whitefish and lake trout. Fish Lake is the largest crossed on the mountain, about the same size as Lesser Slave Lake, good fishing.

Stunted spruce about 10 feet high and so scattered that no cutting is necessary to get through with a dog sleigh, is the only growth for two hundred miles, fortunately the green will burn when started with a little dry wood.

The ascent to Caribou mountain from the south side is gradual and steep in places, and takes about three and a half hours to climb, the ascent from the north side is very steep and takes about three hours to climb with dog sleigh.

The top of the mountain is rolling country with deep coulies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The width of the Caribou mountain is about 100 miles; there is an extensive view from the north slope, and on a clear day one can see over an immense country to the north dotted with small lakes.

Fuel is a serious consideration on the mountain. The most I could find was enough to cook with; a proper camp fire was not to be had, but I was fortunate, the weather being very moderate on the whole trip except two days.

There are three half-breed families belonging to Fort Vermilion and two Chipe-
 wyan Indian families living on Deer mountain creek four miles southeast of Buffalo
 lake, it being a good place for fall fishing.

The half-breeds rafted from here to Smith's landing last summer then by skiff
 to Fort Resolution, and in the fall ascended Buffalo river, crossed Buffalo lake to
 where I found them living in comfortable log shacks. These half-breeds wanted to
 see their relations at Fort Vermilion and persuaded the two Indians to accompany
 them and that accounts for a trail across Caribou mountain this winter.

Caribou are plentiful on the mountain. Moose are plentiful on the north side,
 and there are considerable fur tracks on the north side of the mountain; we tracked
 four wolves.

The Indians I met were familiar with the regulations for the protection of the
 buffalo and protested strongly against a white man being permitted to kill any. The
 Indians told me the extreme western range of the buffalo is 35 or 40 miles east of
 Buffalo lake, and there is certainly no feed for them in any part of the country I
 passed over.

This was an exceeding hard trip on dogs, sore feet and scalded shoulders caused
 by the sleigh rolling and pitching on the rough uneven surface of the trail. One of
 my dogs died from exhaustion at Buffalo lake and another on my arrival at Fort
 Vermilion, the two best dogs in my train.

It was necessary to wear snow-shoes on the whole trip and both the dog driver
 and myself suffered from snow-shoe strings cutting our feet, the trail was so rough.

On my arrival within 50 miles from Fort Vermilion my dogs were so done up
 they could not haul the sleigh any further, and having only two meals left, I cached
 everything except the mail and grub, and driving the dogs loose we made Fort Ver-
 milion in one hard day's travelling.

On January 3, I hired Leon Wanuch with his dog train and sent the interpreter
 with him for the cache and they arrived back on January 6, 1911.

I respectfully submit I do not think this can be made a regular patrol from this
 detachment for it is only in very favourable weather that Caribou mountain can be
 crossed, fuel is so scarce and no Indians hunting in a northerly direction until Buffalo
 lake is reached.

So far as is known this is the first time a white man has crossed Caribou
 mountain, and it is twenty years since any of the natives have crossed.

The mail left here for Peace river crossing four days before my arrival which
 accounts for this report being delayed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. McLEOD, *Sergt.*

REGINA, March 7, 1911.

Memorandum to

The Officer Commanding

R. N. W. M. Police,

Athabaska Landing.

I have just read Sergeant McLeod's report on his trip from Fort Vermilion to
 Great Slave lake and return.

I fully appreciate the hard work done by this N.C.O. on this long patrol. He is
 to be commended.

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX V.

CORPORAL S. G. CLAY'S PATROL, GRAND PRAIRIE TO STURGEON LAKE AND RETURN.

GRAND PRAIRIE, August 4, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from this Detachment to Sturgeon lake.

I left Saskatoon Lake on the morning of the 29th ult. with S. Horse Reg. No. 204 and camped on this date at the Smoky river; distance travelled, 39 miles. The following morning I swam horse over the Smoky river and proceeded on the trail east. I was delayed two hours on this date assisting the Dominion Fire Guardian to fight a fire burning in the bush near Stoney creek. I camped on this date 12 miles west of Sturgeon lake. I arrived at Sturgeon lake at noon on the 31st ult. On the morning of the 1st instant I left Sturgeon Lake on the return trip and arrived back at this detachment at 10 p.m. on the night of the 3rd instant.

ROUTE.

Route taken on this patrol was via Bear creek, Kleskun lake, the Smoky river being crossed at Goodwin's Crossing. This crossing is better in all respects than the old one at Bezansons. A Ferry is being placed here by the Provincial government, but will not be in operation this summer. From the Smoky river I took the new trail which has been opened up this summer to Sturgeon lake. The trail west of the Smoky is good, but east of the river trail is decidedly bad, and in my opinion it is practically impossible to make a good wagon road out of it. I met several settlers who were trying to bring wagons over this piece of road and they were having a hard time, I would suggest that incoming settlers be advised at Edson not to attempt the journey from that place to here with any kind of wheel transport. This trail should, however, make a fair winter road. Two stopping places are being erected between the Smoky river and Sturgeon lake, and there should be no difficulty in getting hay at these places next winter.

SETTLERS.

Settlement is taking place all along the route from here to the Smoky river, a number of settlers having located at and south of Kleskun lake.

CROPS.

Crops are in almost every instance looking well, but owing to the continued heavy rains they have not started to ripen, and there is consequently a danger of the whole crop in this district being frozen.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

This district is at the present time free from prairie or bush fires, but this is due to the continued heavy rains and not to the care exercised by travellers. In very few instances do these people extinguish their camp fires. It would considerably

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

assist the police and fire guardians in the execution of their duty if a justice of the peace were appointed at Sturgeon Lake so that the parties suspected of setting out forest fires may be examined at that place.

INDIANS

Indians in this locality are in fairly good shape, moose and bear being plentiful, and consequently there has been practically no destitution amongst the Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) S. G. CLAY, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX W.

PATROL REPORT OF SERGT. MUNDAY, FROM THE PAS TO LAC DU BROTCHE.

THE PAS DETACHMENT, Feb. 27, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* my patrol to Lac du Brochet.

On Friday, January 6, I left the Pas with an interpreter and one train of four dogs. I travelled via the Barrier and Birch River settlements, visiting the Indians at these places, arriving at Cumberland on January 9. The weather was fine but extremely cold, the thermometer registering 52 below zero. I patrolled the reserve and half-breed settlement at Cumberland, also visited the few white residents. I also visited some Indians five miles across the lake. Before leaving Cumberland I found it necessary to purchase a fifth dog, four being insufficient for such a long trip as I was about to make, and after considerable trouble I managed to secure a good one. Altogether I spent a week at Cumberland. I made investigations regarding P. E. Cain supplying liquor to Indians, but was unable to obtain sufficient evidence to bring a case against him. I left Cumberland on the morning of January 16 with the thermometer at 45 below zero and camped at Beaver lake, 35 miles north where there is a small settlement of Indians whom I visited. The next morning I crossed Beaver lake a distance of twelve miles and camped in a house, the weather being exceptionally cold and blowing hard. I left the following morning before daylight and travelled to Birch Portage, about 35 miles. The road was very bad being all portage which had only just been opened up, hard enough to carry the dogs, but we were obliged to wear snow shoes. There is a hunting camp at Birch Portage; I visited the Indians who were home, it being too cold for them to go to their traps. I left Birch Portage at daylight the next morning and travelled up the Beaver river, through several small portages and lakes to Pelican lake, and crossed over to the Narrows arriving at the Hudson Bay Company's post in the afternoon having come a distance of 25 miles. The road was hard the weather remaining very cold, the thermometer registering 40 below zero. There is quite a large settlement of Indians at Pelican Narrows, also a Roman Catholic mission. I patrolled the reserve also visited the missionaries and Indians. I also met Mr. H. Hall, who was on his way to The Pas from the Huskie post beyond Lac du Brochet. I took a statement from him regarding the alleged shooting of Indians which I am forwarding under separate cover together with my report. I left Pelican narrows on Saturday morning, January 21, and travelled north for about 25 miles through short portages and small lakes to an Indian fishing camp from where I was obliged to take on three nights' dog fish, there being none on the road until reaching south Reindeer lake. The country from Pelican narrows is very hilly and rocky, well timbered but small, practically all spruce, with a few birch and poplar scattered here and there. I crossed the Churchill river the next afternoon and visited an Indian camp and camped in a portage having travelled about 25 miles. For the next two days I saw nobody. The road mostly ran through portages and was very rough, we camped in portages where there was plenty of dry wood, and reached the south end of Reindeer lake on Tuesday, January 24, having travelled 35 miles each of the last two days.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

At the south end of Reindeer lake there is a small settlement of Cree Indians and a Hudson Bay Company trader. I patrolled the settlement and visited the Indians; I stayed here for three days resting self and dogs, I only intended to stay two, but was delayed a third on account of it storming. The dogs looked all the better for their rest and were in good condition. I was able to give them plenty of fish in the shape of what they call fresh water herrings, which are caught in the Deer river, and are a little smaller than the ordinary herring. I left the south end of Reindeer lake on Saturday, January 28; I was obliged to take another guide as my interpreter was not sure of the road any further than the south end and some of the narrows on the lake were dangerous. The lake had been good and hard making travelling easy, but the last snow fall had spoiled it and we were obliged to use snowshoes. I had a good load on my sled, bedding and food for three, and four nights' dog fish. It was very fortunate that I had a fifth dog. Reindeer lake is full of islands large and small, well timbered with small spruce and a few jack pine. We camped on an island every night; they are very poor places to get dry wood, it was a case of having to hunt around for a dry stick which may be found here and there and were lucky to get sufficient for one small fire before getting into our blankets, and leaving sufficient for one in the morning. If a large enough fire can be made with the dry wood the green wood will burn with it, but not otherwise. The snow drifts are very deep on the islands, which makes another difficulty. The third day on the lake we sighted the first caribou or barren land deer, the dogs began to go wild and force too much, we were travelling well considering the road about 30 miles a day. The fourth day out we passed through bands of deer all day long; there were deer on all sides of us, thousands of them. They would come within a hundred yards of the sled. On the fifth day the same thing happened, I shot sufficient for dog feed. The country from now on begins to get flat and the stretches of open lake are long with few islands. On the morning of the sixth day I visited a Chipewyan camp and knew that I was nearing Brochet, and arrived at the post at eight o'clock the same evening; eighteen days after leaving Cumberland, four of which were spent at different settlements, the remainder travelling. Brochet, which is situated at the north end of Reindeer lake, is rather a desolate looking place, quite flat with little stunted spruce and jackpine. The Indians are Chipewyan, but there are a few Crees amongst them. The Hudson's Bay Company have a post there; there is also a Roman Catholic mission. The Indians have all been converted and most of them take treaty. I understand that the annuity payments last year amounted to \$1,500. I visited all the Indians that were around. The chief and councillor made a special trip in from their hunting camp to meet me. The missionaries were very glad to see a policeman up there, and stated that the passing through of one had a wonderful effect upon the natives; this was noticed after Inspector Genereux's visit a few years ago. The natives have many foolish superstitions, one of the worst being their horror of a sick person who become slightly delirious; they believe he has turned into a cannibal and will eat them. In such case the person has a small chance of being helped, as the people will all leave him after binding him up. I remained at Brochet five days; the dogs were in fair condition after their hard trip, and I left on my return journey on Wednesday, February 8. The weather for the past two days had been milder and some snow had fallen, making the lake very bad for travelling. Some of the dogs' feet began to get sore; I was prepared for this and had dog shoes made out of blanket. I also put carbolic ointment on them and later some tar, which relieved them greatly. Travelling was slow on account of the roads, but we made long days, from before daylight to after sunset, and managed to make one old camp; we were obliged to wear snow-shoes all the time, the kettle was boiled twice every day, and each time six dogs' shoes were taken off and six dry ones put on them; when we camped at night these all had to be dried for the next day. It snowed for three days on the lake and the guide was afraid we would have to camp and wait for the weather to clear as he was afraid of getting lost, but we kept going and arrived at the south end on the morning of Tuesday, February 14,

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

having taken $6\frac{1}{2}$ days to cross, the road and weather both being very bad, indeed. The dogs' feet were not so bad as I expected, the shoes kept them from getting worse, and the ointment put on them at night was a great help. I rested them at the south end for two days and left on February 16 with no road and the snow through the portage was very deep. I carried four nights' fish for dogs, but the roads began to get better and the weather cold again. I arrived at Pelican narrows on February 19, in the morning, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days after leaving the south end. I did not use dog shoes for two days, the road being hard. I left Pelican narrows the following morning; the road was good, the weather not quite so extreme, and arrived at Cumberland four days later. I left the following day and arrived at The Pas on Saturday, February 25, having taken 18 days from Brochet, 3 of which were spent resting dogs and 15 days travelling a distance of 450 miles, half of which was bad roads; average mileage per day, 30. Seventeen days were taken to reach Brochet from The Pas, being two days longer on account of going via Birch river and making only 12 miles per day. I was absent from The Pas altogether 51 days, $7\frac{1}{2}$ of which were spent at Cumberland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Pelican narrows, 5 at south end of Reindeer lake, and 5 at Brochet, making a total of 19 days. The road taken across Reindeer lake is about 175 miles; there is nothing to be seen on the lake only deer. Since leaving The Pas I have covered a distance of over 900 miles in 51 days, 19 of which were spent at different settlements. The dogs are in fair condition, but, of course, thin. I believe this patrol will have a good effect upon the natives, regarding their treatment of sick people who become delirious. I made them understand that it was a criminal offence to tie them up and leave them to die, and if such a thing happened there would be great trouble for them. Fortunately, in the past, when such a thing had happened there has always been somebody nearby who has rendered assistance, a priest or Hudson's Bay Company man. This patrol should, if possible, be made yearly. I attach herewith a copy of my diary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. MUNDAY, *Sergt.*,

In charge of Detachment.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

January 6.—Left this a.m. on patrol to Cumberland and Brochet, camped at Barrier this p.m. Roads fair, distance travelled 22 miles.

January 7.—Left Barrier this a.m., camped at Birch river this p.m., distance 20 miles.

January 8.—Left Birch river settlement this a.m. and arrived at Cumberland this p.m., 20 miles.

January 9.—Patrolled reserve at Cumberland.

January 10.—Visited residents at Cumberland, making inquiries regarding P. E. Cain.

January 11.—Patrolled to Budd's Point settlement this a.m., returned this p.m., 10 miles.

January 12.—Making investigations *re* P. E. Cain. Weather very cold, 52 below zero.

January 13.—Patrolled to Budd's Point for fish and returned this p.m.

January 14.—Fatigue putting new side lines on sled, fixing harness, &c.

January 15.—Sunday routine.

January 16.—Left Cumberland this a.m., arrived at Beaver lake this p.m. Distance 34 miles, roads good, very cold.

January 17.—Left Beaver Lake portage this a.m. and crossed the lake and camped, distance 12 miles. Weather stormy.

January 18.—Left North lake this a.m., arrived at Birch portage this p.m., visited Indian camps. Roads fair, distance 35 miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

January 19.—Left Birch portage this a.m., arrived at Pelican narrows this p.m., roads good, distance 25 miles.

January 20.—Patrolled settlement and visited Indians at Pelican narrows.

January 21.—Left Pelican narrows this a.m., camped in portage this p.m., distance 25 miles. Roads good, visited some Indians enroute.

January 22.—Weather stormy, left camp before daylight, roads heavy, camped across the Churchill river this p.m. Distance 25 miles.

January 23.—Left Churchill river this a.m., camped this p.m. late, distance 38 miles.

January 24.—Left camp before daylight this a.m., arrived at South Reindeer lake this p.m.

January 25.—Visited Indians and resting dogs. Weather stormy.

January 26.—Stayed at South End of lake resting dogs.

January 27.—Weather very stormy, remained at south end of lake waiting for weather to clear, visited some Chipewyan Indians who had arrived.

January 28.—Left south end of the lake before daylight this a.m.; road bad, obliged to use snowshoes, camped on an island this p.m. Weather extremely cold.

January 29.—Left camp before daylight, roads heavy, camped on an island, difficulty to find dry wood.

January 30.—Left camp at daylight this a.m., snowshoes worn all day. Saw first band of deer.

January 31.—Left camp at daylight, passed bands of deer all day. Road better but obliged to wear snowshoes, weather very cold.

February 1.—Left camp at daylight; passed bands of deer; shot enough for dog feed; camped on an island this p.m., roads fair.

February 2.—Left camp at 4 o'clock this a.m., visited a Chipewyan camp near Brochet and arrived at the post at 8 o'clock p.m.; good road from camp, snowshoes not necessary for the first time leaving south end, having travelled about 30 miles a day on an average.

February 3.—Resting self and dogs.

February 4.—Visited Indians around the post, also missionaries, made enquiries regarding the Hubert Hall case. Dogs appear to be in good shape after so long a trip.

February 5.—Sunday routine.

February 6.—Patrolled settlement and visited some of the camps. Had a visit from the Chief and Councillor.

February 7.—Getting ready to leave Brochet, fixing up harness, sled, food, &c.

February 8.—Left Brochet this a.m., camped at a hunting camp this p.m., roads very heavy indeed on account of snow fall.

February 9.—Left camp at daylight this a.m., weather stormy, road very heavy, camped on an island this p.m.

February 10.—Weather stormy and very cold, left camp at daylight and camped on an island this p.m.

February 11.—Left camp at daylight, passed bands of deer all day, weather milder, snow very deep, camped on island this p.m.

February 12.—Left camp at daylight, no improvement in the road, passed through deer all day, camped on an island this p.m.; some of the dogs feet sore.

February 13.—Left camp at daylight and camped on an island, weather stormy, roads very heavy.

February 14.—Left camp at daylight and arrived at the south end this a.m. after a very hard trip, wearing snowshoes all the time. Dogs very tired; their feet sore.

February 15.—Resting self and dogs.

February 16.—Left the south end this a.m., camped on portage this p.m., no road.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

February 17.—Left camp at daylight, camped half way to Pelican narrows from the south end, road fair, met an Indian who had passed over the road and was going to the south end.

February 18.—Enroute to Pelican narrows, crossed the Churchill. Weather fine.

February 19.—Arrived at Pelican narrows this a.m. Road good.

February 20.—Left Pelican narrows this a.m., camped on portage this p.m., distance 35 miles.

February 21.—Arrived at north end Beaver lake p.m., distance 25 miles.

February 22.—Left north end of lake this a.m., camped on portage, distance 32 miles.

February 23.—Arrived at Cumberland this a.m., distance 12 miles. Roads good.

February 24.—Left Cumberland this a.m., camped at Barrier, distance 25 miles.

February 25.—Left Barrier this a.m. and arrived at The Pas this a.m., distance 20 miles.

W. MUNDAY, *Sergt.*,

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, March 10, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—*Re* Sergt. Munday's patrol to Lac du Brochet, Huskie Point or Fort Hall is on the Ennadia or Tibanni lakes a little north of the intersection of the 30th and 102nd parallels, as shown on a map of Canada, issued by the Department of the Interior and dated 1909. A straight line projected from this point in a southeasterly direction would strike Fort Churchill, distant 310 miles.

The Esquimaux in the last 8 or 10 years have been known to get across the country to Churchill in the winter time only. The party is made up of three or four strong and young men. Ninety days were taken to make this trip.

At Dubawnt lake there is an Esquimaux trader who trades with the natives in the surrounding district and brings the results of his trade to Fort Hall. He is employed by the Hudson Bay Company through Mr. Hall. This altogether is an Esquimaux country.

In the summer time these Esquimaux go to the coast, where Burnt Side river empties itself into the ocean. At this point they hold their summer feasts. There are said to be large coal deposits there. They make fires of it and roast the seals or whales whole. The country from Fort Hall north is barren land and the same is reported south and southeast.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'F' Division.

March 6, 1911.

Memorandum to
The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

I have just read Sergt. Munday's report on patrol made from The Pass to Lac du Brochet.

I quite appreciate the hard work done by this N.C.O. on this long trip. He is to be commended.

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX X.

SERGEANT T. NICHOLLS' PATROL, NORWAY HOUSE TO CHURCHILL
AND RETURN.

May 2, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following copy of my diary of a patrol made by me from Norway House to Fort Churchill and return to Regina.

Saturday, February 18, 1911.—Sergeant Nicholls and Spl. Constable Towers with two teams of our dogs each left the barracks at 10 a.m. and camped for the night at Pugatovaaton at 3.35 p.m. Constable Withers and Spl. Constable McLeod with two Split Lake teams also accompanied the party.

Sunday, February 19, 1911.—Left John Bull at 4 a.m., camped at the rapids for breakfast at Cross lake at 2 p.m. Poppick died at Cross lake.

Monday, February 20, 1911.—Left Cross lake at noon and camped in the bush for the night at 5.30 p.m. Saw the Rev. Goddin and he declined J. P. commission; sent file to McDiarmid to forward to officer commanding.

Tuesday, February 21, 1911.—Left camp at 6.30 a.m., had one fire and camped at the Fiddle for the day at 2 p.m. Weather too bad to travel any further; drifting, with strong head wind.

Wednesday, February 22, 1911.—Left Fiddle at 4 a.m., built the fires and camped for the night at 5.30 p.m. Travelling was good in the bush but poor on the lakes.

Thursday, February 23, 1911.—Left camp at 6.30 a.m., had one fire and camped for the night at Natawayan at 4 p.m., travelling fairly good; no wind.

Friday, February 24, 1911.—Left Natawayan at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped well down on the Grassy river at 5.30 p.m. Lots of water on the river, also on Stinking lake. Very warm all day, dogs suffered from the heat.

Saturday February 25, 1911.—Left camp at 4.30 a.m., had two fires and reached the detachment at Split lake at 2.30 p.m. in a slight snow storm and cold. The only day that it has been freezing on the trip. No grub here at either trading post.

Sunday, February 26, 1911.—At Split lake. Weather fine and mild.

Monday, February 27, 1911.—At Split lake.

Tuesday, February 28, 1911.—Preparing to start to-morrow; putting up rations, &c.

Wednesday, March 1, 1911.—Everything ready to start at 7 a.m. Weather has got bad; wind blowing a gale and snow drifting. Could not start.

Thursday March 2, 1911.—Left Split lake at 11 a.m., the party consisting of the following detail: Sergeants Nicholls and Edgerton (the latter on transfer from depot to 'M' division) and Constable Withers with three teams of dogs. Special Constable Towers and Juda Frank ahead of the dogs. Travelled over a heavy trail, had two fires and camped at 5.30 p.m. for the night. Twenty-six miles.

Friday, March 3, 1911.—Trail very heavy. We left camp at 6.30 a.m. and camped for the night at 5 p.m. Thirty-one miles.

Saturday March 4, 1911.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and reached Sandy lake at 11 a.m., and camped for the day in order to get an Indian to haul dog feed from here to the Paddle portage. There was no track from here. Nobody living to the north.

Sunday March 5, 1911.—Laid up at Sandy lake all day. After a lot of trouble, succeeded in getting David Harvey to haul dog feed to the Paddle portage. He would not start on account of its being Sunday.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Monday March 6, 1911.—We left Sandy lake at 7.30 a.m. with a hired team and two men to haul the dog feed to Paddle portage. We had two fires during the day and camped at night on the Little Churchill, about 4 miles down. The trail was very heavy and there was no sign of the old track.

Tuesday, March 7, 1911.—We travelled the river all day, from 6 a.m. until 5 p.m., with two fires; the snow was very deep.

Wednesday March 8, 1911.—Travelled the river all day, same as yesterday, and camped on the Paddle portage at 5.30 p.m. It was snowing hard all day and blowing strongly from the west.

Thursday, March 9, 1911.—Left the Paddle portage at 7 a.m., took on all the dog feed and sent the hired team back. The trail was very heavy. We had two fires and camped at Big lake at 6 p.m.

Friday, March 10, 1911.—Left Big lake at 6 a.m. and camped on the edge of the Plains at 6.30 p.m. The travelling was very heavy all day.

Saturday, March 11, 1911.—Left camp in a bad storm and travelled the Plains to the Dog river and camped for the night at 5 p.m.

Monday, March 13, 1911.—Left Dog river at 6.30 a.m. in a storm; the wind was strong from the south. It became calm towards evening. We camped at Deer river at sunset. During the night a blizzard came up with a gale from the northwest burying the camp; and we had to shift at 3 a.m. in the morning. We laid up all day and moved camp three times. Dog feed and rations finished.

Tuesday, March 14, 1911.—We laid up all day storm bound.

Wednesday, March 15, 1911.—Picked out six of the best dogs and left camp at 8 a.m., with the mail for Churchill. Having cached the balance of the loads, dog-harness, sleighs, sets, &c. Arrived at the Hudson Bay Company at 6 p.m. and had our first good meal for three days, and went to barracks and reported to Superintendent Starnes at 10 p.m.

Thursday, March 16, 1911.—At Churchill. Superintendent Starnes sent to Deer river for the balance of the outfit.

Friday, March 17, 1911.—At Churchill. The dogs and loads arrived from Deer river. Dogs had suffered very little from want of food.

Saturday, March 18, 1911.—Working in office at Churchill.

Sunday, March 19.—Sunday routine.

Monday, March 20, 1911.—Working in office.

Tuesday, March 21, 1911.—Working in office.

Wednesday, March 22, 1911.—Weather stormy; working in office.

Thursday, March 23, 1911.—Left Churchill. The party were the same excepting Corporal Walker, on transfer to depot.

We started at 8.30 a.m., had one fire and camped on the Churchill river about four miles from the Deer river. Travelled against a gale of wind from the south and a heavy ground drift.

Friday, March 24, 1911.—Weather fine and mild; thawing all day. We left camp at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped on the Dog river at 5 p.m. for the night. Hauling very heavy.

Saturday, March 25, 1911.—During the night it rained heavily for about an hour, and then turned into a howling blizzard from the northwest and continued all day, remained in camp.

Sunday, March 26, 1911.—Weather still too bad to travel; remained in camp on Dog river.

Monday, March 27, 1911.—Left Dog river at 6 a.m. and camped well on in the Paddle portage.

Tuesday, March 28, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped on Big lake.

Wednesday, March 29, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m. and camped on Churchill river.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Thursday, March 30, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m. and camped on the Portage, going into Harvey's at 5.30 p.m.

Friday, March 31, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped the night in a shack at 5 p.m. at Sandy lake.

Saturday, April 1, 1911.—Left camp at 7 a.m., had two fires and camped at Clearwater lake at 7 p.m. over a good trail.

Sunday, April 2, 1911.—Left Clearwater lake at 6 a.m., had two fires and arrived at Split lake detachment at sundown.

Monday, April 3, 1911.—At Split lake.

Tuesday April 4, 1911.—At Split lake everything ready for a start for Norway House in the morning.

Wednesday, April 5, 1911.—Left Split lake at 6 a.m., had one fire and camped for the night at Spences' shack; travelled over a good trail all day. Just before camping it commenced to snow and continued all night.

Thursday, April 6, 1911.—Very mild, snowing all day; track heavy. Had two fires; left at 6 a.m. and camped for the night at Natawayan at 7.30 p.m. Having arranged for a cache of fish here, on my way north. I am staying over to-morrow to give dogs a rest, several of which have sore feet.

Friday, April 7, 1911.—At Natawayan all day, fixed up dogs feet, &c.

Saturday, April 8, 1911.—Left Natawayan at 6 a.m., travelled all day against a head wind and a heavy snow storm and camped in the bush at 4.30 p.m.

Sunday, April 9, 1911.—Left camp at 6.35 a.m., had dinner at Cross portage at survey railway cache, and camped at the Fiddle at 7 p.m. Fine travelling all day.

Monday, April 10, 1911.—Left the Fiddle at 6.30 a.m. and travelled until 11 a.m. when it became soft and we had to camp; started again at 6 p.m. but had to stop at 8 p.m. in a torrent of rain.

Tuesday, April 11, 1911.—Left camp at 8 a.m., very soft and rained hard. Travelled all day through about a foot of slush and made Cross lake at 8 p.m., travelling 10 hours to make 12 miles.

Wednesday, April 12, 1911.—At Cross lake all day, too wet to move; dried all clothes and bedding.

Thursday, April 13, 1911.—Heavy snow storm from the north. Slightly colder. Remained at Cross lake.

Friday, April 14, 1911.—Left Cross lake at 8.30 a.m., had two fires during the day and camped in the bush for the night at 7 p.m.

Saturday, April 15, 1911.—Left camp at 5 a.m. and arrived at Norway House at 9.30 a.m.

Sunday, April 16, 1911.—At Norway House.

Monday, April 17, 1911.—At Norway House; fixed up vouchers with the Hudson Bay Company and prepared to leave for Gimli to-morrow.

Tuesday, April 18, 1911.—Sergeant Nicholls, Corporal Walker, Special Constable Towers with police train of dogs. James Towers with hired team, and native guide, Andrew Taylor, left Norway House at 7 a.m. en route to Gimli, travelled on the ice to Warren's Landing arriving there at 1 p.m. and camped, it being too soft to proceed further.

Wednesday, April 19, 1911.—Left the Landing at 2.30 a.m., had breakfast at Little Black River point, and camped for the day at noon at the N. Fish Company, Black river. Too soft to travel. The last winter mail passed here going north.

Thursday, April 20, 1911.—Left Black river at 2.30 a.m., stopped for breakfast at Poplar point and camped for the day at 12.30 p.m. between Big Stone and Mossy point. Good travelling up to 11 a.m. then thawing, heavy. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and travelled all night, stopped for two hours at Mossy point and arrived at Berens river at 6.30 a.m. Travelling bad between Mossy point and Sandy bar.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Saturday, April 22, 1911.—Left Berens river at 5.30 a.m., camped for breakfast at 9 a.m. and camped for the night at Jackhead at 3 a.m. Lots of water on the ice and we struck open water twice.

Sunday, April 23, 1911.—Left Jackhead at 1.30 a.m., boiled the kettle in Mitchell's camp and arrived at Fisher bay at 9.30 a.m. Could take dogs no further and hired a team of oxen to transport the baggage over Fisher river across the Six Mile portage and took three and a half hours to make the trip. Put up at Thiskfoot's and arranged with him to take Corporal Walker and myself to the railway at \$4.50 per day; he to feed the team and board himself on the road.

Monday, April 24, 1911.—Left Fisher river at 7.30 a.m. and camped in the bush at 7 a.m. The road was one long mud hole.

Tuesday, April 25, 1911.—Left camp at 6.30 a.m., stopped at 11.30 a.m. for two hours and camped for the night at Nazer at 6 p.m. The last ten miles was good road.

Wednesday, April 26, 1911.—Left Nazer at 6.30 a.m. and arriving at Gimli at 2.30 p.m. Put all the mail into the post office, except a packet for Regina.

Thursday, April 27, 1911.—Left Gimli and proceeded to Winnipeg, leaving again for Regina at 11 p.m. and arrived at 10 a.m. on the morning of the 28th.

General remarks.—The weather from Norway House to Split lake was very mild; but from Split lake to Fort Churchill it was very stormy and there was a great deal more snow than usual, altogether making the journey much harder than usual.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

TOM NICHOLLS, *Sergeant*.

Reg. No. 3419.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depôt	Regina.....	1	1	2	6	1	1	5	5	6	66	12	106	84	...
	Arcola.....								1				1	1	...
	Balcarres.....										1		1	1	...
	Big Muddy.....										2	1	3	2	...
	Broadview.....									1			1	1	...
	Canora.....										1		1	1	...
	Carnduff.....										1		1	1	...
	Craik.....								1				1	1	...
	Drinkwater.....										1		1	1	...
	Elbow.....									1			1	1	...
	Estevan.....							1					1	1	...
	Esterhazy.....										1		1	1	...
	Fillmore.....										1		1	2	...
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....									1			1	1	...
	Gravelbourg.....									1	1		2	3	...
	Indian Head.....									1	1		2	3	...
	Kamsack.....									1	1		2	2	...
	Lanigan.....							1					1	1	...
	Melville.....									1			1	1	...
	Milestone.....										1		1	1	...
	Mortlach.....										1		1	1	...
	Marianthal.....										1		1	2	...
	Moosejaw.....								1		1		2	1	...
	Moosomin.....								1				1	1	...
	Norway House.....								2		1	1	4		...
	North Portal.....									1	1		2	1	...
	Nokomis.....									1	1		1	1	...
	Ottawa.....				1			4		1	1		7		...
	Outlook.....									1			1	1	...
	Oxbow.....										1		1	1	...
	Pelly.....										1		1	1	...
	Punnichy.....										1		1	1	...
	Sheho.....									1			1	1	...
	Strassburg.....										1		1	1	...
	Split Lake.....										1	1	2		...
	Town Station.....									1	1		2	1	...
	Tugaske.....										1		1	1	...
	Weyburn.....									1			1	2	...
	Windthorst.....										1		1	1	...
	Willow Bunch.....									1	1	1	3	4	...
	Wolseley.....								1				1	1	...
	Wood Mountain.....				1					1	2	1	5	13	...
	Watrous.....													1	...
	Wynyard.....										1		1	1	...
	Yorkton.....				1					1	3		5	5	...
	Yellowgrass.....										1		1	1	...
	On command.....				1					1	2		4		...
	On leave.....			1	2			1	2	1	1		8		...
	Total 'Depôt' Division	1	1	3	12	1	1	12	14	24	104	17	190	154	....

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—Continued.

Div sion.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
' A '	Maple Creek.			1	1				2		3	4	11	19	...
	East End								1		1	1	3	4	...
	Gull Lake.									1			1	2	...
	Herbert.								1		1		2	2	...
	Montgomery Lake. . . . .														...
	Morse . . . . .														...
	Notre Dame.										1		1	1	...
	Pellétiers Lake. . . . .														...
	Saskatchewan Landing													1	...
	Swift Current.								1		2		3	5	...
	Ten Mile—								1		1	1	3	5	...
	Town Station										1		1	1	...
	Willow Creek.									1	1	1	3	4	...
Total ' A ' Division.				1	1				6	2	11	7	28	44	...
' B '	Dawson.				2			2	2	1	8	3	18	25	...
	Carcross.							1					1	1	...
	Dawson Town Station.									1	3		4		...
	Forty Mile								1				1		5
	Granville										1		1	2	...
	Mayo.									1			1		4
	Rampart House.										1		1		...
	Whitehorse Town Station.									1	1		2		...
	Whitehorse				1				1		5	1	8	4	4
	On Command.									1	3		4		...
Total ' B ' Division.					3			3	4	5	22	4	41	32	13
' C '	Battleford			1				3		1	9	3	17	22	...
	Alsask.										1		1	1	...
	Biggar.									1			1	1	...
	Kerrobert										1		1	1	...
	Kindersley								1		1		2	2	...
	Lashburn.										1		1	1	...
	Lloydminster.									1	1		2	2	...
	Machlin									1			1	1	...
	Meota.										1		1	1	...
	Onion Lake.									1			1	2	...
	Paynton.										1		1	1	...
	Radisson.										1		1	1	...
	Unity										1		1	1	...
	Wilkie.				1					1	2		4	4	...
	G. T. P. Camp										1		1	1	...
	On Command.				1						1		2		...
Total ' C ' Division.				1	2			3	1	6	22	3	38	42	...

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'D'.....	Macleod.....			1	2	1		4	1	4	28	2	43	42	
	Big Bend.....										1		1	2	
	Bellevue.....								1		3		4	2	
	Blairmore.....									1	2		3	1	
	Burmis.....										2		2	1	
	Cardston.....							1				1	2	1	
	Carmangay.....									1			1	1	
	Claresholm.....				1				1				2	2	
	Coleman.....										2		2	1	
	Frank.....									1	3		4	2	
	Lille.....										2		2	2	
	Lundbeck.....										1		1	2	
	Passburg.....									1	2		3	1	
	Peigan.....										1	1	2	2	
	Pincher Creek.....				1						2		3	4	
	Stand Off.....								1			3	4	5	
	Twin Lakes.....									1	1		2	3	
	Total 'D' Division.....			1	4	1		5	4	9	49	8	81	74	
'E'.....	Calgary.....			1	1			2	3		14	3	24	17	
	Banff.....								1		1		2	2	
	Bankhead.....										1		1		
	Bassano.....									1		1	2	1	
	Berry Creek.....								1		1		2	5	
	Brooks.....									1			1	1	
	Canmore.....										2		2	1	
	Carbon.....										2		2	2	
	Cochrane.....										1		1	1	
	Gleichen.....										2	2	4	4	
	High River.....								1				1	2	
	Innisfail.....										1		1	1	
	Irricana.....										1		1	1	
	Okotoks.....									1			1	1	
	Olds.....										1		1	1	
	Red Deer.....										1		1	1	
	Strathmore.....										1		1	1	
	Trochu.....								1		1		2	4	
	Total 'E' Division.....			1	1			2	7	3	30	6	50	46	
F'.....	Prince Albert.....			1	1			2		2	6	4	16	20	
	Asquith.....										1		1		
	Barrows.....										1		1		
	Duck Lake.....										1	1	2	2	
	Green Lake.....									1			1		4
	Hudson Bay Junction.....														
	Hanley.....										1		1	1	
	Humboldt.....									1			1	2	
	Melfort.....							1					1	1	
	Rosthern.....										1		1	1	
	Rosetown.....									1			1	1	
	Saskatoon.....									1	4		5	6	
	Shellbrook.....										1		1	1	
	Tisdale.....										1		1	1	
	Le Pas.....								1		1		2		4
	Wadena.....										1		1	1	
	Total, 'F' Division.....			1	1			3	1	6	18	5	35	37	8

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
‘ G ’	Edmonton			1	1				2	1	8	3	16	13	
	Alix										1		1	1	
	Andrew														
	Bickerdike										1		1	1	
	Camrox									1			1	1	
	Castor										1		1	3	
	Baysland										1		1	1	
	Entwistle										1		1	1	
	Edson										2		2	2	
	Fort Saskatchewan				1			1	2	2	6	4	16	21	mule
	Hardisty										1		1	1	1
	Jasper Park										1		1	1	
	Lacombe									1			1	1	
	Lac Ste. Anne														
	Morinville										1		1	2	
	Prairie Creek				1					1	1		3	3	
	Stettler								1		1		2	1	
	Stoney Plain								1				1	1	
	Tofield										1		1	1	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Vermilion										1		1	1	
	Viking									1			1	1	
	Wainwright										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin									1			1	1	
	On command							1			6		7	3	
	On leave				1								1		
	Total, ‘ G ’ Division			1	4			2	6	8	36	7	64	64	
‘ K ’	Lethbridge			1	1			1	1	4	20	2	30	20	
	Coutts								1		2		3	8	
	Grassy Lake									1			1		
	Irvine										1	1	2	2	
	Magrath														
	Medicine Hat				1					1	2		4	6	
	Medicine Lodge											1	1	1	
	Pendant d’Oreille									1		1	2	3	
	Royal View									1	1		2	2	
	Stafford Village														
	Sundial										1		1	1	
	Taber														
	Warner														
	Wild Horse									1			1	2	
	Writing-on-Stone										2	1	3	3	
	Bow Island														
	On Command							1		1	1		3		
	Total, ‘ K ’ Division			1	2			2	2	10	30	6	53	48	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
M'.....	Fort Churchill			1					2	1	5		9		41
	Fullerton.											1	1		18
	York Factory.								1				1		
	Total 'M'			1					3	1	5	1	11		59
N'... ..	Athabaska Landing.....			1				1		1	3	2	8	5	
	Chipewyan.....								1		1	1	3		6
	Grande Prairie									1	1		2	4	2
	Herschel Island.....				1					1	2		4		
	Lesser Slave Lake.....								1		3	2	6	6	
	Fort Macpherson.....									1	2		3		10
	Peace River Crossing.....							1					1	2	
	Sawridge.....													1	
	Smith's Landing.....				1					1	2	1	5	4	5
	Sturgeon Lake.....										1		1	2	
	Vermilion								1				1	1	2
	On leave.....				1								1		
	Total 'N' Division.....			1	3			2	3	5	15	6	35	25	25

Recapitulation.

Place.															
Regina District.....	1	1	3	12	1	1	12	14	24	104	17	190	154		
Maple Creek District.....			1	1				6	2	11	7	28	44		
Dawson District.....				3			3	4	5	22	4	41	32	13	
Battleford District.			1	2			3	1	6	22	3	38	42		
Macleod District.....			1	4	1		5	4	9	49	8	81	74		
Calgary District.....			1	1			2	7	3	30	6	50	46		
Prince Albert District.....			1	1			3	1	6	18	5	35	37	8	
Edmonton District.....			1	4			2	6	8	36	7	64	64		
Lethbridge District.....				2			2	2	10	30	6	53	48		
Hudson's Bay District.....			1					3	1	5	1	11		59	
Athabaska and Mackenzie District.....			1	3			2	3	5	15	6	35	25	25	
Total strength, Sept, 30, 1911.....	1	1	12	33	2	1	34	51	79	342	70	626	566	105	

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

	PAGE.
Appendix A.—Inspector F. J. Horrigan, Commanding Dawson	203
B.—Inspector J. A. Macdonald, White Horse	221
<i>Patrol Reports.</i>	
C.—Corporal F. H. Thompson, Mayo Landing to Lansing Creek . . .	228
D.—Constable C. H. Hill, Klukane District	230

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. J. HERRIGAN, COMMANDING DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y. T., September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following Annual Report of 'B' Division. This is accompanied by a report from Inspector J. A. Macdonald, Commanding the White Horse Sub-district.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers since the last annual report:—

Supt. A. E. Snyder, transferred to Depot Division.

Insp. T. A. Wroughton, transferred to Depot Division.

Serg. L. A. Pare, retired to pension.

Insp. E. Telford, promoted from Sergeant Major.

This leaves the undermentioned officers, stationed as follows:—

Insp. F. J. Herrigan, Dawson, in command.

Insp. E. Telford, Dawson.

Insp. J. A. Macdonald, Whitehorse.

At Dawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson is in attendance, being employed from month to month.

At Whitehorse we have no acting assistant surgeon at present.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Mining by large companies is expanding. The amount of capital invested in dredges, hydraulic plants, ditches and pipe lines has been very materially increased, giving employment to several hundred extra men during the past summer.

The general business of the district was materially curtailed during the early part of the season, and confidence was somewhat shaken by the outbreak of small-pox, and by the establishment of local quarantine by the mining operators. However, since the epidemic has been stamped out confidence has been restored and the merchants report business now in a most satisfactory condition, and the future outlook is considered very promising.

Last year the North American Trading and Transportation Co. decided to withdraw from general merchandise, but Mr. W. H. Isom, vice president of the company, visited the territory during the summer, and after visiting their large mining interests and looking into the general business conditions of the country with regard to its future possibilities, decided to at once go into mining and general merchandise on a much larger scale than ever before.

Further outlay of capital is anticipated through Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold, one of our largest operators, who recently returned from England to complete plans for a large expenditure of money during next season, which will, in the near future, materially increase the present gold output.

Dr. D. Cairns, geological surveyor and metallurgist, arrived here recently on his way to Ottawa after spending the summer in the Porcupine country, which is on the northern boundary line between Yukon and Alaska.

For a number of years both the Canadian and United States geological surveys have felt the want of an international survey (geological) section along the boundary between Yukon and Alaska. Accordingly, last winter an agreement was reached whereby the Canadians are to map and study the geology along the one hundred and forty first meridian (the Yukon-Alaska boundary) from the Yukon river to the Porcupine river, and the United States geologists are to continue the work to the Arctic ocean.

The boundary survey topographers map the country for two and a half miles on each side of the one hundred and forty first meridian, and it is this map—five miles wide—half in Canada and half in the United States, that they use for the geological work, so that Dr. Cairns and Mr. Madden work quite as much in Canada as in the United States. This strip of land will also be used to establish a line from which all other geological work on both sides of the boundary can be carried on, and will form a definite base.

The boundary survey proper, in charge of Messrs. Craig and Riggs, has made splendid progress this season. The heliographic party doing the advance work went to the Arctic coast. This is much more rapid than was calculated on, and it now seems that not half the men will be required to complete the boundary work next season.

It might be of interest to people in eastern Canada—as well as those in the west—to learn that the country which they almost invariably associate with ice, snow, glaciers, and almost continual cold weather, is commencing to hold her own in an agricultural sense, as can be seen from the following statistics, gathered and published in a recent issue of the Dawson 'Daily News':

'Farmers and gardeners near the city (Dawson) are having splendid success. One farmer alone, at West Dawson, will have a root crop, including potatoes, weighing more than two hundred tons. Several tons of tomatoes have been ripened within a mile of Dawson. The potato yield will supply the greater demand, and will be worth a neat sum. It is estimated the Klondike camp annually consumes more than \$200,000 worth of potatoes. Beets, celery, cauliflower, turnips, cabbages and other vegetables are now in splendid condition. About two hundred acres of land under cultivation near Dawson in past years has produced annually four hundred and fifty tons of potatoes and one hundred and fifty tons of other vegetables. Strawberries, grown in the open, also have cut some figure in the market this year. Raspberries, blueberries and wild currants in their wild state grow in abundance on all the hills. Yukon oat crops run as high as fifty bushels to the acre, and potatoes three hundred and fifty bushels to the acre.'

Judge Maybee, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, held a session of the commission at Whitehorse early in August, at which Col. Conrad, owner and operator of the "Big Thing" mine at Conrad, presented his case against the White Pass and Yukon route for extortionate freight rates on ore, and was successful in having the rate cut down from \$3.50 per ton to \$1.25 per ton, which will enable him to successfully work his property, and give a new lease of life to copper mining in the southern end of district.

CRIME.

For a summary of cases under this head, I refer you to the list of cases entered and dealt with, which follows:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

LIST of Cases entered and Dealt with in the District from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Con-viction.	Dismissed and with-drawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common.....	22	15	7	0
Assault, causing actual bodily harm	2	2	0	0
Assault, aggravated.....	1	1	0	0
Intimidation	2	2	0	0
Attempted suicide	1	0	1	0
Indecent exposure.....	1	1	0	0
Offences against property—				
Theft	14	10	4	0
Theft by conversion.....	1	0	1	0
Theft from His Majesty's Mail	1	0	1*	0
Theft from express Co., gold.....	1	1†	0	0
Theft by juvenile.....	1	1	0	0
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1	0	1	0
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1	0	0
False pretenses.....	1	1	0	0
Malicious damage.....	2	2	0	0
Offences against public order.				
Pointing firearms.....	1	1	0	0
Offences against religion and morals—				
Creating a disturbance.....	3	2	1	0
Drunk and disorderly.....	51	51	0	0
Vagrancy.....	2	2	0	0
Keeping a common gaming house.....	8	8	0	0
Playing or looking on in common gaming house.....	18	11	7	0
Swearing in public place.....	2	2	0	0
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	1	0	0
Offences misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	3	1	1	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Resisting arrest.....	2	1	0	1
Contempt of court.....	2	2	0	0
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	9	6	3	0
Indians intoxicated.....	18	15	2	1
Having liquor in possession in an Indian camp.....	4	4	0	0
Offences against Yukon ordinances—				
Selling liquor without license.....	5	5	0	0
Interdiction.....	10	10	0	0
Insanity.....	11	8	3	0
Offences against city by-laws—				
Violation health ordinance	8†	1	7	0
Riding bicycle at excessive speed.....	1	1	0	0
Grand totals.....	211	169	39	3

* Dismissed for insufficient evidence. Robbery of \$3,000 gold from str. Selkirk. † Gold robbery off str. Dawson, convictions obtained by express co., in United States. ‡ These cases entered by local sanitary inspector.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

About the 22nd August, 1910, the Washington National Bank of Fairbanks shipped three boxes of gold in bricks via Dawson, Whitehorse and Skagway to Seattle, Wash. The gold was shipped by Alaska Pacific Express Co. and placed on board the Steamer *Schwatka*, and put into a large steel cage. On arrival at Dawson the cage was opened and the boxes found apparently intact. On August the 28th the shipment was sent forward from Dawson on the steamer *Dawson*. Nothing further was heard about this particular shipment until about the 10th Sept. when we were notified that on being opened in the bank at Seattle one of the boxes was found to have been opened—apparently enroute—and the gold extracted and the box filled with pig lead and resealed. Two of the boxes were properly sealed with a cord used for the purpose of sending bullion through Canadian Territory, but the cord on the third box was missing. There were supposed to have been thirty five bricks of gold in the missing box when shipped from Fairbanks, the value being approximately \$57,500. The banks, express company and insurance companies had expert detectives on the case immediately, and it was thought at first that the substitution had been made before the shipment left Fairbanks, but the following extract from a Seattle paper, published in a recent issue of the Dawson 'Daily News,' will throw new light on this robbery:

'The method employed to substitute lead for gold was ridiculously simple, as explained by Everette's confession. Everette for some months prior to August last year has been making frequent trips to Alaska in connection with his regular business of victimizing coast banks by means of drafts purporting to come from Alaskan banks. During these trips he noticed that Fairbanks made regular shipments of gold bullion to Seattle. He took occasion to study the boxes the gold was shipped in and made a careful note of all the details of marking and addresses on them. Everette conceived the notion of substituting a box full of lead for the gold. He explained this scheme to Barret, Cabaniss and the third man. It was apparently an easy matter to make the substitution, and the gang decided if they could attract the attention of a steamship purser to other things for a short time they could turn the trick in safety. A woman was the one accomplice they lacked. One was easily obtained and Cabiniss and Barret and the woman set sail for Juneau. Everette was content to do the planning and let others act, and the local man agreed to find a place for the stolen gold when the conspirators returned. The Burns men say, Cabiniss and Barret took north with them a clever duplicate of the box in which gold bullion was shipped. As it happened, this duplicate was not used, a simpler scheme offering. The night the *Humboldt* left Prince Rupert, southbound, August 10, (wrong date) the purser left his stateroom. Barrett and Cabiniss are said to have slipped in, each carrying a suit case filled with lead bars. It was the work of a few minutes to remove the cover from the bullion box, remove the gold, replace it with lead and carry away the valuable metal in the suitcases. When the *Humboldt* reached Seattle a very heavy trunk belonging to the gang was taken to a room in a local lodging house. There the bullion was divided into five shares, one share each for Everette, Cabiniss, Barrett, the woman and the local accomplice. Harry Moffett, government secret service agent, heard of Cabiniss and his gold and thinking he was on the trail of a coin "sweater", a man who pares legitimate coins and melts up the metal, he caused his arrest. Part of the stolen bullion was found in Cabiniss' room, and the man was sentenced. Barrett was arrested in Portland and is now under \$10,000 bonds to stand trial for selling stolen gold. Walter H. Thayer, local agent of the Burns Agency, started on the trail of Everette, having learned that Everette was the planner of the deal. He followed his man to San Francisco, to Oakland, to Astoria and then again to Seattle, where he lost him. From Seattle, Everette went to Canon City where he victimized the Fremont County bank and was arrested at the instance of the bank cashier by the sheriff of Fremont county. Thayer sent a Burns operative from Denver to Canon City, and the confession was obtained last week. Everette will be the state's witness in the *Humboldt*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

cases. He will be brought to Seattle in a few days to show where the bulk of the *Humboldt's* bullion still lies hidden.

On the 28th August, 1910, nineteen registered mail sacks containing gold were shipped from the Dawson Post Office to Seattle and Vancouver, on the same steamer on which the gold from Fairbanks was being transported by express. (The *Dawson*) When checking over the sacks at Skagway one sack was found missing. This sack is supposed to have contained \$19,000. Owing to an unfortunate lack of certainty in checking at Whitehorse, the check from the steamer was practically useless, and makes it difficult to say if the sack was lost between Dawson and Whitehorse or between Whitehorse and Skagway. On account of the coincidence of this sack being stolen from the same steamer on the same trip on which the gold from Fairbanks was being expressed, we are of the opinion that some member of the gang was on board, and in some manner managed to get one sack cached. Every possible effort was exerted by our men in both these cases, but we were unable to find out anything concerning either case.

On the 15th October last, on the arrival of the Steamer *Selkirk* at Whitehorse, it was found that one of the registered mail sacks containing gold bullion had been opened, and gold to the value of some \$3,000 stolen. Search was immediately made, and the gold was found in the forward hold of the boat under the boiler. A stowaway named Jack Hayes was arrested for the theft, and elected to be tried summarily. When the case came up before Police Magistrate Taylor at Whitehorse, the accused was dismissed for want of evidence. However, in this case all the gold was recovered.

I am glad to be able to report that after a long up-hill fight we were able to secure convictions, in September, against two employees of the Yukon Gold Company, Williams and Stott, for theft of gold dust from bed-rock on their claims. What made it so difficult to obtain a conviction was that so many men in the employ of the Company were banded together to steal gold from it. Williams, the last man convicted, was a sub-foreman and considered one of their trusted employees. He had been with the company for six seasons and had received over five thousand dollars cash in wages. The resident manager of the company informed me that he was highly pleased with the clever work of Reg. No. 4936 Const. Christensen V.A.B., in this case, and was satisfied that the convictions would put a stop to the stealing of gold. The manner in which Williams was trapped was, impressions of several nuggets were taken in wax, and the nuggets put in different places on bed rock. Const. Christensen was detailed for plain clothes duty to arrange a place he could watch the men working in an open cut and still not be seen himself. Mr. Justice Macaulay from the bench complimented Const. Christensen for his intelligent, impartial and straightforward evidence in the case.

On the 26th November E. W. Gillout reported that his diamond ring had been stolen from the wash room at the Coal Creek mines, and that he suspected Frank T. Ganley of the theft. Ganley was asked if he knew anything of the ring and denied all knowledge of it, but on being searched the ring was found on him, and he then claimed to have found it. The case came before Judge Dugas on the 1st December, and accused was released on suspended sentence.

On the 22nd November E. Cameron reported that his cabin had been broken into and some blankets and a watch stolen. Later on the blankets were found in a second hand store and identified by Cameron as his. A man named Herman Fuchs—an old offender—had sold them, and he was arrested and on the 5th December was sentenced by Judge Craig to four months imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 6th December Joseph Kennebeck reported that John Mahoney had in his possession a lady's gold watch and chain valued at \$70 which belonged to him (Kennebeck). Information was laid against Mahoney, and the case came up before Judge Dugas on the 9th December and dismissed.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

On the 2nd December Mrs. Mike Stone reported that George Tree had been tearing down a cabin belonging to her. Case came up before Judge Craig on the 3rd and Tree fined \$2 and to pay Mrs. Stone damages of \$10. This he failed to do so was sentenced to one month imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 15th March, during a trial in the Territorial Court, Chris Miller committed perjury. He was arrested, and the case came up on the 5th April before Judge Craig, and Miller was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour. This man was discharged on the 31st August on ticket of leave.

On the 30th March Thaddius M. Deatherage was arrested at Selkirk for aggravated assault. His preliminary hearing was held by Inspt. E. Telford and he was committed for trial. Case came up before Judge Dugas on the 15th April and accused sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 18th May Stephen Remety was before Judge Dugas charged with intimidation of Phil Farr of Swede Creek. Remety and Farr have small holdings adjoining on Swede creek and have been at loggerheads for some years. Remety was fined \$50 and costs which he paid. He was also bound over to keep the peace for one year in two sureties of \$200 each and \$400 personal bond. He was unable to find any sureties, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. It would not surprise me to hear of a shooting affray between these two men at any time.

On June 7, William (Windy) Smith was arrested for the theft of a diamond ring from Renzoni's store. Case came up before Judge Craig on the 8th, and accused was released on a cash bail of \$1,500. In the Territorial Court on July 4, before Judge Dugas and a jury, accused was dismissed. Reg. No. 3705 Corp. Gillies, J. had great difficulty in getting information in this case, as Renzoni, evidently wished to keep the matter quiet, and only told two or three friends in confidence, and it was only by accident that the information leaked out. The case was extraordinary, as Smith told Renzoni that he had taken the ring and had given it back, but before doing so had taken the stone out of the setting, and claimed to have done the stealing while very drunk. Smith went into the witness box and gave evidence to this effect, which was accepted by the jury.

On July 16, E. H. Elwell complained that he had been robbed in room 9 of the Empire Hotel, of his watch and chain, and some money. Corporal Gillies learned from one Eugene Villeneuve, who was also staying in the hotel, that a person, whom he described, came into his room twice during the night in a very suspicious manner. A systematic search was instituted and Owen Sheehan, who answered the description, was found in the Commerce hotel and taken to the town station where he was searched, and a watch, chain and \$11.25 in cash found on his person and identified by Elwell as his. Sheehan was arrested, and tried before Judge Macaulay on July 19, and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

On July 19, Michael Sedlmier, proprietor of the Brimstone Hotel on 32 below on Sulphur creek, reported that the keys of his cash box had been taken and some \$650 stolen from the box. This case has been thoroughly investigated, and I do not believe that Sedlmier had any money stolen at all. He had been stupidly drunk for some days, and his stories as to the amount stolen did not agree, the amount ranging from \$150 to \$650, according to the degrees of his debauch.

On August 2, James E. Stott was before Judge Macaulay on a charge of stealing gold from the sluice boxes of the Yukon Gold Co. Stott pleaded guilty, and in sentencing him the judge said he was sorry that the law only allowed him to give him two years hard labour, as he considered the crime deserving of far harsher treatment.

On August 4, Louis Krause complained that a man giving the name of William G. Gordon had cashed a cheque for \$55 with him, and had obtained goods from him with a part of the money so obtained. The cheque was returned from the bank marked "no funds". Corp. Gillies took the cheque to the Bank of British North

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

America and learned that it had been extracted from a cheque book issued to one Roland Meyers, who was then working at Grand Forks. William G. Cunningham, a fellow workman of Myers, was identified by Krause as the man who had passed the cheque. Meyers cheque book was found in Cunningham's possession, and he was arrested and tried before Judge Dugas, on the 25th, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On August 28, Jack Williams, a sub-foreman of the Yukon Gold Co., was arrested for the theft of gold from bed rock. Wax impressions had been taken of several nuggets and they were placed back on bed rock, and Constable Christensen cached himself in a place where he could watch every movement of accused. Accused sent the other workmen to a point where they would be out of sight, and then committed the theft. He was immediately arrested and searched and the gold found on him. On September 20, before Judge Macaulay, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and in passing sentence, the judge stated that he was sorry that the law allowed him to give only the two years, as he considered the sentence should be longer.

On September 2, an old man named William McCathy was sentenced to six months imprisonment for theft of some blankets and a pair of old rubber boots. Accused had been very drunk when the theft was committed.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The only place where we acted as agent to the Mining Recorder, and Crown Timber and Land Office during the year was at Forty Mile.

Passengers for the Lower River districts were searched at Dawson by a member of the town station and a matron, while those outward bound from Whitehorse were searched at that point by a member of the town station and a matron. All baggage leaving the Territory was also searched for contraband gold. All small boats leaving the Territory were searched at Forty Mile.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the town station at Dawson, and the one in charge at Whitehorse, have been acting as immigration inspectors, and several undesirables were deported. Last year the N.C. officer in charge of the Forty Mile detachment acted in this capacity, but the superintendent of immigration thought it advisable to have the work at this end performed at Dawson.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the Forty Mile detachment is also an agent for the Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Branch, inspecting and reporting on all horses entering and leaving Canada at that port.

Members of the various detachments execute all legal processes received from the sheriff.

Every possible assistance has been rendered to the chief license inspector, and all other local departments.

A constable was detailed at Whitehorse during a period in summer to assist the postmaster at Whitehorse.

Every assistance possible was rendered the medical health officer at this point in the enforcing of quarantine regulations during the small-pox epidemic, and a constable is now stationed at Rampart House enforcing quarantine among the Indians, owing to the prevalence of the disease in that locality.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

During the past year we have received one hundred and eighty seven (187) letters asking for information concerning missing friends, relatives, &c., and we were able to supply information in eighty eight (88) cases.

Some of the letters received are pitiful, husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, &c., seemingly taking no interest in their loved ones at all.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

It seems to be a strange phase of human nature in a great many people of this far north land, that when they have not made a particularly brilliant success of their venture in here they forget that they have friends or relatives on the outside who still have faith in them, many of the men leaving wives and small children at the mercy of the world, to starve or get along as best they may, and making no pretense to send them any money or, in many instances, even letters to let them know whether they are well or not.

INDIGENTS.

I am glad to say that the number of indigents during the past year was very small.

An old man of some eighty years has been receiving a grub allowance at Champagnes Landing for nearly two years, amounting to some \$15 per month. He is an old time prospector who still thinks he will strike it lucky, and does not wish to leave the Territory. The authorities decided that as the local government would have to pay for his keep in some institution outside, if he were sent out of here, it would be cheaper to let the old fellow have his own way and remain in here.

All relief issued in this district was by the authority of the Commissioner of Yukon.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is armed with Lee-Enfield rifles, a few Lee-Metford carbines, and the Colts revolver, all of which are in good condition.

Arms are inspected weekly in the post and on the various detachments when opportunity offers.

Our artillery consists of two 7 lb. muzzle loading guns, one steel and one brass, and two Maxim guns. One Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun was transferred to Calgary recently.

We have held our annual revolver practice, and the returns will be forwarded as soon as possible. The result of the practice was satisfactory considering that the men have not done any revolver shooting for a long time.

We have continued the practice of using the range of the Yukon Rifle Association here, paying a small amount for the privilege.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES, ETC.

The following is a list of casualties under this head for the past year.

On October 3, a man named Joseph H. Curry was killed on the 'Currie Lowe Fraction' on Lovett Gulch. He had gone down the shaft ladder to look over the shaft, as he and a man named William Shaw had taken a lay. The shaft was some 80 feet deep, and when Curry had descended some twenty feet he was overcome by gas and fell to the bottom. When the body was rescued, it was found that his neck had been broken by the fall. An inquest was held by Inspector F. J. Horrigan, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

On October 9, a man named Alexander Gillis was accidentally drowned in the pond used to float the dredge on No. 76 below on Bonanza. Deceased and a man named Hanrahan were blasting the frozen surface ground ahead of the dredge. This surface is always more or less undermined by the dredge buckets, and while putting in a shot of dynamite the ground gave way throwing both men into the pond. Hanrahan managed to reach shore, but deceased was pinned under water by a heavy piece of the frozen dirt, and it was some twenty minutes before the body was recovered. An inquest was held by Inspector F. J. Horrigan, the verdict of the jury being accidental death.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On January 13, a man named Albert Lee Wista was found dead in an alley in South Dawson. An inquest was held by Inspector W. J. Beyts, the jury returning a verdict of 'death from natural causes.'

On February 3, Richard Olkers was found in his cabin, in Klondike City, with the greater part of his head shot away. Inspector F. J. Herrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. From the evidence it was found that deceased had been gambling, and had lost all his money. He had been in debt but had made some money and intended to pay off his debts, which would have left him a little to purchase a grub stake, but he got into a game of black-jack with fatal results to his good intentions.

On February 3, a man named William D. Lapp was found dead on a lounge in the Yukon Hotel. An inquest was held by Inspector E. Telford, the jury returning a verdict of death from excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

On March 3, a man named Jean Baptiste Hebert was killed at Goddard's wood camp at the North Fork of the Klondike, by being crushed under a load of wood. Inspector Telford held an inquiry, and as death was purely accidental, did not consider an inquest necessary.

On February 18, a man named Robert Mackenzie was found dead at the head of Lake March. Surgeon L. A. Pare proceeded to the place and held an inquiry, and decided that death was due to exposure, and no inquest necessary.

On May 13, a very sad accident occurred on Too Much Gold Creek. Joseph C. Shipman, master mechanic for the Canadian-Klondike Mining Co., at Bear creek, not feeling very well, went out for a few days fishing and hunting. He was sitting on a log by the creek when he was seen by Gustave Landahl who mistook him for a bear and shot him. Landahl had been tracking a bear for some distance, and saw deceased through some bushes. Shipman died before help could be obtained. Inspector F. J. Herrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death by shooting.

On May 13, Gustave Landahl, the man who had accidentally shot and killed Shipman, committed suicide by shooting himself. Deceased felt so badly over the unfortunate accident that he went temporarily insane. Inspector F. J. Herrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane through worrying over his accidental killing of J. C. Shipman.

On the 14th May a man named Harry McCourt, a fireman employed on the str. *St. Michael*, while drunk, fell off the steamer and was drowned. The body was not recovered at the time, but in August a body was found in an eddy below the garbage pier, which, while it was so badly decomposed as to preclude identification, we have no doubt was the body of McCourt.

On June 17 William K. Fitzgerald, Census Enumerator for the Whitehorse district, was drowned in Miles canyon. He had been acting in a strange manner for some time. The body was not found until July 6. Dr. L. A. Pare held an inquest, but the jury could not decide whether death had been accidental or suicidal.

On July 3, Andrew Bottoffs, a mining operator on 25 below Discovery on Sulphur creek, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Inspt. F. J. Herrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. This was a case of deceased 'loving not wisely, but too well' the woman on whom he had centered his affections being married.

On July 8, an Indian baby was suffocated while asleep. An inquiry was held by Dr. L. A. Pare, who decided an inquest was unnecessary, death having been caused by the mother rolling on the child accidentally, causing suffocation.

On July 21, a man named Gates C. Mountain was found dead in a chair in the Tanana Hotel. Inspt. F. J. Herrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of death from heart disease superinduced by excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

On July 28, Sam Ross, an old and well known merchant of South Dawson, was found dead in his bed. Inspt. E. Telford held an inquiry, and decided an inquest was unnecessary, Mr. Ross dying from heart disease.

On July 28, a man named Josephus Lamb was accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a small boat in Lake Kluahne. A local resident who is a commissioner for taking affidavits, thought it his duty to hold an inquest, but as he was not legally qualified for this duty, and eye-witnesses came to Whitehorse, Inspt. J. A. Macdonald held an inquiry, and decided that death was accidental.

On September 2, a man named Gus Pearson was drowned in the pond used to float the dredge at Bear creek. Deceased was employed on the shore setting out dead men, and got too near the edge of the bank which caved in throwing him into the pond. It is surmised that he must have hit a piece of log or a stone, for the man did not come up once. The body was recovered by grappling, and Inspt. E. Telford held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

On September 5, Charles E. Holland and Louis Angelos attempted to cross the Sunnysdale slough in a one horse wagon. They did not use the usual ford for some unaccountable reason, and drove into deep water. Both men and horse were drowned. Angelos' body was found by grappling on the 7th September, and Inspt. E. Telford held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death by drowning. Mr. Holland's body was only recovered on the 27th September. The water in the slough had cleared and one of the workmen was crossing in a boat and saw the body lying on the bottom. It was raised and taken ashore. As an inquest had been held on Angelo, it was considered not necessary to hold one on the body of Holland, as the evidence would be the same, so an inquiry was held by Inspt. E. Telford to establish the identity of deceased.

On the 12th a man named Otto Smith, en route to Dawson overland from Cordova, was accidentally drowned in the Donjek river. He was crossing on a horse, and in some manner unknown was drowned. The horse made shore in safety. The body has not been discovered.

With two exceptions, stated below, all effects belonging to the foregoing deceased persons were turned over to the public administrator, and receipts obtained.

With regard to the estate of Josephus Lamb, his brother was present and immediately took out letters of administration, we had nothing to do with the estate, as it was situated a good many miles from our nearest detachment.

The personal effects of Chas. E. Holland are in my possession, and his real estate, farm, stock, crop, &c., are under our supervision. He made a holograph will, and his brother is now here and is applying for letters of administration.

INDIANS.

The Indians in the Yukon Territory are, as a rule, a law-abiding people, and, other than getting drunk, give little or no trouble.

There are some twelve hundred and twenty Indians in the Territory, of whom four hundred and twenty five are under the age of eighteen.

The Indians in the vicinity of Dawson have had less drunkenness amongst them during the past year than formerly. This is due to the continual employment of a Moosehide Indian—Henry Harper—as a special constable, for duty on the reserve.

The Peel River tribe frequently visit Dawson to trade, and are a sober, peaceable tribe, and have never given us any trouble.

Assistance in the way of food, blankets, medicines, &c., is given on the order of the commissioner of the Territory. An arrangement was made last fall between Superintendent A. E. Snyder, and the commissioner whereby young husky Indians asking for provisions were asked to split some stove wood. Needless to say in every case they found that after all they did not require the provisions. This plan has worked admirably in weeding out the undeserving cases.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

During the recent outbreak of small-pox in Dawson, the Indians were kept strictly out of Dawson, and by this means were kept free of the disease. Unfortunately, the Indians at Rampart House, on the Porcupine, got infected and, as reported under another heading, the disease is sweeping through the entire band.

A government school is nearing completion at Carcross; it will cost \$30,000 when completed. The children of the various tribes in the Yukon will be educated at this school, and taught farming and other occupations.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Repairs necessary for the general up-keep of the various quarters were made from time to time as required.

As reported last year, the building formerly occupied as a hospital, was altered into a guard room, and is giving satisfaction. Authority has been received to make a few minor alterations, such as putting in sky-lights, gates, &c. This will be commenced very shortly.

Tenders were asked for the demolishing of the old guard room and barrack buildings. The highest tender was accepted, and the buildings razed. The ground on which they stood has now been levelled off and presents a very neat appearance.

I have already forwarded several recommendations for certain alterations which cannot but tend towards economy, and which it is not necessary to detail at this time.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen is in good condition, and very materially assists the various messes.

The stock on hand is very small when compared with former years, but still is sufficient for all requirements.

Grants are made from time to time to the messes, library, recreation funds, &c.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit is very satisfactory, and sufficient for our requirements.

A large amount of surplus kit in stock at Dawson and Whitehorse was shipped to Regina on the opening of navigation, as it would never be required in this Territory.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that the conduct and discipline of this division during the past year has been very satisfactory, there being only nineteen cases of breaches of discipline, none of which were very serious. One non-commissioned officer was reduced to the ranks. There were no dismissals.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments in this division is smaller than at any time before. This has become necessary owing to the greatly depleted population and also on account of our numbers being so materially reduced.

Kluahne detachment was re-opened for a short period last winter, but was closed again before the trails broke up,

Yukon Crossing detachment was open for the winter months, one non-commissioned officer, a constable and team being stationed there for patrol purposes.

It was found necessary to re-open the Mayo detachment last winter, on account of the large number of miners and prospectors in the Duncan and Mayo districts. This detachment will be permanent for some time.

Champagne Landing detachment has not been re-opened, nor has Livingstone Creek, these places being served by patrols.

Grand Forks detachment was closed last winter, but re-opened for the summer months, but is now closed again.

The destruction by fire of the Grand Forks detachment buildings will be dealt with under fires.

It is probable that the Selkirk detachment will be re-opened for the winter months, for patrol purposes, instead of Yukon Crossing, as it is a more central point.

We are still renting the detachment building at Granville, as we own no property at that point.

We rent a cabin at Forty Mile for the winter months, as the detachment buildings are too large to be kept open economically.

During last winter we closed the Town Station detachment building as it was too large. We rented a small cabin, which was very satisfactory. This winter it is proposed to close up the detachment and police the town from barracks.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to our limited numbers we have been unable to have any drill during the past year, but commencing on October 1st, it is my intention to have squad and arm drill, and start a course of lectures on police duty.

DISTRIBUTION of Strength of 'B' Division September 30, 1911.

	In- spectors	Staff Ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Corpor- als.	Con- stables.	Special Con- stables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson	2	2	2	1	9	2	18	8	.....
Town Station.....				1	3		4		.....
Granville.....					1		1	2	.....
Forty Mile.....			1				1		5
Mayo.....				1			1		
Town Station, W.Horse.				1	1		2		
Carcross.....		1					1	1	
Whitehorse	1		1		5	1	8	4	4
Coronation Contingent..				1	3		4		
Rampart House.....					1		1		
Herd.....								17	
Total.. ..	3	3	4	5	23	3	41	32	9

DOGS.

We have only nine (9) dogs on charge at present, five at Forty Mile and four at Whitehorse.

It will be necessary to purchase five dogs for the Mayo detachment before long, and we have a good team in sight.

FORAGE.

The forage was supplied by a local contractor, and was of excellent quality.

FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION.

On the 11th July a fire started in the bunk house of the Yukon Gold Co. at Grand Forks, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings. As the police detachment

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

buildings were immediately in rear they soon caught and were entirely consumed. The matter has already been fully reported on.

We have discontinued the hydrant system in barracks, as it was considered the service was not commensurate with the high cost. We have sufficient hose to stretch from the hydrants on Turner street, old court house and the corner of Fifth street and Church street to any point in barracks, and this, with the City Fire Department is sufficient protection.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

At Dawson wood is used for fuel and is supplied by a local contractor and is of fair quality.

I would recommend that in future the wood contract be let during the winter months, as the wood supplied at that time has not touched the water and is fully one third better than the wood rafted down the river. All large concerns, such as the N.A.T. & T. Co., N.C. Co., and Pacific Cold Storage Co., purchase their wood during the winter, and claim that doing so is much more economical.

The electric light service at Dawson and Whitehorse is satisfactory.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our supply is sufficient for all requirements, and is now in good condition.

It was found necessary to employ a local saddler for some time to do our repair work in barracks, using our tools and material.

HEALTH.

The health of the division is dealt with fully in the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, which is attached hereto.

On June 6th it was reported that there were several cases of small-pox in Dawson, and on the 7th an isolation hospital was opened under the direction of Dr. Alfred Thompson, the medical health officer, and the cases at the Good Samaritan and St. Mary's hospitals were moved into the isolation hospital. On the following two days three more cases were added to the former, then there was a lull in the camp for about ten days, and on the 18th, the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Alfred Thompson was taken ill with the disease, and on the 19th resigned his position. The Commissioner of Yukon then sent for Dr. W. E. Thompson and asked him to take charge of the outbreak and to do everything possible to suppress the disease. From now on cases arose almost daily, and great excitement prevailed among the citizens, and it became necessary to establish a new and larger isolation camp.

Commissioner Henderson, Supt. A. E. Snyder, Mr. Arthur Wilson, D. R. Macfarlane, and Dr. W. E. Thompson visited Jackson Gulch, a point three miles from Dawson, and decided upon it as a suitable locality for the new camp, and it was erected and established forthwith. As soon as the buildings were completed and the tents erected the patients were moved from the first isolation hospital to Jackson Gulch where they were made as comfortable as possible during their entire sickness. There were eighteen cases treated in the isolation camp, and Sister Mary Gideon was taken care of at St. Mary's Hospital (in their own isolation hospital) at their own expense.

The history of the outbreak is as follows: Two men came in over the winter trail to work on the dredges of the Yukon Gold Co., arriving here about the 2nd April. They remained in town for some days and were then sent to Hunker creek to work on the dredge on the Anderson concession. From this point the disease spread, and from contact started at various places, two cases occurring in Dawson, Burdick the barber, and Willie Mellish, the government telegraph messenger. The disease not being diagnosed from April 2 until June 6, it contaminated both hospitals but, thanks to the untiring efforts and good management of Acting Assistant

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Surgeon W. E. Thompson, and the assistance rendered by the citizens and the various departments of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police who were always on the alert and ready to give their best service, the outbreak was rapidly checked and brought to a termination by August 14. I am pleased to be able to report that no deaths from the disease occurred during the epidemic.

As both hospitals became infected by the disease, they were placed in quarantine for three weeks, and thoroughly cleaned and renovated. One female nurse in each hospital was taken ill with the disease, and one male attendant in the Good Samaritan and Sister Mary Gideon of St. Mary's hospital acquired the disease.

On the 30th July a telegram was received from Mr. J. D. Craig of the Canadian Alaska Boundary Survey, by Administrator Arthur Wilson, stating that a case of small-pox had broken out among the Indians, and a squaw was very ill with the disease at Rampart House, and asking for a policeman and a nurse. On receipt of the message the administrator sent for me, and after reviewing the situation with him, although we were short-handed, I considered the urgency of the situation called for prompt action and detailed Reg. No. 4937 Const. Fyfe J. F. to proceed the following morning with Nurse Arthur Lee to Rampart House. His instruction were, 'maintain and enforce a quarantine among the Indians. Mr. Lee who accompanies you will be of great assistance as he has had some experience.'

On August 22, Mr. Craig wired the administrator, 'thirty-four new cases,' and asked for medical comforts, clothing and general supplies, also lumber for an hospital. As the distance to Rampart House is about 730 miles, and the river was falling very fast. the supplies were sent forward promptly. An extra male nurse and carpenters to build the hospital were also sent.

At this date seventy-one cases have been reported, all Indians, with but one death.

HORSES.

We have at present thirty two horses on hand, including ponies.

Eleven (11) ponies were transferred to "N" division, having arrived with Reg. No. 4330 Sergt. Darling and party on patrol from Athabasca Landing to Whitehorse. The following horses were cast, sold and destroyed during the year.

Reg. No. 2653. destroyed on account of an accident.

" " 2868. killed for dog feed.

" " 71. killed for dog feed.

" " 20, cast and sold.

" " 227, pony, drowned at Telegraph creek.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments were inspected frequently, at irregular periods, by the various officers.

The post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and daily by the orderly officer.

PATROLS.

I do not think it necessary for me to report on the unfortunate Macpherson-Dawson patrol, as this matter has been fully reported.

Patrols were made from Dawson and Whitehorse to nearly all points in the district, at irregular periods.

Frequent patrols were made to Livingstone Creek, Kluahne, Champagnes Landing, Grand Forks and Gold Bottom, as there are no detachments located at these places.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

MINING.

The season of 1910-1911 in the Klondike region has shown several advancements in mining on a large scale, which prove that not only low grade placer deposits—neglected by individual miners—but also so-called worked out ground can be mined profitably. Modern methods are increasing the gold output yearly.

DREDGING.

This season the Yukon Gold Company has increased its fleet of gold dredges from seven to nine boats. The two new dredges are an innovation, in that the hulls and the superstructure are of steel. These dredges are of massive construction, heavily trussed to carry the weight of the machinery, and strengthened by heavy girders to withstand the digging strains.

The steel work was shipped in complete for erection. Its total weight is over 350 tons, and each dredge completed weighs over 750 tons. The construction took two months' time, working day and night, with the aid of air compressors and all modern appliances for handling heavy machinery. There were over fifty thousand rivets to be driven in each hull. In addition to the greater strength and life of the steel boats, they are said to be more easily taken down, moved and re-assembled at a new location, which is of great importance to dredging in the comparatively small creek deposits of the north.

One of the new dredges was built in the town of Grand Forks, and will operate from there up Bonanza creek, while the other dredge starts from No. 7 Eldorado.

Dredge No. 5, which was dismantled on Hunker creek last year and freighted twenty miles to claim No. 30 below on Bonanza has been engaged in re-working ground long supposed to be worked out by the early miners. In the course of this year's operation it was necessary to take down a high trestle, to allow this dredge to dig its way up the creek. This trestle is 55 feet high, and carries a steel pipe of thirty eight inch diameter which supplies the hydraulic mines on the opposite hills.

Dredge No. 2 of the Yukon Gold Company was dismantled last fall, and moved six miles up stream on snow roads, where it was rebuilt, and has been operating successfully all season. It is an interesting fact that the dredges have dug as deep as twelve feet into bed rock, thereby recovering all the gold to whatever depth it may have penetrated.

The dredges commenced operating on May 1, and will probably continue until early in November.

The Yukon Gold Company this spring bought the greater part of Gold Run creek, at an outlay said to exceed a million or more dollars, and have sixty men and two keystone drills prospecting the property, which will undoubtedly be mined by dredges from this side of the divide, when the ground here has become exhausted. The same company also bought the Kreuger Concession at the mouth of Dominion creek.

The investment in dredges and hydraulic properties in the vicinity of Dawson runs into millions of dollars. The dredges now in the vicinity of Dawson number 20, in addition to those of the Yukon Gold Company, are the following:—

Two near the mouth of Bear creek, on the Klondike river, owned by the Canadian Klondike Mining Company. One of these dredges was built here last season, and is said to be the largest dredge afloat in the world, and the owners claim it is doing wonderful work.

Two on the Forty Mile river, owned by the Consolidated Gold Mining Company.

One on Forty Mile river, owned by Mr. Russell King, and managed by R. Milvain.

One on Walker's Fork, owned by Mr. Russell King, and managed by R. Milvain.

One on Indian river, owned by the Indian River Gold Mining Company.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

One on Bonanza owned by the Lewis River Dredging Co.

One on Stewart river, near McQuesten, owned by the Stewart River Dredging Co.

One near the mouth of the Klondike owned by the Bonanza Basin Dredging Co.

HYDRAULIC MINES.

The operations in hydraulicking have been extended this year, five new mines having been added to the working list, bringing the total up to 18. Among these is Gold Hill, the fabulously rich level deposit at the junction of Bonanza and Eldorado creeks. The hydraulics are being given a freer rein as the dredges mine out the valleys, leaving the hydraulics free to wash down the gold-bearing hills into the valleys.

The hydraulic mines have been furnished with an abundance of water brought from the distant Rocky mountains by a water system seventy-five miles long. This carrier comprises about thirty nine miles of ditch, thirteen of pipe and twenty three miles of flume. This season has been a very successful one for the water system, which has delivered water continuously, with lost time due to breaks, &c., not aggregating more than three days. The ditch has been extended 1.25 miles beyond its original 75 mile length to deliver water at French Hill on Eldorado creek where the water will be used principally for dredging operations in the valley. Very little trouble has been experienced with the pipe lines, except where the wood-stave pipes have been worn by gravel carried in the water.

POWER.

The electricity for operating the Yukon Gold Company's dredges, machine shops, &c., is generated by water power at its own Power House at the foot of the Rocky mountains. Fuel provision for the company's immense ground thawing operations has become somewhat of a problem, as the timber has been cut from the hills for many miles from the works. The company recently conducted some experiments and extensive tests to determine the relative value and cost of wood and several kinds of Yukon coal, with the result that coal is now being burned steadily in at least one of the thawing plants.

In general, the Yukon Gold Co., I believe, has had a successful and profitable season. They are by far the largest employers of labour in the camp, employing over 1,000 men during the summer season. They have practically completed their plant at the junction of Bonanza creek and the Klondike river, near the Ogilvie bridge, and now have machine shops, warehouses for supplies, assay offices, and all the equipment of a large mining enterprise. This company is the greatest single contributor to the gold output from the Yukon.

The second unit of the Granville Powder Company's hydro-electric power plant on the North Fork of the Klondike river, 25 miles from Dawson, has been completed. The plant is now equipped to generate 10,000 horse power, each unit having a capacity of 5,000 horse power. At present one unit only is being used, and it is driving—at the beginning and end of each season—the dredges of the Yukon Gold Co., and two of the dredges of the Canadian Klondike Mining Co. at Bear creek, and furnishing power for other mining wherever needed. With all this load, it is understood little more than half of the power possible to generate with one unit is required.

Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold, who is at the head of the Granville Mining Co. is planning the installation of steam dredges, steam shovels, and other heavy works in the camp which will require much more power.

The large Treadgold ditch which is to carry water from the Klondike from a point near the mouth of Rock creek to a point up Hunker, was begun a few days ago and is being dug with a large steam shovel. The company may use the small

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

dredge as was intended originally for clearing and enlarging the North Fork ditch. This ditch was so well made that it is almost free from slides, and the dredge may not be required for that purpose. The steam shovel has a capacity of 1,500 cubic feet per day. The ditch now in course of construction is six and a half feet deep, and eighteen feet wide, and will be one of the largest of its kind in the Yukon.

OUTPUT, AND MINING PROSPECTS.

As the Yukon gold year is from June to June, it is impossible to say what the output will be. To date, it is over three million dollars, and it is thought that by next June the output for the year will be in the neighborhood of five million dollars.

To date, the output of the Yukon Territory is in the vicinity of one hundred and sixty-four million dollars (\$164,000,000.00) of virgin gold.

Owing in a great measure to there being more prospectors in the country during the past year, many new strikes have been made, and new creeks opened up, which give promise of much new gold being mined by individual efforts. Britannia creek, 150 miles from Dawson, Nansen creek, west of Carmacks, Tolerance in the Glacier district, and a few others are entirely new this year on the list of gold streams. Many of the old streams are being worked this year by modern methods for the first time. A number of men with backbone are working on these creeks, and some of these plucky fellows are prospecting on the border of the Arctic, some in the Porcupine country, some along the Peel river, others are trying their luck at the head of the Hootalinqua and Pelly rivers, all working hard in the hope of some day striking it lucky and making a stake.

QUARTZ MINING.

Four tons of native copper ore from the head of White river was landed on the water front on the 15th September. Mr. Joe Slaggard and James Kingston have been looking for this for years, and are quite jubilant over their strike. They brought their shipment all the way from the second Canyon, near the International boundary, in a scow. They intend shipping the ore to the Tacoma smelter. They claim it will run 70 per cent copper, but tests at the smelter alone will decide the values.

A great number of quartz claims are being held, and more or less development work performed. On some of the properties they have uncovered a number of very good outcroppings of free milling gold ore.

Near the head of Victoria gulch, along the divide between Hunker and Gold Bottom, and up Bear and in the Mayo country, great excitement prevails over recent finds on quartz properties, and it is hoped that a testing stamp mill will soon be erected at a central point in the camp where quartz owners can send one to ten ton shipments and obtain quick and reliable returns. This would decide whether Dawson has a future in quartz or not, as assaying alone is unsatisfactory in the case of free milling ore.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. Rosene arrived in Dawson on the 17th August, having roughed it overland for thirty days across a wilderness of 710 miles. He left Haines Mission, on the Lynn Canal, July 6, travelled by way of Dalton Post, thence to the Alsek, across the Donjek and down the White river.

He made this long and trying trip with a view of ascertaining the inducements and feasibility of building a railway from Haines into this locality, through a rich mineralized section of the country. He stated before leaving Dawson that he was satisfied the road would be built in the near future. All along the route he found splendid copper and gold deposits.

This road, once built, the Kluahne country would be a real live mining camp, as

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

all they require is cheaper freight rates, as they are paying twenty five cents per pound at present. The road would tap the recent rich strike at the head of the White river.

I am glad to be able to report that the season just ending has been a very successful one for the Klondike Mines Railway Co., as they have been hard at work night and day to get their contracts filled. They had as much work as they could conveniently handle, including two new dredges for the Yukon Gold Co., which had to be hauled to the Forks of Bonanza.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent in from Ottawa, and those purchased locally, were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

All transport on charge is in fair condition, and sufficient for our requirements.

The gasoline launch was in commission on the Yukon from the opening of navigation and during the summer, and was of great convenience.

The launch *Gladys* at Carcross was in commission during the summer, and several lengthy patrols were made.

GENERAL.

As Supt. A. E. Snyder was transferred to Depot division, I took over the command of "B" division during the latter part of August.

I regret to report the death, on the 7th October last, from a complication of diseases, of Reg. No. 2914 Sergt. Smith E. He was buried with military honours.

During the season—up to the 25th September—1665 passengers arrived in Dawson by steamer from up river, and 709 by small boat, while 968 passengers arrived from lower river points making the total of 3,342.

The departure from Dawson were—for upper river 2,511, and for lower river 927, a total of 3,438.

The people of Dawson and vicinity celebrated 'Discovery Day' on August 17, for the first time in the history of the camp, with marked success. Fifteen years ago, on the 17th of August, George Carmack, 'Skookum Jim' and 'Tagish Charlie' swished the gold pan on the tree clad banks of the stream known as 'Little Rabbit' and found myriads of bright yellow sparks which was found to be the all enchanting gold, and this caused one of the largest gold strikes the world has ever known. This strike brought over thirty thousand people into the Yukon in about two years. From that day began the glory of the Northland; the gold output surged upward, swayed backward, and now again is surging forward. This years yield is being augmented by coal, copper, silver and other products.

I have not touched on the southern end of the territory, that district is reported on fully by Inspt. J. A. Macdonald.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit reports from Inspt. J. A. Macdonald; and Reg. No. 3045 Sergt. Joy, G. B., Provost at Dawson.

In conclusion, I must say that the officer commanding this division has had at all times the hearty support of all ranks, and this is all the more appreciated from the fact that we are so short-handed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient seravnt,,

F. J. HARRIGAN, *Inspt.*,

Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. MACDONALD, WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y. T., September 19, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, 'B' Division,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as the annual report of the Whitehorse sub-district for the year ending the 30th September, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the sub-district is not so good as it was this time last year, in fact that part comprising the electoral district of Whitehorse has lost an estimated population of between 20 and 30 per cent. This is caused by the shutting down of the Pueblo mine and the great reduction in the quantity of freight carried by the White Pass and the Yukon route. The Atlas Mining Company, which had purchased the Pueblo mine, after spending an estimated \$250,000—first payment and improvements—closed down in October last, and the mine reverted to the original owner. No one here knows the real cause why the company threw up this property. The returns from shipments made were of slightly greater value than they anticipated when they bought it.

Consequent on the great reduction of freight coming to the Yukon or in transit over the White Pass and Yukon route, the new Vice President and General Manager, Mr. O. L. Dickeson, dispensed with the services of a considerable number of employees in both the river and rail divisions. Compared with last year about one half the number of longshoremen, steamboat crews and shipyard men were employed, while about 20 per cent of the railway employees were discharged, all of which affected the town of Whitehorse.

Nevertheless there are good grounds for being optimistic respecting the ultimate prosperity of the southern Yukon and not the least among these is the remarkable development of the 'Big Thing' mine, situated eight miles from Carcross. Although they have been mining from 40 to 50 tons daily of heavy mineralized ore from the surface cropping, they are opening up the mine by running a tunnel at the 1,400 foot level, which tunnel is now about 1,750 feet long and has penetrated several highly mineralized ledges, one of which is seventy five feet in width and carries marketable values. The company operating this mine are now putting in a 250 horse power plant at the mouth of McDonald creek on the railroad five miles south of Carcross. At the mine and on the electric power plant over 100 men are employed, while every experienced miner who applies is given work immediately, and the management expect to employ 200 at least during the coming winter. Two road gangs are now at work on the wagon road leading from the mine to the railroad and all teams that can be had are employed freighting ore down the mountain side. In the course of a few days the ore hauling will be done by two caterpillar traction engines. As one result of the operations of the 'Big Thing', Carcross is the most active, busy, prosperous point, probably in the territory, and the stimulus being given is felt throughout all of southern Yukon.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Another most promising property so far as developed is that belonging to Otto Partridge of Carcross, who is developing a mine on Taku Arm, the ore from which is credited with remarkable values, samples going from \$200 to \$400 in silver and gold. This mine is reached by water from Carcross and Atlin. Partridge has at present over 20 men employed and is shipping about 40 tons, sacked, weekly. There is supposed to be about 2,000 tons of ore in sight, all of which carries high values. Although this mine is situated in British Columbia, all the benefits accruing from its development will be reaped by Carcross.

There is a slight increase in the number of miners in the Kluahne country over last year. The quantity of gold taken out in this district will, probably, be slightly in excess of that taken out last season, nearly all of which will come from Burwash creek, although work is being done on Bullion, Gladstone, Fourth of July and Ruby creeks.

Two new discoveries have been made during the year—one on Nansen creek, about 47 miles west of Tantalus, the other on Judas creek on Lake Marsh about 15 miles north of Tagish. Some very good prospects have been taken from Nansen creek, and it being frozen ground it can be worked to better advantage in winter than in summer, while winter is the only time supplies can be taken in on account of the nature of the country traversed, it being marshy and covered with sloughs. Very little attention is paid at present to the discovery on Judas creek, it being considered the result of a wild stampede.

Unless something new turns up, the camp at Livingstone will not support so many people in the future as in the past, although operations on a slightly reduced scale will be carried on for some years yet.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In April last on receipt of your telegram to use every endeavour to prevent destitute and unemployed from entering territory, I instructed the members on town duty to keep a close watch and interview all mushers arriving also the most obvious cases coming by train, and to strongly advise any without means, and who had no employment in view, against proceeding to Dawson. No coercion was attempted but it had the desired result as exaggerated rumours of our action coming to the ears of the United States authorities in Skagway and they fearing that the destitute would be thrown on their hands took steps to prevent them landing, the knowledge of which soon spread to the Sound ports and was the means of keeping a number of unemployed from entering the territory, otherwise we would have had a repetition of what happened a couple of years ago when the Territorial Government had to assist a large number out of the territory.

Two men and women were served with deportation papers upon which they retraced their steps. The history of each one of these was very bad rendering them undesirable.

Members of the Town station assisted by a female searcher searched the persons and baggage of all persons leaving the territory over the White Pass summit in connection with the enforcement of the Yukon Gold Export Tax.

INDIANS.

The Indians were in poorer circumstances, probably, this year than they ever have been since the advent of the white men, in any numbers, in the country. The fur catch in the southern Yukon last year was very small together with their inability to obtain the employment they got in other years rendered their lot a hard one. Until the salmon run commenced this summer we had to issue more or less relief each week. We had to look after completely, a number of cases requiring medical treatment until they were in a fit condition to hunt and fish.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CRIME.

Only one case is worthy of special mention. On the arrival of steamer *Selkirk* on the 15th October last it was found that one of the registered bags of mail was ripped open and three gold bricks, estimated value \$3,000 abstracted. On a search of the boat they were found underneath the boiler in the forward hold. A stowaway named Jack Hayes who hid there until the boat left Dawson, and was also seen coming out of there shortly after the boat tied up at Whitehorse was apprehended, but the magistrate did not consider the evidence sufficient to commit for trial.

The following is a classified statement of the cases entered and disposed of during the year:—

SUMMARY of Cases entered and Convictions made in the Sub-district of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory from October 1, 1910, to September 13, 1911.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Against the person—				
Assault, common.....	2	1	1	
Against property rights—				
Stealing.....	2	1*	1†	
Theft by juvenile.....	1	1		
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1		1	
Cruelty to animals, dogs.....	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Causing disturbance.....	3	2	1	
Drunk and disorderly.....	9	9		
Vagrancy.....	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Resisting arrest.....	2	1		1
Against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3	1	2	
Indians intoxicated.....	5	4		1
Liquor in possession within an Indian house or tent.....	1	1		
Against Yukon Ordinances—				
Selling liquor without license.....	1	1		
Applications for interdiction for excessive use of liquor.....	3	3		
Totals.....	35	27	6	2

* Gold robbery off Steamer Dawson. (Convictions obtained in U.S. for Express Co.) † Gold robbery off Steamer Selkirk, Oct. 15; dismissed, insufficient evidence; gold recovered in full (\$3,000).

GUARD-ROOM.

In October last what used to be used for the division mess-room was divided into two parts, one part being used for a detachment mess-room and the other for a guard-room, which contains three cells. This has been found ample accommodation during the past year, as since March last, it was only used for a lock-up over night, we having had no prisoners undergoing sentence since that time.

The old guard-room is kept in readiness for immediate occupation, in the event of a number of insane patients arriving from Dawson en route to New Westminster. We have had occasion to re-open it twice since last fall. Only three prisoners served sentences during the year—one six months for theft, discharged March 7, last, one one month for vagrancy, and the third one month for being drunk while interdicted.

HEALTH.

The health of the different members on detachment duty in the sub-district has been very good.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

With the exception of a combination case of scarlet fever and diphtheria, which is at present being treated and the quarantine of which will soon be raised, there was no sickness of an epidemic nature in the southern Yukon, and while undoubtedly persons infected with small-pox passed through the district, they could seemingly have left no infection behind them.

HORSES.

We have twenty-two horses in the sub-district, seventeen of which are on herd, including the ten pack ponies received with the Peace-Yukon patrol. The herd has been visited at intervals during the year. The horses are all in good condition. On account of old age, unsuitability, physical defects, &c., five of the horses should be disposed of.

TRANSPORT.

The river gasoline launch after a satisfactory season's work was put on the ways on September 13.

The launch *Gladys* was in commission this season and made patrols to Tagish, Conrad and Taku Arm. This launch was hauled out of the water on September 15, and the engineer discharged. If this launch is in commission next season it will take about \$200 to put her in good shape, providing the engineer employed can do the repairs, as a number of the steamfittings require to be renewed and the hull should be oiled and re-painted.

What we have in use of our land transport, both summer and winter, is kept in good repair, but requires to be re-painted, re-numbered and re-lettered. We sold four pairs of bob-sleighs, heavy, during the year for which we obtained good prices.

STORES.

With shipments to Regina and Dawson our stores have become somewhat reduced.

Provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract were of good quality and satisfactory in every way.

PATROLS.

Patrols were made during the summer to Kluahne, Livingstone creek and the new discovery on Nansen creek with horses. All points on the upper lakes, where any development work was being carried on, were visited by the launch *Gladys*, while the river between Labarge and Dawson was covered by the gasoline launch, which commenced patrolling before Labarge broke up and followed the fleet of small boats to Dawson.

GENERAL.

The problem of freight transportation to the Kluahne district is in a fair way to solution. The little steamer *Kluahne*, a stern wheeler owned by Taylor & Drury, and used by them in connection with their outlying trading posts returned to Whitehorse on August 20, after a forty-three days trip down the Yukon, up the White, Donjek and Kluahne rivers. On July 18, the *Kluahne* left the Yukon river with freight for as near to lake Kluahne as she could possibly make, and although she did not make lake Kluahne by a distance of about six miles, she reached Kluahne rapids on the latter river, which is not far from Burwash creek, the busiest creek in that

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

country. While six weeks were consumed on the trip, it has been clearly shown that the route is feasible, and with the expenditure of a little money to blow out the rocks in the Kluahne rapids, which it is said can be easily done in winter time, there would be no difficulty in reaching Kluahne lake and thus supplying all the miners in that country. In the event of it happening that freight can be handled successfully by this water route and thus bring about a reduction in the cost of provisions, it will be all that this section of the country requires, as gold can be taken out of all the creeks, but not enough under past conditions to pay the miner wages.

Two hundred and twenty-six small boats and scows were registered at the town station so far this season, and with a total crew of 850 left for Dawson and lower river points.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MACDONALD, *Inspr.*,

Commanding Whitehorse Sub-District.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 24, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,

'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,

Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'B' Division guard-room, a common jail and penitentiary, for the twelve months ended midnight, September 23, 1911:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, September 23, 1910.. . . .	2
Received during year, male.. . . .	89
" " female.. . . .	4
Lunatics, received during year, male.. . . .	7
" " " female.. . . .	0
<hr/>	
Total prisoners confined.. . . .	102

Total number in cells at midnight, September 23, 1911.. . .	8
Daily average.. . . .	6.07
Maximum in any one day.. . . .	11
Minimum in any one day.. . . .	2
Number of lunatics received.. . . .	7

These lunatics have all been transferred to the asylum at New Westminster.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	83	2	85
Mongolian.....	1		1
Indian.....	14	2	16
Total.....	98	4	102

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American.....	17		17
Canadian.....	16		16
English.....	12		12
Irish.....	11	2	13
Indian.....	14	2	16
Scotch	2		2
Swede.....	7		7
Austrian.....	5		5
French	1		1
German.....	2		2
Japanese.....	1		1
Norwegian.....	4		4
Swiss.....	1		1
Dane.....	1		1
Finn	1		1
Portuguese.....	1		1
Russian.....	2		2
Total.....	98	4	102

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Austrian.....	2
Russian.....	1
Japanese.....	1
Portuguese.....	1
Irish.....	1
Finn.....	1
	7

Number of convicts confined.. . . .	4
Number of common jail prisoners confined.. . . .	27
Judgment debtors.. . . .	2
Total.. . . .	33

The conduct of the prisoners has been fair. There have been thirteen cases of breaches of discipline and these have been disposed of by the officer commanding.

The health of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good.

Two of the convicts, each of whom are serving a two-years' term, will be unable to work the greater part of the winter; one is suffering from a disease which renders it impossible to work him outside in the cold weather, and another is suffering from

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

an ulcer on the left leg, that is 11 months old and apparently will not heal except with absolute rest. These cases have, however, been reported in detail elsewhere.

The food supplied the prisoners is of good quality, and the quantity is sufficient ; there is no kitchen attached to the new jail, and the system adopted of having the division cook draw and cook the prison rations has proved satisfactory.

The clothing issued to the prisoners is of excellent quality, practically the whole of it being supplied by the quartermaster's store. That of the female prisoners has been made by themselves with the exception of the boots which are purchased locally.

The prisoners during the past year have been employed at miscellaneous work, such as digging and cleaning out drains and ditches, delivering and splitting wood, hauling gravel for the repairing of roads, caulking and white-washing buildings, and hauling water.

SYNOPSIS of prisoners confined on September 24, 1911.

Offence.	Years.		Months.	Days.		Total.
	2	1	6	30	7	
Theft.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Obtaining goods under false Pretenses	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aggravated Assault.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pointing fire arms .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Drunk and Disorderly. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	4	1	1	1	1	8

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. JOY, *Sergt.*,

Provost.

APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORT OF CORPORAL F. H. THOMPSON, MAYO LANDING
TO LANSING CREEK.

MAYO LANDING DETACHMENT,

August 27, 1911.

The Officer Commanding

R. N. W. M. Police,

Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol to Lansing Creek, a distance of 124 miles.

I received your orders by letter the 7th August, to make the patrol; I left the following day accompanied by Mr. Mervyn and McKay, with boat belonging to Mr. Farrell, the trader at Lansing. We reached Lansing on the 15th August, returning to Mayo on the 24th.

The weather was fine during the whole trip; it rained some but mostly at night after we camped. We arrived at Fraser falls the second day, 39 miles. There is a portage to be made there of about half a mile. We had the boat and provisions over about 2 p.m. the third day. Two miles above the falls there is a bad rapids known as 'Squaw Rapids.' We had to unload and portage again about fifty feet. One mile above this there is another rapid, but we were able to line the boat through it. From there to Lansing, a distance of 82 miles, the water could not be better for poling.

On the 16th, 17th and 18th Mr. Farrell was turning over the store to Mr. Mervyn; the latter is going to run it in the future.

We started at 12 noon on the 19th on the return trip. Mr. Farrell accompanied us and three Indians, hired as packers, and nine tons of supplies belonging to Mr. Farrell and two boats, the boat we poled up, and a large eight ton boat at Lansing. Both boats were tied together till we reached the rapids. The large boat we ran through both rapids. Mr. McKay and myself ran the small boat through the first rapid but we had to portage the second and reached the falls safely the third day out from Lansing. We portaged the small boat around the falls, and ran the large one through empty, one hole was punched in her which we easily patched. Mr. Farrell hired two extra Indians that were fishing at the falls, to assist in packing. They are wonderful packers, they packed the goods over in one day, some of the packs weighed over 250 pounds.

On our way to Lansing we met Mr. Lansing and Mr. Alexander returning to Mayo. They had just left some time before from Mayo with a winter's supply of provisions to prospect, but Mr. Lansing is in very poor health, and decided to return where he could secure medical attendance.

The only white men on the Upper Stewart are going to winter at the South Forks, 58 miles above the falls. They went up the same time as Lansing and Alexander. Their names are Cronin and Chenuta.

On the trip down we met Boyden and Woodburn at the falls, en route to Kalsas lake, near McMillan river, to trap during the winter.

On my patrol I visited all the Indian camps along the river, besides what are living at Lansing. They are all in good health excepting one named Alison, he is paralyzed and has lost the use of his arm and leg. I brought him to Mayo and turned him over to Father Schuster, who will send him to Dawson for medical treatment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I made the patrol without any extra expense, in fact saved fifty cents per day, as my meals cost only \$2 per day, cooked by myself. Mr. Farrell supplied the boat and equipment.

In regard to the Indians' trouble with Farrell, I do not think it amounts to anything. There are a few who owe him a few dollars which they promise faithfully to pay. Mr. Farrell is quite willing to wait for it.

I have learned from the Indians that Pool Field on the Pelly has been filling their heads full of nonsense about the white man being all robbers on the Stewart and that the King had sent all Mr. Farrell's goods up to give to the Indians, and that they were not supposed to pay for them at all. The fact is, Field is trying to induce them to bring all their fur to Pelly, as he gets a percentage for all furs he can encourage Indians to bring to the stores at Ross river, that is, from Indian tribes off the Pelly. All the Lansing Indians went to Ross river with their fur last winter, and according to Mr. Farrell were badly cheated; they paid them off with a lot of cheap jewelry.

The following is a copy of the diary on the patrol:

August 8.—Left Mayo at 10 a.m. with Mr. Mackay and Mervyn, made 19 miles and camped for night.

August 9.—Left at 8 a.m., reached Fraser falls at 8 p.m. Met Mr. Lansing returning to Mayo.

August 10.—Portaged boat around the falls, left head of falls at 2 p.m., made six miles. Portaged Squaw rapids, lined through upper one, weather—raining all night.

August 11.—Left at 9.30, made 15 miles and camped for night.

August 12.—Left at 8.30 a.m. and made 18 miles.

August 13.—Left at 8.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. camped for night.

August 14.—Raining hard, left at 9 a.m., made 19 miles.

August 15.—A wet morning, left camp at 11 a.m., arrived at Lansing Creek 7 p.m.

August 16, 17 and 18.—Mr. Farrell and Mr. Mervyn taking stock and Indians loading boat.

August 19.—Left Lansing at 12 noon, accompanied by Mr. Farrell and three Indians hired as packers, also sick Indian Aliston; camped at 7 p.m. for night.

August 20.—Left at 7.45 a.m., had dinner at 12.30 and camped at 7.30 for the night.

August 21.—Left at 8 a.m., had lunch 13 miles from the falls, reached the first rapids at 4 p.m., run both boats through. Portaged the small boat around Squaw Rapids, arrived at falls 6 p.m.

August 22.—Portaged small boat around falls, run large boat through empty, Indians packed supplies around.

August 23.—Left at 8.30, arrived at Gordon's Landing for lunch, camped for night 10 miles from Mayo.

August 24.—Left at 8.30 a.m., arrived at Mayo at 3 p.m., the current very slow, and strong head wind.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. THOMPSON, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX D.

PATROL REPORT OF CONSTABLE C. H. HILL, KLUANE DISTRICT.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., January 25, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Sub-div. 'B,' R.N.W.M.P.,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my patrol to the Kluane district:

I left Whitehorse, as per your instructions, on December 25, with a dog team, with Const. McKenzie and Const. McVicar with team. On arrival at Champagne Landing, on December 28, we had to wait there a day for Mr. Sloane's dog team, which was already hired. The dogs that I took from Whitehorse were very soft and were not working very well together, so I took the dog team hired at Champagne Landing on with me, and Const. McKenzie took my team.

I left Champagne Landing on December 30, arriving at Cañon river the same day; from Canon I Made Pine creek. I could not get through to Bear creek this day as the trails were very heavy and it was exceptionally cold. On January 1, I crossed the Bear creek summit and camped at the Jarvis river, and on January 2, I reached Silver on Kluane lake.

I left Silver on January 3 to visit the various creeks in the Kluane district, going over to Bullion first. Dr. Sugden is living on Bullion with his wife and family. He is the only miner operating on this creek; I laid over there a day.

On January 5, I left for Burwash creek; I made Congdon point on the 5th, and Burwash landing on the 6th. It is 16 miles from Burwash landing to Burwash creek, where I arrived on the 7th.

There are at present twenty-one miners operating on Burwash creek; the principal operators are the Jacquots; they are working in frozen ground and are doing very well; they have seven men working on their claim.

I left Burwash creek on January 9 for Burwash landing. On the 10th there was very bad snow storm on the lake, making it quite impossible to travel. On January 11 I crossed the lake for Gladstone creek, where I stayed with Messrs. Murray and Swanson, who are operating there. They say that they have some very good ground, indeed. There is one other man on this creek, a Swede, who has lately come into the country. I left Gladstone on the 12th, returning to Silver via Congdon point.

CRIME.

I heard reports that Mr. Beauchand was selling liquor at the Bear Creek Road House without a license. I went into the matter with Mr. Beauchand and he admits that he has been selling liquor and that he has no license. I also found that he had a considerable supply of liquor on the premises.

I investigated the complaint made by Mr. Murray in November that Mr. Bones had broken into the cabin owned by the plaintiff on Burwash creek. I saw the cabin in question and there is no doubt that it has been wilfully and maliciously broken into as both the window and the door have been cut open with an axe. There is a dispute between the two men as to the ownership of the cabin, and it looks as if it would be a case for Civil Court to decide.

Tom Stick (Indian) complained through Mr. Sugden last October, that a sheep head belonging to him was stolen at Silver. Dr. Sugden reports that this Indian had

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

been drinking for several days and was bothering him to write the letter for him; he says that he does not think he ever lost the head. I saw the Indian and he now says that he does not remember anything about the head. I let this matter drop here.

I received no complaints from any of the miners in the district, but there seems to be a general complaint about the game, which they say is being killed in unnecessary quantities, and that there are some cases where sheep and caribou meat is being fed to dogs.

INDIANS.

I did not meet any Indians on the trail between Whitehorse and Silver, although there are a few trapping at various points. One band is camped at Sheep Camp about 8 miles from Silver. In this band there are five Indians, all of whom have been convicted for being intoxicated or having liquor in their possession; some of them have several convictions against them, and from what I hear there is no doubt whatever that these Indians are getting liquor from time to time. Dr. Sugden reports that lately, when he was away, two Indians went up to his house on Bullion creek and asked his wife for some provisions, on being refused they turned on her and were most insulting and abusive.

All through this part of the country there is a bitter feeling between the Indians and the miners over the game, and the Indians are slaughtering the game at every opportunity. Fur is very scarce all through the Kluane district this year and the Indians are scarcely getting any.

TRAILS.

The trail between Whitehorse and Bear creek is very fair, but between Bear creek and Silver it is now quite impossible for a team to get through as the snow has drifted. I had to use snow-shoes nearly all the way between Jarvis river and Silver.

On my return to Silver, on January 14, I was storm bound there for two days. I went over to Sheep camp on the 16th to see Tom Stick (Indian), returning to Silver on the 17th. I left on the 18th for Whitehorse, making one post a day as far as Champagne Landing where Constable McIvor met me with a team.

MILEAGE.

Since leaving Whitehorse I have travelled 460 miles with a dog team.

I herewith attach a full copy of all accounts and expenses incurred with receipts for same.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. HILL, *Const.*

PART IV

HUDSON BAY

	PAGE.
Appendix A.—Superintendent C. Starnes, Churchill, July 5, 1910, to September 15, 1911.	235
B.—Superintendent C. Starnes, Churchill, report on wreck of schooner <i>Jeanie</i> , Wager Inlet.	255
C.—Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, Fullerton, January to June, 1911.	261
<i>Patrol Reports.</i>	
D.—Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, Fullerton to Baker Lake and return.	267
E.—Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, Fullerton to Rankin Inlet and return (2).	270
F.—Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, Fullerton to Churchill.	273
G.—Sergeant A. F. Borden, Churchill to Rankin Inlet.	274
H.—Sergeant R. H. Walker, Churchill to York Factory and return.	278
J.—Corporal R. H. Walker, Churchill to Split Lake with crew of <i>Jeanie</i> , Wager Inlet.	255
K.—Constable E. W. Haines, Indian Camps Northwest of Churchill.	285
L.—Sergeant E. W. Edgenton, Churchill to Split Lake.	287

APPENDIX A.

REPORTS, SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES, CHURCHILL, JULY 5, 1910,
TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, October 6, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my report for the period from the 5th of July, the date of my last report, till the 1st of October.

I am at present uncertain when a mail will leave Churchill, the surveyors are in hopes that the Dominion Government steamer *Stanley* will be sent for them, but this is not definite, and should she not come, the mail will have to await the opening of winter travel.

There are at present at Churchill the following parties who will, in the event of no steamer coming, have to be taken out of the country, with the combined resources of ourselves and the Hudson Bay Company.

The surveyors, consisting of eleven men.

The crew of the wrecked *Jeannie*, eight men exclusive of the old mate, who is unfit to take such a journey, and Mr. Macoun the naturalist.

The Hudson Bay Company have only one dog team of their own, and two or three belonging to their employees, these last with a few miserable ill fed dogs that the Indians have, are all that could be secured outside of our own.

It means that if the *Stanley* does not come, our winter's work will be lost and all our efforts used up in getting these people out.

Mr. Bachand's instructions from his department were that he was to work till stopped by the freezing up of the river. Negotiations were going on with the Police Department, to take them out, but if they failed a steamer would be sent. I received no instructions.

They are all well supplied with shelter, provisions and all necessities and have a credit with the Hudson Bay Company. The crew of the *Jeannie* are in tents near barracks and are issued with rations, there is no room for them in barracks, but they are comfortable for the time being. They are destitute of necessary clothing, footwear, &c., for the trip overland, and would have to be provided, the matter of payment to be adjusted in Ottawa. Mr. Macoun is living in barracks with Dr. Marcellus and is issued rations which will be charged to his department.

Of course, we have yet until about the 20th of this month to hope for a steamer. I will report further by whatever way the mail goes first.

HEALTH.

The only sickness since my last report has been that of Reg. No. 4720, Constable Haines, E.W., who has been off duty with a heavy cold since 28th September. Several men and myself are at present suffering from slight colds.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division has been very good, the only exception being the case of one constable who got intoxicated.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

DOGS.

The dogs at Churchill are in excellent condition. There are at present 39 dogs in the post, of these four or five are old dogs which can only be used around the post, seven are pups unbroken, but these will be fit to start work this winter, this leaves four good teams and a few spare dogs.

At Fullerton there were 17 dogs when Corpl. Joyce left according to his report, four being pups; on my arrival there, I found that during the interval 7 had died of rabies, this leaves 10 dogs fit for work.

LAUNCHES.

In my mail by the *Stanley* I reported that the bigger launch had gone out of order, the connecting rod having broken; Const. Malloch made a new connecting rod with a piece of one-inch iron, this worked very well and the launch proved very useful in loading and unloading the *Jeannie* and the *Earl Grey* as well as in other work.

New engines have been received by the *Earl Grey*, these are being properly stored and will be put in next spring. On my return from Fullerton, I had most of the boats pulled up out of danger from fall gales, except the big launch which is in its cradle and kept handy for work.

BUILDINGS.

The lumber requisitioned for having arrived on the *Jeannie* during my absence, Corpl. Borden had the new office building roofed and sided, the doors and windows have been put in since, and the building will be completed this fall.

The steel cages for cells were also put together and in position in the guard room during my absence. The planks of the old cells were saved for future use. Since my return I have had a new log storehouse 16 feet by 25 feet built inside the barrack square near the dog feed shed. In this I have stored the gasoline, canoes, rope, nails (over 100 kegs), boat rigging, canned coal oil, paints, &c.; this clears the other stores of combustible articles and does away with great danger in case of fire in barracks from gasoline and coal oil.

Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. C. N. C. Hayter, applied to be given charge of the Fullerton detachment for the coming year. Const. Walker had been two years at that outpost and I thought it better to give him a change. As you had given me authority to do so, I made him a corporal and kept him here for duty. He took over the division stores from Sergt. Hayter and will under my direction look after the outside work.

Corpl. Borden, being senior, will, in addition to his duties as Q. M. Sergt., be responsible for discipline, orderly room, &c. This N. C. O. during my absence carried out all my instructions to my satisfaction. Reg. No. 4217, Const. Conway, was placed at Fullerton with Sergt. Hayter.

Reg. No. 4687, Const. Jones will have carpenter work for some time yet. Reg. No. 4928, Const. Malloch when not actually employed on the launches, makes himself generally useful at any kind of work where his mechanical ability is a great assistance and at ordinary fatigues.

The other constables are good willing workers.

WEATHER.

Since my return from Fullerton the weather has been cold, windy and disagreeable, sunshine being an unknown thing.

NATIVES.

All the Esquimaux have now returned north for the winter, they are hunting inland west of Esquimaux Point. On July 31, the treaty party under the Rev. Mr. Simmens arrived in a Hudson Bay coast boat.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

They established their camp at the company post and made the treaty payments there. Election of chief and councillors were held and payment made to 180 men, women and children. I called on Mr. Simmens and offered any assistance we could give. Before leaving, the party visited the barracks and were entertained at lunch. The Indians have since left for their winter trapping grounds.

GENERAL.

The D. G. S. *Earl Grey* with His Excellency the Governor General arrived on the morning of August 22, from York, and left the same evening, I went on board at 8 a.m. to place myself at the disposal of His Excellency; Supt. Moodie was with the party. With the steamer's launch they first went to the Hudson's Bay post and returned on foot to the barracks which they visited. They then walked to the old fort and returned to the steamer for lunch. His Excellency did me the honour to ask me to lunch, after which I returned to barracks.

On the 23rd I went on board the *Jeannie* for the trip to Fullerton, which is the subject of a separate report.

The Hydrographic Survey party under Mr. Geo. Bachand have worked steadily since their arrival, they camped about a mile south of barracks. The relations between them and the Police have been most friendly and whenever occasion arose mutual assistance was given to good advantage.

I have a feeling that all the official mail intended for me during the season has not reached me; I had expected that some would have been on the *Jeannie* and Mr. Bachand also had been told that mail would be sent him by her, but it was found on her arrival that she had nothing in the way of mail. It may have been that some had been sent to Sydney for her, but was not called for, Capt. Bartlett told me that none had been sent to him, but that he had not asked at the post office before leaving.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Supt. Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON'S BAY, November, 26, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report to cover the period from October 1, to this day.

A government steamer was confidently expected by the Hydrographic Survey party until November 1, but none came and arrangements had to be made for their trip out over land, as well as of the schooner *Jeannie's* crew.

One of the survey party, a young man of about 20 years old, named Alfred Naugle, has been suffering from pneumonia since November 1; he was very dangerously sick and although he is now on the mend Dr. Marcellus reports that he will not be fit to travel overland. This of course will necessitate our keeping him for the winter. He is under pay of the Marine and Fisheries Department, but I have told Mr. Bachand, the officer in charge, that if kept in barracks for the winter he would have to be sworn in as a special constable, so as to be under discipline, and would have to take his share of the work. Mr. Bachand agreed to this being the proper course.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

As reported before, Mr. Antle the mate of the schooner *Jeannie* who is too old for such a trip, will also have to be kept. He has been in barracks since November. He is anxious to make himself useful, is discrete and well liked by the men.

Special Constable Ford has asked to be discharged on the 26th. He has managed to purchase six dogs from Indians, for a team, and has made arrangements to take out Mr. J. M. Macoun, leaving on the 28th for Churchill creek, where they will camp until they can cross the river over the ice, if they cannot do so at the time. I have agreed to this as Ford had given up his chance to go out by boat to go up to Fullerton with me. Mr. Macoun has secured another team from the Hudson Bay Company so that they will be in a position to make a quick trip. This arrangement suited me particularly well, as Ford will take the mail for Regina and Ottawa, and also instructions to detachments at Split lake and Norway House, regarding the parties leaving after them.

The following arrangements have been made for the other two parties:

The surveyors, ten in number, will leave three or four days after Mr. Macoun and Ford, with three dog teams and a guide supplied by the Hudson Bay Company. They have their own provisions and equipment and will make their own arrangements along the road with the Hudson Bay Company. The only thing done through us is the hiring of the three dog teams and guide as far as Split lake. This was done at Mr. Bachand's request as we had a schedule of prices for such services at \$3.75 per day for team, driver and dog feed; while they had asked the surveyors \$5 a day. I also wished to have the control of whatever transportation there was, so as not to be left without any for the crew of the *Jeannie* if I could not manage all with my own teams. It was thought at first that it would take at least four teams to move the party; but by cutting down to just sufficient bedding and a change of underclothes and footwear for each man, it could be managed with three. These men are all strong, good walkers and in good training.

Two days after the surveyors' departure I will send out the *Jeannie* crew, eight in number. I am sending with them Corporal R. H. Walker in charge with No. 1 dog team, native 'Pook' and number three team and native 'Charlie' with a team of his own. They will be supplied with rations from here as far as Split lake. From Split lake Corporal Walker with the Churchill natives and teams will return and I am instructing the N. C. O. in charge of that detachment to take the party on to Norway House with his two dog teams, and a third one which he will have to hire if necessary. I enclose herewith a copy of the instructions given to him and the N.C.O. at Norway House. I have had to supply these men with rations since they landed back from Fullerton, and also necessary snowshoes, a certain amount of clothing and deer skin sleeping bags, which I had made by natives here; these are cheaper than blankets, and warmer.

I have made up the amount to date and forwarded it under separate cover; there will be further expense in this connection which I cannot make up until I have the account from Split lake and Norway House.

Mr. Macoun's account chargeable to the Department of Mines is complete and forwarded under separate cover.

The account against the Marine and Fisheries Department is also completed and forwarded under separate cover.

The crew of the *Jeannie* were under canvas until the 2nd November but the weather then getting very cold and stormy and the place exposed it was necessary to house them until their departure; I had no place in the barracks and secured an empty house at the Hudson Bay post at the cost of ten dollars a month. Rations were issued to them weekly from here. They were comfortable, and I warned them to take long walks and get themselves into condition for the trip, half of them are married men with families in Newfoundland, probably destitute, and are most anxious to get home. They are all strong healthy men.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Mr. Bachand had instructions from his department to hand over all his stores to us for safe keeping before his departure as they might be required for next season's work. They have been brought to barracks and stored separately. They consist of packages of provisions (whole) tents and camping equipment and instruments cased up. A list has been made in duplicate checked, and a copy retained by me.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness amongst the members of the division since the first of October, with the exception of Reg. No. 4720, Constable Haines, who was off duty on that date with a severe cold, and was returned to duty on the 6th October. On the 8th October Reg. No. 4928, Constable Malloch, I.A., met with a painful accident, injuring his eyes while pouring molten metal for a ring bolt in a rock. He was off duty until the 25th October, and fortunately recovered without any bad results. A board was held to record the circumstances under which this occurred and is forwarded under separate cover. Native 'Tupearlock' was off duty from the 1st to the 16th of November, with strained tendons of his back. He got a strain two years ago and is liable to strain himself when he tries to lift too great a weight.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all N. C. O.'s and men has been excellent, they do their work cheerfully and get along amicably together.

DOGS.

The dogs are in good condition, with the exception of a few old ones which are about done. I have kept them on however as they will do while the others are away to haul the ice, coal and slops around barracks. I have four good teams of six each. Two will go to Split lake, and the other two will remain here to haul wood and make patrols.

The seven pups are being broken. They are excellent ones and will be strong enough for work towards the middle of the winter. Two more pups are now big enough to be taken on, and there are ten promising ones a month old. The best dog in the division has been used for stud.

BOATS AND LAUNCHES.

The boats have all be hauled up on the shore and arranged for the winter; the launches were hauled up on October 20, and covered up for the winter after the machinery had been well greased. The surveyors' launch which is much bigger than ours was damaged by the ice having holes punched in her sides before she was hauled up. This prevented them taking advantage of several subsequent good days for their work afterwards.

FUEL

A small patch of wood was found about two miles in Sea Horse Gully this fall. I had two men camp there for a week to cut it all, and as soon as there was sufficient snow on the ground it was hauled to barracks. This will be sufficient until the river can be crossed to our last year's cutting place.

BUILDINGS.

The log buildings have all be muddled up for the winter.

The carpenter, besides doing several small repairs, has worked at the new office building which is now nearing completion. He also built a rack in the carpenter's

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

shop where all the lumber is kept sorted out according to kind; this will prevent a great deal of waste.

A lot of material such as rope, &c. and nails, which encumbered this shop, is now stored in the new storehouse mentioned in my last report.

WEATHER.

October was very disagreeable, being cloudy the whole time, with strong winds, occasional snow, and the thermometer ranging from 12 degrees to 38 degrees above zero. On the 30th a violent storm from the northwest started and continued until November 3, during which the thermometer went down to zero. After that we enjoyed fine cold weather, the thermometer ranging from zero to 30 degrees above.

Ice started to form on October 7, the surveyors launch being damaged on the 12th ult. Our own launch which was in a safer place and in a cradle, was hauled up part of the way on the 13th ult. From that time ice increased in quantity and thickness, being driven in and out of the river with the tide and winds.

Since November 3, there has been sufficient snow to use dog sleds, and it enabled me to keep one or two parties out in the Churchill Creek vicinity and along the North river. These were very successful in securing a sufficient number of deer for fresh meat and dog feed for our provisions whilst most of the men and dogs will be away to Split lake and other patrols.

NATIVES.

The Indians are camped in the direction of Churchill creek and North river. The patrols report that they are getting plenty of deer and doing some trapping.

GENERAL.

The survey party have completed their work on the inside harbour and done as much outside as the size of their launch, weather and time allowed them, and I am informed that if they continued their work next season a larger launch will have to be used, as it will consist of soundings at sea in front of the entrance of the harbour and as far as Cape Churchill. Their launch was disabled on October 12, but they put in several days work subsequent to that, when weather permitted, in the large row-boat.

I omitted to mention in my last report that in September during my absence to Fullerton, a York boat was sent to York factory by the Hudson Bay Company with a native crew. On their return they were caught by storms and blown out to sea, where they drifted for four days without food or water. They were eleven days making the trip from York to Churchill. About the same time another York boat with a native crew under one of the Omens had been sent up the North river by the company; on their return they could not make the entry of the harbour, were driven ashore half way between here and the cape where the boat was totally wrecked.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Supt., Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, January 19, 1911.

The Commissioner,

R.N.W.M.P.,

Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the time since my last report dated November 26, last:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Reg. No. 4103 Sergt. Edgenton, W. G., of Split lake detachment arrived here on the 16th inst., with the mail carried in accordance with your instructions to the officer commanding the Regina district. He met the Norway House patrol at Cross lake 60 miles from Norway House on December 27, 1910, being on his way to Norway House with the crew of the wrecked *Jeannie* in compliance with the instructions I had given him, copy of which was forwarded to you with the mail sent out at the time. On receiving your instructions he handed over the crew to the Norway House patrol, with his team and Special Constable McLeod and turned back with 'Pook' and the Churchill team taking the mail with him. At Split lake he took an Indian with a dog team to guide him and take him back, and proceeded on his journey towards Churchill. Arrived at Stagg's 70 miles. He told this Indian to get Stagg with his team to take dog feed as far as the edge of the bush, however not finding Stagg at his place he went on to Split lake for him. Sergt. Edgenton not seeing him return after waiting for two days, left his bedding and other things and started off with 'Pook' and the Churchill team. The two Indians arrived at Churchill on the 18th with two teams, having been sent back by Mr. Flett of the Hudson Bay Company in the hope of catching up with Sergt. Edgenton. From Split lake to Churchill Sergt Edgenton and 'Pook' found the roads very heavy, overflows on some of the lakes and intense cold weather. They had seven dogs, 6 of 'Pook's No. 3 team and one of the 'M' division dogs left at Split lake last year which was being returned, four of these were lost through freezing, and they arrived at Churchill with the remaining three in poor condition. They were 13 days from Split lake, had to help the dogs a good deal of the time, by pulling on the sled themselves in turn. Sergt. Edgenton had his face and heel badly frozen and it will be several days before he can travel again, 'Pook' also had his feet touched by frost and is very much exhausted, he had travelled 880 miles in 43 days. I attach Sergt. Edgenton's report regarding the loss of the dogs, the report of his patrol will be made through the commanding officer.

It had been usual in former years for the Churchill river to freeze so that it could be crossed about November 25, but this year it was not safe until December 5, and in consequence the arrangements as stated in my report of November 29 had to be changed. Mr. Macoun with Ex-special Constable Ford and two dog teams, and Mr. Bachand's survey party with three dog teams left on the 5th. Reg. No. 3829 Corpl., Walker, R. H., with natives 'Pook' and 'Charlie' and three dog teams taking the *Jeannie* crew left on the 8th. I had left three days interval between the two parties, but owing to the first travelling slower, Corpl. Walker arrived at Split lake only one hour after them. I attach herewith Corpl. Walker's report on this patrol, in duplicate, I also attach copy of a letter which I received from Capt Bartlett after his arrival at Split lake. I was glad to see that he and his crew had gone over the worst part of the trip without any mishap and were all well and in good spirits.

HEALTH.

There has been no illness amongst the members of the division since my last report, with the exception of a few trivial ailments to which Dr. Marcellus gave his attention. Alfred Naugle the young man left behind sick by the survey party had to keep to his bed for some time but rapidly improved until he is now able to take his share of the work around the post. The doctor wished him to be in the open air as much as possible, but is still undecided if he will be sufficiently strong to be sent out with Sergt. Edgenton. He has had him under constant observation and will report in a few days.

Mr. Antle the old mate of the *Jeannie* has had to keep to the house most of the time lately, his hands will not stand the cold on account of rheumatism, he makes himself useful however in doors, and is well liked by the men.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division has been excellent.

DOGS.

I have had to destroy three dogs during the month, two on account of old age had become thoroughly useless, the other one was caught in a trap about three miles from here during a bad storm, his foot was frozen when found, we tried to save it, but it got in such a state that there was nothing to do but destroy it, it was one of the pups broken this year. Four dogs of 'Pooks' team were lost by freezing on the way from Split lake. The rest of the dogs are in good shape. I have four pups not yet taken on which promise well. One of the bitches had seven, but she was a poor mother and they all died one after another, although a great deal of care was given them by the men.

FUEL.

The wood cut on this side of the river and mentioned in my previous report, was hauled to barracks in November and was sufficient to last until we could start hauling from the other side. I have had a party of two men camped for two weeks cutting this month, they cut about 50 loads which are being hauled at every opportunity as shown by the diary. There are also a couple of Eskimos cutting wood for us on the other side of the river, one of them has a few dogs and he has hauled a load a day since the 5th inst., this will cost us about \$3 a cord in trade.

BUILDINGS AND CARPENTER.

The office building has been completed; it is lined and neatly painted inside; there is a room for myself and a general room for the Q. M. sergeant and acting sergeant major; it also has a large cupboard in which all stationery, books, and forms are kept; the stove is between the two rooms in an opening. It also has a porch, which will keep it warm and connect it with the Q. M. store.

The temporary windows and casings in the doctor's quarters have been replaced by a proper casing and window which I brought from Fullerton. A proper cupboard with shelves and drawers has been built in the doctor's quarters for all drugs, instruments, &c.; this was badly needed. It has been painted properly, as well as the ceiling and walls of the doctor's front room in which it is.

The books of the library, with the exception of a few kept in my quarters, were on temporary shelves in the doctor's place; this was inconvenient, and besides too small to contain the additional lot received last summer. I have had suitable shelves built in the guard-room for the library to contain them all. One of the men will be given charge of them. No fire is kept there, but it is not necessary.

WEATHER.

The weather in December was mostly cold and bright with occasional storms, the thermometer varying from 10° above zero to 45° below; however, January brought intense cold with almost continual northwest wind, the thermometer seldom going above 40° below zero, and for about a week remained in the neighbourhood of 50° below.

NATIVES.

All the Chipewyan Indians are camped northwest of here, from about North river to about 120 miles distant. From the reports from the patrols which visited them, I find that they are doing very little for themselves; deer was rather plentiful in the early part of the winter, they secure enough to last them for some time and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

quietly sit down to eat it. They live on a straight meat diet. They have a very few traps out, and are not bothering about getting furs. However, the provision of deer meat will soon be exhausted, when being forced by necessity they will move further inland where they can fish and trap.

There are six Esquimaux and their wives left near Churchill for the winter, 'Donald,' 'Willybuck,' and 'Goose,' who have done some hunting for us and do some trapping for the company. The other three men are on the other side of the river trapping and cutting wood.

PATROLS

In December, Corporal Walker made the patrol to Split lake with 'Pook' and 'Charlie,' taking out the crew of the *Jeannie*.

On January 5 a patrol was started out to visit all the Indians in the district, for the purpose of reporting how they were getting on, and at the same time taking census of them. Dr. Marcellus having informed me of his willingness to undertake the census part of the patrol, I had appointed him an enumerator. With him I sent Reg. No. 4720, Const. Haines, E.W., whose patrol report I attach herewith, in duplicate, Interpreter Sandy Oman with No. 4 dog team and an Indian guide, who knew where all the Indians could be found. The party returned on the 15th inst., having travelled continually for eleven days. The weather was intensely cold. The work regarding the census was well done, and all the information was obtained from the Indians which it is possible to get from them. Of course, they have no idea of time, so that ages had to be more or less guessed at. They also have a very poor idea of numbers. One remarkable thing which Dr. Marcellus noticed was the small number of births amongst them during the last year; amongst the whole band, about 175, he saw only two or three babies. Their names were confusing, a good many having been baptized either at the English Church Mission here, or at the Roman Catholic Mission at Lake du Brochet and given Christian names, but these are mostly forgotten, and they are known by some Indian name which has nothing in common with the father or mothers' name.

A patrol for York was to have left on the same day, the 5th inst., consisting of Reg. No. 3829, Corpl. Walker, R.H., with No. 1 dog team and a guide. However, there were none of the half-breeds at the Company's who could go, and one was sent for. The man turned up about the 10th, got sick at the Company's and returned home, another was sent for but did not turn up. In the meantime Sandy Oman, having returned from the Northwest patrol and being fit to go, the party was to leave yesterday, the 18th, but a blizzard had started up which is still raging. They left this morning, 19th. Corpl. Walker has instructions to check and cancel the liquor permits received on the *Discovery* during last summer, and to inquire into and report upon any matter which would require police attention or be of interest.

In the first week of February, Reg. No. 4324, Sergt. Borden, with two natives, 'Pook' and 'Willybuck,' will leave on a patrol as far as Ranken Inlet House, where Sergt. Hayter is to make connection from Fullerton on the 20th. This N.C. officer has instructions to be there on that date, and if no one is there he is to wait three days and then return to Fullerton. He is to bring his reports up to date with his census return. I have made all possible arrangements for the comfort and safety of the patrol. A native 'Tu-see-tuk' from Eskimo Point has undertaken to meet them or to make a caché of deer meat at a point half way between here and Eskimo Point and leave a snow igloo ready. I have heard through natives that the house at Eskimo Point is all right. On the way Sergt. Borden will take the census of whatever natives can be seen.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

GENERAL.

All Q.M. and Division returns are up to Dec. 31, and leave with Sergt. Edgenton. January returns will be completed before Sergt. Borden leaves for the north, and the February ones made out when he returns. During his absence I will do any necessary bookkeeping myself.

Being short of men for patrols, wood-cutting and general work, I have decided to do without a servant for the present, and returned Const. Haines to duty on January 1.

Christmas passed off very quietly, the men having as good a mess dinner as could be got under the circumstances; there were no guests as there was no one to ask. Dr. Marcellus and Mr. Alston of the Hudson's Bay Company had dinner with me. On Monday, Mr. Alston invited all the men to dinner at the Company's, after which they had a dance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, Feb. 27, 1911.

The Commissioner,

R.N.W.M. Police,

Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report, to cover time since my last report dated January 19. Mr. Laing of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was in temporary charge of the company's post at York, and is now at Churchill making an inspection of the post here, leaves for Norway House to-day or to-morrow, and has kindly consented to take out a mail for us.

Health.—Every one in the post has enjoyed the best of health. Young Naugle of the survey party is now well and strong, he has been able to take his share of all work with the rest of the men, Dr. Marcellus wished that he should be in the open as much as possible. I hope to be able to send him out by the next opportunity.

Dogs.—The dogs are in good working condition, all the pups which were taken on are working. I have now 9 pups not taken on, 4 are old enough to be sure to pass the rest of the winter all right, the other 5 are only a month old but promise well.

There are 8 dogs with Sergt. Borden, with 2 of Native Willy Buck's, one bitch sick, 3 with their pups, and 19 dogs at duty, these make three teams which are working at the hauling of wood.

Fuel.—About 75 loads of wood have been hauled since my last report, and we are well ahead. I estimate it takes three of these loads for a cord. Besides this, as the men every day before taking a load into barracks, take one load each from the bush to the edge of the river (about four miles) so that we have a good quantity there, that can be hauled after the roads to the bush are too soft.

Our supply of coal will just about finish the winter, I hope that arrangements will be made for next winter's supply, and that if some is shipped, the steamer bringing it up will not use the most of it, giving us only a small balance.

Patrols.—Reg. No. 3829, Corpl. R. H. Walker with interpreter Sandy Oman, returned from the York patrol on the 8th instant, his report is inclosed herewith.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On the 2nd instant, Reg. No. 4324, Sergt. Borden, with 'Pook' and 'Willy Buck' and ten dogs, on a long Kemetic, left on patrol to Hanken Inlet House, where I had arranged that Sergt. Hayter from Fullerton, with his reports would be on the 20th. Sergt. Borden took 32 days rations irrespective of what they might kill on the way, or the supplies at Esquimaux Point house and Ranken Inlet. He was provided with everything that could make his trip safe and comfortable, without exceeding the weight which the dogs could handle with ease.

Natives.—The Indians are all north and west, at their winter camps, very little of them is seen at Churchill. A party of 11 Esquimaux came in from about 70 or 100 miles north last week. These are from different camps and collected together to come into the Hudson Bay Company's post with furs. I interviewed one of them. Nothing of any interest occurred amongst them during the winter.

This party's catch was 1 blue fox, 385 white foxes, 16 wolves, 10 wolverine. They get \$2.50 or 5 'skins' in trade for white foxes, and a proportionate amount for the other furs. The buying capacity of a 'skin' or 50 cents is in the following proportions: Tea, 1 skin a pound; sugar, 1 skin a pound; milk, 1 skin a tin; flour, 1 skin for 5 pounds.

Weather.—The weather up to the second week in February was still intensely cold, but since then it has moderated, there would be a few fine days between 20° below and 30° below alternating with snow storms, during which it got on several occasions below zero.

General.—Copy of the diary will be forwarded with the next mail, which I expect will leave about the middle of March.

During Sergt. Borden's absence I have kept all keys myself. Const. Jones has done the work of storeman, issuing rations, &c. on orders made out by me. The returns are all up to date.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, March 18, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report to cover the time since mail left with Mr. Laing of the Hudson Bay Company on March 1.

Sergeants Nicholls and Edgenton, Constable Withers, Special Constable Wm. Towers and a guide from Split lake with three dog teams arrived with mail on the night of the 15th. They were 13 days on the trail from Split lake caught by a terrific storm at Deer river on the night of the 13th, they remained there on the 14th, but being out of dog feed and provisions, they pushed on to Churchill on the 15th with the mail and one dog team, leaving 9 dogs and the balance of the outfit. On the 16th I sent two men, their guide with a dog team from the post with dog feed, and they were brought in safe on the 17th.

Sergt. Nicholls' dogs are in want of rest and feeding up, this they will get while I get my mail for the outside ready.

Reg. No. 4103 Sergt. Edgenton reported for duty on transfer, he is taking over the division stores from Corpl. Walker and will take over his duties on Monday the 20th. Reg. No. 3829 Corpl. Walker leaves with Sergt. Nicholls on transfer to Depot division.

Reg. No. 4324 Sergt. A. F. Borden and his party returned from Rankin inlet on the 11th inst., with all the reports and mail from Fullerton detachment, having met

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Sergt. Hayter at Ranken Inlet house as planned. He found Sergt. Hayter looking remarkably well and apparently liking the life in his northern post.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness in the division.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all members of the division has been very good.

DOGS.

The dogs brought back by Sergt. Borden from his patrol are in as good condition as could be expected after such a hard trip, a few days rest will put them again in working shape. The nine pups mentioned in my last report are doing well, 5 are now strong enough to be taken on. The bitch shown as sick died a few days ago, she was very little use, never having succeeded in raising any of her pups.

Sergt. Nicholls informs me that he was instructed by the officer commanding depot, to secure two bitches here if possible, he purchased one at the Company's, and I am transferring one of my young ones to him, she is about 10 months old, broken and of good stock.

FUEL.

About 30 loads of wood were hauled to the barracks and 20 to the river since the 1st instant. We had few dogs and there were many stormy days on which they could not be sent out. In a few days however all the dogs will be available, the weather I hope more suitable, and we will be able to haul a good deal before the breaking up of the river.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 4324 Sergt. Borden with natives 'Pook' and 'Willybuck' and 10 dogs made a patrol to Ranken Inlet to connect with the Fullerton patrol. About 750 miles were travelled in 38 days, 33 days of actual travelling. Twenty-six igloos were built on the way. Connection with Sergt. Hayter was made on the 22nd at Ranken Inlet and mail exchanged.

The weather during this trip was intensely cold and a succession of storms. The houses proved very useful.

Sergt. Borden's report is enclosed herewith.

A patrol was made by Reg. No. 4205 Sergt. Hayter from Fullerton to Wager Inlet a distance of 224 miles travelled. Another from Fullerton to near Baker lake, a distance of about 350 miles travelled, and one to Ranken Inlet to connect with the Churchill patrol, a distance of 190 miles. Separate reports for each of these patrols are forwarded herewith.

On the 7th instant, Reg. No. 3829 Corpl. Walker with Reg. No. 4708 Constable Rose, native 'Tupearlock' and two dog teams made a patrol to Seal river for the purpose of rendering assistance to Sergt. Borden if necessary, and hunting deer. They returned on the 13th, missed Sergt. Borden on the way, but secured 6 deer. It stormed almost continually and they only had one day's hunting.

Unless something unforeseen turns up this will close the patrols for the winter. The whole of the district has been covered from York Factory to Wager Inlet, north and south, and as far west of Churchill as any Indians are camped and of Fullerton as 20 miles from Baker lake.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

NATIVES.

There has been no destitution amongst natives, the majority of them have been visited by our patrols and found in as good circumstances as could be expected. Deer has been plentiful and this is their main source of food and clothing.

I have received the money for the payment of the treaty annuity to the Indians at Churchill and York, which it is the desire of the government should be made by us. I will make the necessary arrangements, and fix the dates for both places.

CENSUS.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture, I have taken the census of the district from Churchill north.—Advantage was taken of our patrols for this purpose. The work was completed during January and February and the returns are forwarded to the census and statistics officer by this mail.

I enclose a copy of my report for your information.

WEATHER.

The weather since the first of the month has been bad, cold and stormy. The 14th was the worst storm that I have yet seen anywhere. It was all I could do to go from my house to the office a distance of 10 yards. The women servants could not come from the native quarters.

Snow is very deep and some of the drifts cover some of the buildings completely.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, July 31, 1911.

The Commissioner
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report to cover the time since last mail, which left Churchill on the 23rd March, with Sergeant Nicholls, Corporal Walker, Constable Withers and Constable Towers.

There has been no sickness amongst the members of the division.

The conduct of all has been excellent.

DOGS.

Four dogs have been struck off, Reg. Nos. 46 and 87 were destroyed on account of old age and blindness, Reg. No. 101 was carried out to sea on the floe, and Reg. No. 77 died as a result of injuries received in fighting during the night. When Father Turquetil of Reindeer lake arrived, I seized the opportunity of buying his dogs. Most of them had been purchased from Eskimos near Ennadai lake, and were 11 excellent dogs. I got them at the very low price of \$5 each. Dogs are exceedingly scarce here, at York, Split lake and Norway House, and I know that such an opportunity would not again occur. This gives me at Churchill 41 dogs, 38 of which are in first-class condition and three old ones which may have to be got rid of during the winter. I have besides three young pups not taken on.

At Fullerton there are now 18 serviceable dogs, one of the old ones died during the year, and seven pups bred by police dogs have been taken on.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

DOG FEED.

I was very successful in obtaining our supply of dog feed for the coming year, between what was killed by our own natives and what was purchased from Esquimos. One hundred and seventy seal and 25 whales have been put up, this gives about 21,600 pounds.

The blubber house was thoroughly cleaned in May and three new tanks, sent from Ottawa, have been put up, filled and closed. This is a great improvement on the old barrels, as it is cleaner and gives more working room in the shed. The oil leaks out at present, but I hope that they will tighten themselves. I had to get some barrels filled besides, but these will be used first.

Our natives 'Pook' and 'Tupearlock' were kept hunting as long as the seal season lasted as shown by the diary, and obtained a good quantity. There was some deer meat left when the weather became warmer; this was put in oil and was used for summer feeding.

FUEL.

The hauling of wood from the other side of the river by all available dogs, every day that the weather permitted, was kept up till the end of April, when water over the ice made the crossing impossible. Sufficient was hauled to last all summer and well on into December. In June I sent some Chipewyans to build a raft of logs and fire wood, they brought down a raft of 150 logs of indifferent quality, but good enough for the purpose, they were paid 16c. a log in trade with rations, some of them were used for building purposes and the others put on the wood pile.

Our supply of coal was just sufficient with economy, to see us through, there being one bag left in June. I hope that nothing will happen to prevent next years supply from reaching us. Fires had to be kept up all May and a few days in June. Even during this month of July, for several days a small fire had to be made in the office to be able to work.

BUILDINGS.

As soon as the weather permitted the Q.M. store shelves were finished. It is now a clean and convenient little issuing store. Doors were cut through the partition between the warehouses, giving continuous access from the Q. M. store, and avoiding having to keep tunnels open to three doors in winter. The whole outside of the buildings were given two coats of paint, the post looks nice and bright.

The roof of the native quarters and the division store and part of the Q. M. store which were still covered with tar paper were given a coat of tar, so as to withstand the spring rains. I hope that an opportunity will come to have metallic roofing taken down from Fullerton to cover these properly this fall. The dog kennel was also tarred over.

The inside of the guard room was painted, a cupboard for guards necessities and prisoners effects, arm rack, table, &c., were put in so that the place is now complete, should we have occasion to use it. The library is in there and it is used in the meantime by men wishing to read or write quietly. A small log building 12 by 24 feet has been put up, all but the roof, which has to wait for common boards, for the purpose of containing the forge, dog feed boiler and the old launch engine to be used in connection with the circular saw requisitioned for,

The division mess kitchen and porch have been painted inside and a screen cupboard put in the porch for meat and eatables. It is now clean and bright. I intend to paint the walls of the barrack room, mess room, sergeants' room and wash room in the fall.

Doors, cornices and window frames of all the log buildings were painted. A large cupboard was built in the office to contain all stationery. Fly screens were made for the barrack building, doctor's quarters and office, and a number of other small repairs were made.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I had proper places for bitches, of strong poles, built in the kennel, this will be sufficient.

I have given up the intention of building an ice-house, as we have no sawdust or anything suitable to keep ice. Another reason, is that I do not find one very necessary, up to now (30th July) this year there has been but two days when it was warm enough to make the butter soft if not close to the stove.

Since the interpreter is a half-breed married man, with a family and cannot live with our men, the native quarters are rather small. I would like very much to build a separate small house (log) for whoever the interpreter is. I may be able to do this later on if I can bring material down from Fullerton. Another matter that requires improving is the question of chimneys. The galvanized iron chimneys now in use are very unsatisfactory, it has been found impossible to prevent them from leaking on the inside, so that during rain everything gets spoilt with creosote and rusty water. Tin boxes have been put under the pipes, but these soon get filled up, and besides the leaks get between ceilings and run in all directions. The rust and creosote also stains the roof and sides of the buildings. If it were possible, I would recommend that sufficient brick and lime be sent next year to replace all the chimneys, ten in number. To be built upon a frame and of an average of ten feet high, about twelve pipe safes and a couple of trowels would also be required.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

Launch A, the larger of the two was thoroughly overhauled. During storms last summer and fall it had received some hard knocks and a considerable amount of repairs on the woodwork had to be done, and further brass sheeting put on as a protection against ice. It is now in perfect condition. The new ten horse-power engine was installed in her and works well, it is far superior and more suitable than the old one, on account of this change, some alterations had to be made in the ironwork at the stern and skeg. Sergeant Edgenton, who is a blacksmith, helped to do this part of the work. This launch is now in as good a condition, and in as serviceable condition as a launch of this class and size can be. It is useful, and all that is required in the harbour for our work, but is not fit for any trip along the coast. Having nothing else I used it to go to York and return, but I would not take the responsibility of sending it out on such a trip again, where long distances have to be made without the possibility of making a landing on the coast. At times a start is made with a fairly calm sea, but the weather will change suddenly and the sea rise so quickly that it is not safe to be out seven or eight miles from the coast with no chance of making a landing. She is an open boat, and too small, on several occasions I have expected that the next sea would swamp her. Another disadvantage is that gasoline cannot always be relied upon, it will work splendidly for hours, then something will go wrong, dirt in the gasoline or some other slight trouble which will cause the engine to stop and this is very awkward if it happens to be in a bad place.

The new five horse power engine has also been installed in the small launch B, this engine which is of the same class as the larger one is working well, but it is a little too strong for this small boat (16 feet long). The vibration shakes the woodwork of the stern and causes it to leak. I have had it strengthened, but have not had an opportunity to try it since. This boat is too small for much service, and can only be used in very fine weather. The engine might be of more service if installed in our ship's cutter which is strong and will stand more rough water. The small one horse power for the back of a canoe or boat, works well.

We have at present two whale boats here of our own, one belonging to Fullerton, and the *Churchill* one which had been left at Fullerton last year. The first is in first-class order, the latter is in serviceable condition, but received some injuries when the *Jeannie* was wrecked, it will be thoroughly repaired after the unloading of our supplies is done. The four canoes were painted this summer.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

For this season's work we will have the use of three of the natives whale boats, *Pook's*, *Tupearlock's* and *Scotties*. This last one I had thought of keeping and paying *Scotties* heirs in other goods, but they insist on the boat, and the old woman's son-in-law on whom the family depends is badly in need of it, having an old one falling to pieces. I have decided to let them have it. I will have to ask for another whale boat for next year.

NATIVES.

The usual number of Eskimo came to the point near the old fort during May and are still here. They hunted seal and whale, which they sold to the police or to the Hudson Bay Company, or used for themselves for food, kyaks, boots, &c. They are industrious, independent and all in good health.

I paid the treaty annuity to the Chipewyan band of Indians at Churchill on the 27th of June, and to the Cree band at York on the 10th of July. A report in detail regarding these two annuity payments, and the condition of the Indians at both places is forwarded to you under separate cover, together with the books, statement of money received and paid out and the unexpended balance. As these reports contain matters of interest to the police as well as to the Indian Department, I am sending them to you in duplicate.

One magisterial case was taken up since my last report. It was that of an Indian for non-support of his family, the same was dismissed. Crime report is forwarded.

FULLERTON.

Reg. No. 4305, Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, in charge at Fullerton, with Reg. No. 4217, Constable P. R. Conway, employed native 'Joe,' native 'Young Peter' and his wife, who is to replace native 'Pook' and his wife, four other natives for crews with two whale boats, arrived from Fullerton on the 15th of July during my absence at York. He had left Fullerton on the 3rd, leaving employed native Gog-Joog in charge. They made a quick trip the wind being in their favour most of the time. I forward all his report in duplicate.

Sergeant Hayter is now preparing, with the assistance of Sergeant Borden, his Q. M. and other returns. These I do not expect will be completed in time for this mail but will go by the next.

A new beacon on the outer Barrel island in the Fullerton harbour has been erected by the detachment.

GENERAL.

While at York I met Mr. Parizeau, the engineer in charge of the Hydrographic survey of the harbour at Nelson. He informed me that the work at Churchill was completed and no party would be working here this summer. That the steamer *Lady Minto* was coming for the purpose of working on the outer harbour at Nelson till the completion of the work, but would first call at Churchill to pick up the launch left here by last year's party, with their instruments and other stores. I expect this vessel daily and will send this mail by her in charge of Rev. Father Turquetil, who goes out to Winnipeg via York Factory, and he has kindly offered to see it there safely. He also informed me that schooners will come to Churchill loaded with coal and that the *Lady Minto* will come to this place when she requires coaling, this will give me an opportunity of sending a N.C.O. or constable for duty at York during ship time, as I perviously reported there was necessity of doing.

I am waiting the arrival of your instructions, probably on the *Lady Minto*, before I decide anything regarding the men and supplies for Fullerton.

A mail was awaiting us at York, but this contained little official mail except general orders.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On May 16 the Rev. Father Turquetil, of the Reindeer Lake Mission, arrived at Churchill with three Chipewyan Indians and 11 dogs, having been on the road 27 days. The trip should have been made in much shorter time, but owing to the guide not being competent a longer route was followed. I give this route as it might be of some future use.

Reindeer lake was left at its north end, then an easterly direction was followed after crossing Cochrane river, through the woods to Crooked lake, about 35 miles, then to Pickerel lake 40 miles, then to Flat lake 35 miles, then still following the easterly direction across country 30 miles to Bird's lake, at the north end of this Bird's lake they came to a river flowing north and joining the Seal river. It is at the start of this river that they should have struck almost due east overland to Churchill. On account of the windings and the state of the ice, it took them 8 days to travel over the tributary, and 7 days on the Seal river, which they followed till within 20 miles of the Hudson bay, when they cut across and struck the sea ice between Seal and North rivers.

Father Turquetil reports deer plentiful up to the four last days. Lateness of the season, however, caused them much hard work owing to water on the ice and bare places on the land.

The object of his trip was to gather information with a view of establishing a mission amongst the Eskimo north in the vicinity of either Chesterfield inlet or Fullerton, or wherever a trading post is established, as they would have to depend on a trading company for the transportation of their supplies. It was not possible for Father Turquetil to make the trip north this summer, except too late in the season, and he could have collected very little more information on the ground than he could at Churchill, he therefore remained here as my guest till he can go out via York Factory. He has decided to recommend Chesterfield inlet as a location for a mission, as the Hudson's Bay Company have made all preparations to open up a post at a place about 20 miles up the south coast of the inlet.

One of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamers is expected here during August, which carries an outfit for Chesterfield and will proceed there after loading material taken from buildings here, for the erection of the necessary houses. It will also take the staff from here, consisting of Mr. S. Ford, a brother of our ex-interpreter, a carpenter and one of the half-breed servants, John Oman.

August, 8, 1911.

The government steamer *Minto* arrived here yesterday with the schooner *Chrissie C. Thomie*. Capt. Anderson, who was in charge, handed me a parcel of mail from Ottawa, containing letters from the Comptroller and schedules of supplies, being sent by the SS. *Pelican* and the schooner *Laddie*. The instructions received have been noted and I am making the necessary arrangements for the *Laddie's* trip north. Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. Edgenton, will go in charge and will remain at Fullerton after completion of the work. Const. Jones, the carpenter, accompanies him for the purpose of putting up houses, and will return here with the schooner. Reg. No. 4217, Const. Conway, will be again stationed at Fullerton for the coming year.

I also received a parcel containing scrip to be issued to half-breeds here and at York. I have issued those here this morning, but cannot yet say when or how I will be able to go to York. I will do so as soon as I practically can. It was impossible for me to go down with the *Minto*, as I would have no means of returning and it is imperative that I should be here at the arrival of the *Pelican* and *Laddie* with our supplies and also see the Northern party organized and fitted out for the trip.

Two buyers arrived here from York a few days before the ship for the purpose of securing these scrip; one is a man named Harderow and the other H. S. Johnston. The latter informs me that he is an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company and that as his company had the promise of the scrip from most of the half-breeds, he had

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

been sent up to look after their interests in this matter. They were rather annoying to me and commenced to worry me even before I had received the scrip or knew they were coming to me. Mr. Johnston stated that he had been informed that scrip would be issued at York right after Churchill, and was good enough to inform me that I could return in a canoe. I am informed, but cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information, that most of the scrip was secured by the men for \$450 each, that there appear to be no opposition between the two parties. They were assisted by the clerk of the company here.

I am sending Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. Hayter to York by the *Minto* for temporary duty at that place, he will return as soon as his presence is no longer required and an opportunity occurs. I had wished to send a man to York for ship time, but regret that I was unable to do so and that on the account of the delay in the *Minto* arriving, the company's ship with the York supplies arrived there about a week ago.

An information was laid before me against Mr. H. S. Johnston for bringing liquor in without a permit and a conviction made on his pleading guilty.

I am closing this report hurriedly as Capt. Anderson wishes to leave on the next tide, however, I hope that I will have another chance to send mail out in September or October. Some fresh vegetables and fruit were received and are much appreciated by all, I also received some boxes of personal goods sent through the kindness of the Comptroller.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, Sept. 15, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period from my last report dated July 31, and sent out via York factory.

The *Pelican* arrived here on August 27, with part of our supplies, she was unloaded without delay and the goods found in good order, a special report forwarded with the returned schedule. This steamer carried supplies for the new Hudson Bay post at Chesterfield, and while here loaded up with old material for building there, she left here on August 31.

The *Minto* returned from Nelson river on September 8, having in tow the hydrographic schooner *Chrissie Thomie* and our schooner *Laddie*, which she had picked up on the way from Nelson.

The *Laddie* seemed to have been in trouble most of the time since leaving Sydney on August 3, and had been aground not far from Churchill, she was slightly damaged but not enough to prevent her from going out again. However, owing to the lateness of the season the owner, Capt. Sam. Bartlett, informed me that she would not be able to perform the work required of her, except to take the Fullerton detachment to Fullerton with its supplies, and would then have to go out from there. The cargo was in good condition with the exception of the 50 barrels of gasoline which had to be thrown overboard, a few chairs and a table broken and two pieces of the portable

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

houses missing. I had intended putting one of the portable houses half way between Cape Eskimo and Churchill, take up the one left last year at Wager Inlet and with another, land them at Repulse Bay, where one of them would have to be erected, and the other left there till winter with a supply of provisions and dog feed, when with natives it would have been pushed northwest towards Boothia peninsula. The other two houses I will endeavour to put at each end of the plains towards Split lake. I also intended to have a full load of coal, lumber and metal shingles brought from Fullerton, all these plans of course cannot now be carried out.

The *Laddie* has been loaded with the Fullerton supplies for the winter, and with Reg. No. 4103, Sergt. Edgenton and Reg. No. 4217, Const. Conway, she leaves in the morning. I had to let Capt. Bartlett have the assistance of our natives to load on ballast. The Fullerton natives, with the whale boats which came down with Sergt. Hayter, were kept here as long as possible, as they would have been required to assist in landing and putting up the houses, but as they had left their families at Fullerton with provisions for only a certain length of time, and I had almost given up the coming of the *Laddie*, I started them back on September 7. This left me short of men and boats to unload, so that I had to hire a coast boat crew from the Hudson Bay Company for a few days.

Natives.—Owing to my being afraid of having no coal for the winter and forced to depend on wood alone, I took on an extra native for the winter, he will be required for the extra amount of work putting up the houses towards Split lake. I have ordered native 'Joe' down from Fullerton, and 'Pook' I am glad to say will remain with us and take his place at Fullerton. 'Joe' was to come back on the *Laddie* but now will come with the winter patrol. 'Donal' and 'Goose' who had been employed off and on, had become unsatisfactory so that I sent them away, and retained 'Willybuck,' No other natives, Eskimo or Indians will remain around Churchill this winter, they are all gone off to their winter hunting grounds.

Health.—The health of all members of the division has been good with the exception of Reg. No. 4615, Const. Walker C., who was again suffering from urinary trouble. Dr. Marcellus operated on him a few days ago and hopes that he will be now all right. Reg. No. 4205. Sergt. C. N. C. Hayter, leaves on the *Minto* to-morrow, this will leave me a N.C. officer short. I have written under separate cover regarding the changes for next summer, amongst the men now serving in the Hudson Bay. Should you think it necessary and I should strongly recommend it, to establish a detachment at York. I would ask that an extra N. C. officer be sent for that purpose. It would be important if any man is placed there that he should be an experienced reliable man. Sergt. Hayter went to York for temporary duty when the *Minto* went down to the Nelson and remained there till September 5, when he returned on her. I forward this report under separate cover. It would have been better had I been able to send him before the Hudson Bay Company's steamers arrived, but I had no means of doing so. He put under seizure a quantity of liquor brought in without permit, and I think that liquor has been coming in there in that manner before, and is liable to come in again until a detachment is at York at least for the summer months.

LAUNCHES.

The launches during our busy time with the unloading and loading ships have given excellent satisfaction, the larger especially being able to tow remarkable loads for its size.

FUEL.

The coal received on the *Laddie* will be sufficient for this winter, using it as on previous years in some parts of the barracks and wood in the others.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

As previously reported treaty payments were made by me here and at York Factory, and land scrips issued to the halfbreeds here. These scrip were received by the *Minto* after I had returned from paying the annuities at York. Owing to my being unable to leave Churchill again till our supplies were received, and our northern work arranged, I regret that I will be unable to issue those for York before winter. It is too late in the season to go in open boats and I see no other opportunity.

The weather has been changeable and mostly bad, rain, cold, and fog, fine weather for one day or part of a day is all that we were favored with this summer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

APPENDIX B.

SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES, CHURCHILL, REPORT ON WRECK OF
SCHOONER *JEANIE*, WAGER INLET.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, October 1, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Schooner 'Jeanie' trip North.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows regarding the voyage and wreck of the schooner *Jeanie*, chartered to bring supplies to Churchill, and to do whatever work was required by the police at Hudson bay, until it was found imperative on account of the approach of winter that she should leave the bay.

This schooner arrived at Churchill late on the evening of Saturday, August 13. The 14th being Sunday, Capt. Bartlett wished to give a rest to his crew, no cargo was landed. Between the 15th and the 19th all the cargo was landed.

On the 16th such a gale blew all day that no boats could be landed, and the water was very rough on other days. There was but one tide during daylight, but every minute of this was taken advantage of, all boats were used. A party of men manned the boats and arranged stores in them, another unloaded on shore, whilst the launch went back and forth towing loaded boats and returning with empties. On the 19th all the stores for Fullerton were loaded, the portable houses which were of considerable bulk, were checked, sorted with the necessary provisions for each, in such a manner that each complete outfit could be easily got at for landing.

No mail whatever came with this schooner, the D.G.S. *Earl Grey* with His Excellency the Governor General was expected daily, and as I thought the mail would probably be on that steamer I decided to wait a few days before starting.

The D.G.S. *Earl Grey* with His Excellency the Governor General arrived on the morning of the 22nd having coal and other stores for us on board. As it would have been impossible with our small boats to unload during one tide, and the steamer had to leave on the same day, I took all I could with our boats, and sent the *Jeanie* alongside to take the balance on her deck, after which she returned to her anchorage. The next day, 23rd she unloaded of this deck load, and at 7 o'clock I went on board with the following party:—

Superintendent C. Starnes.

Reg. No. 4205 Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, to take charge at Fullerton.

“ 4217 Constable P. R. Conway, to remain at Fullerton detach.

“ 4687 Constable J. G. Jones, carpenter to put up portable houses.

Special Constable H. T. Ford, interpreter required at Fullerton.

Native 'Pook' to assist landing and building houses.

“ 'Tupearlock,' to assist landing and building houses.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marcellus, for special investigation at Fullerton regarding natives.

Three native women, the wives of 'Pook' and 'Tupearlock' and the mother of the former. These women had been promised by Superintendent Moodie the trip to their home in Fullerton by first opportunity, as one of the conditions for their re-engaging for another year.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Mr. J. M. Macoun, Assistant Naturalist to the Geological Survey of Canada, was also a member of the party, having made arrangements with my approval with Capt. Bartlett for the trip. His duties for his department consisted of collecting specimens of Flora and Fauna on the west coast of Hudson bay, from Churchill north as far as possible, and the programme of our trip was particularly suitable for his purpose.

Unfavourable winds prevented us from starting from Churchill until about one o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, when a change enabled us to leave with a good breeze in our favour. We sailed all night, at one p.m. on the 25th, Cape Esquimaux was sighted, and at three p.m. dropped anchor in fairly good shelter. This was the point where I had decided to place the first coast station. I would have preferred a place closer to Churchill in order to divide the distance between stations more evenly, but on account of the straight, rocky, low coast, there is no nearer place where a landing of the material could have been effected. After anchoring, the schooner's gasoline launch was sent out to make soundings all around. It was found that we were surrounded on three sides by shoals, the tide was low leaving about two miles of flats to be crossed before high water mark could be reached with the launch and our whale boat. This wind blew with great strength during the night, and it was found necessary to drop a second anchor.

On the morning of the 26th it was still blowing hard and seas high, but at high tide the boats were launched, loaded with material and sent ashore, three and a half miles, with the building party. All day was spent in uncrating and carrying the parts of the house about a mile to a suitable sight. The party returned on board about nine p.m.

On the 27th the wind was still blowing hard from the west and seas very rough, the balance of the material was loaded, not without some difficulty, and party landed again for the day's work. They returned on board at 10 p.m., having completed the building of the house, stored the provisions, dog feed, coal oil, put up stove and put in the large quantity of crating, which will give an ample supply of kindling and fire wood. A good banking of rocks was placed all round, and some bars nailed across the door for protection against bears. As soon as the boats had been hoisted up, we sailed all night with heavy sea ahead.

On the 28th we sailed all day making fairly good time.

On the 29th the wind from southwest dropped to some extent and the sea was calmer, we passed Marble island, entered Rankin inlet and at 11 a.m., anchored in **seven fathoms of water** in what appeared a good harbour. This place, on the south side of the inlet, about ten miles in, and on a line of winter travel, was the one I had picked for the second station. Our anchorage was about one mile from shore, where a good landing could be made at all stages of the tide. The building party was landed and two boats placed all stores and material on shore. The party returned on board at 9 p.m. A strong northwest wind started to blow, gradually increasing in violence during the night. A second anchor had to be dropped but dragged some distance, and at midnight, as the tide receded, we started to bump, till presently the schooner settled on her centre on a rock bar, till she lay on her beam ends, at an angle of 45°, the seas beating against her. At 7 a.m. of the 30th while still in this position the party was sent ashore to complete the house. During the forenoon, as the ship floated again, another anchor was sent out in a small boat and with the capstan she was hauled to deeper water; this made three anchors out; by 9 o'clock a fierce gale was blowing but the party from shore, having completed the work came on board. During the evening one of the lines broke and an anchor was lost, the ship was tugging hard on the other two. About midnight she started to bump on the rocks, the gasoline engine was started to ease the strain and kept going all night. About one a.m. of the 31st Capt. Bartlett informed me that he had very little hope of saving the schooner. the wind was towards the shore, there were rocky islands on two other sides, and no headway could have been made towards the only exit. I ordered my

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

party to keep themselves in readiness, and made necessary arrangements in case of our going ashore, however, about six o'clock in the morning the wind abated and changed slightly more to the west, and we were able to make a run for it out of the inlet, and passing south of Marble island out to sea in a northeast course, and hove to for the night. On September 1 the wind was blowing strong from the northwest and we must have drifted considerably to the east, the sea was very rough, and my party, including myself, got a good taste of sea sickness; we hove to at night.

On the 2nd about daylight the wind changed to northeast, allowing us to return to the west. I had intended to make Chesterfield inlet our next landing for No. 3 house, but being so far northeast, I deemed it safer to make for Fullerton, hoping that more favourable conditions would allow me to make Chesterfield inlet on the way down. The wind would not permit us to make for Fullerton, but by evening we made a good harbour in Daly bay, about 25 miles west of Fullerton. The wind now dropped almost completely and we enjoyed the first fine evening. A number of the Fullerton natives were camped on the islands of Daly bay, they had expected the schooner and came on board to see if they were required at Fullerton. As they were needed to sack coal, load and unload, they remained on board. The next morning, September 3, with gasolene engine and a slight wind from the west we started for Fullerton, reaching the inner harbour where we anchored at 7.30 p.m.

I landed with my party at once. A native called 'Ook-jook' who had been left in charge of the detachment buildings and property, opened the house for us, and we made ourselves comfortable for the night. I found the house clean and everything in proper place, so that Const. Conway had everything at hand to cook breakfast the next morning.

The 4th being a Sunday, Capt. Bartlett did not want his crew to do any work so that a day of rest was enjoyed by all hands, however as every hour at that time of year counts, in the afternoon I sent a bale of coal sacks across to Store Island so that the natives could commence sacking coal, a sufficient quantity for ballast having to be put on board before the schooner could start for Wager Inlet, where No. 4 house was to be put up.

On the morning of the 5th the unloading of the Fullerton supplies was done in the forenoon, and the afternoon twenty tons of coal having been sacked was put on board.

The carpenter Reg. No. 4687 Const. J. G. Jones with native 'Old Peter,' who is well acquainted with Wager inlet, 'Dooley' who speaks English, and 'Puppick,' to help land material and build house went on board, with instructions to place No. 4 house, on either the south or north shore of Wager inlet where the best anchorage could be got, near the line of winter travel. Mr. Macoun accompanied the party, and the schooner sailed for the north with a favourable wind about 7.30.

Nothing was heard from the schooner from her departure until the evening of the 18th when Const. Jones, the three natives, Mr. Macoun and the crew of the *Jeannie*, consisting of Capt. Bartlett, mate Antle and seven men, arrived in the schooners' gasolene launch and our whale boat, reporting the wreck of the *Jeanie* in Wager Inlet on September 9. I attach a report from Const. Jones covering the trip from the time the *Jeanie* left Fullerton, until the return of the party on the 18th. During this time the weather was one continual storm often snowing, and the thermometer ranging from 14° to 25°.

I would like to bring to your favourable consideration, Const. Jones' conduct under the circumstances. The crew of the *Jeanie*, although good sailors, seemed to have been helpless after their ship was lost, and I consider that it was due to him and Mr. Macoun, who advised and backed him up, that the whale boat was put in repair, provisions made for the trip, and a successful landing back of the party at Fullerton was effected.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

During the absence of the schooner I was busy in holding stock taking boards of all the stores, building material, &c., at Fullerton, checking and having all furs provisionally packed to take to Churchill, holding inquiries into different matters under your instructions, all of which are subject to special reports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marcellus made inquiries into the subject of alleged disease amongst natives. He visited every native family at Fullerton and a number of the Repulse bay ones who were camped on Store island.

Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. Hayter, assisted me in taking stock of stores and signed a certificate of his having done so on each separate form of the stock taking board, this also answers as a receipt for his taking these stores over.

It was my intention had the *Jeanie* returned safe to take to Churchill 47 tons of coal, which were contained in the two bales of sacks brought up with me, all the furs for shipment to Ottawa, a quantity of lumber and other material which was required at Churchill and useless at Fullerton, 20 tons of coal was already on the *Jeanie* when she was wrecked so that this amount is a loss.

The most important matter to be considered now was what was to be done with my party of seven men and the crew of nine men. Fullerton had been supplied with a little over a years supply of provisions for two men and two employed natives, the addition of sixteen would have soon used the best part of them, it was imperative that we should get out of there as soon as possible. There was the possibility of coming down the 500 miles of coast line in open boats, but the whole crew of the *Jeanie* felt nervous over the prospect, some of them had no experience of travelling in open boats, one gentleman 70 years old, the mate, told me that he would not go in an open boat, would prefer to be left alone anywhere. These men had no discipline, no idea of economy in provisions or the seriousness of their position. I felt that undertaking the trip under these conditions at that time of the year, when all fresh water ponds were frozen, snow covering the ground and a continual succession of storms for the past ten days without much sign of better weather, would have been dangerous, and should be resorted to only as a last resort. Capt. Comer with his whaling schooner had come in the day before to go into winter quarters. I asked him if he would take us down to Churchill, at first he told me that he thought that the risk was too great, for him to leave his winter quarters so late, that he had no doubt he could get to Churchill easily, but there was great uncertainty of his getting back, and no good harbour south where he could winter in safety, what he seemed to fear most was the cold icing up the ship's deck and rigging, the seas being rough and a constant wash over the deck. However, he told me that he would consult his crew, who were on shares with the owners and let me know in the morning. The next morning he came over and said that he had decided on account of the serious situation to take us down, and it would take him two days to unload sufficient of his cargo to make room for the party, and take on water for the trip.

The price was to be one thousand dollars.

At day light of the 21st the furs for shipment were loaded, with a few stores required and our luggage, and at 7.30 we left Fullerton and sailed all day with a strong cold northwest wind in our favour and a very rough sea.

On the 22nd the wind was still blowing in the same direction, cold and cloudy, we made splendid time. By the log we should have been in sight of land near Churchill early on the 23rd, but at ten o'clock nothing could be seen, the sun appeared about that time and Capt. Comer having taken observation found that we were at some point southeast of Cape Churchill. The schooner put about, and we sailed northwest all day. In the afternoon it started to snow and storm. Capt. Comer informed me that unless the weather changed it would be imperative for him to make for Fullerton. I however prevailed on him not to decide anything till morning, and if nothing else could be done to land us at Cape Esquimaux. Luckily the weather improved during the night and at sunrise the wind was from northwest with a clear

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

sky, the ship was headed for the south, and at 1.30 p.m. we dropped anchor outside the harbor opposite the beacon island. The tide was running out so that an entrance could not have been made for some hours, and Capt. Comer was most anxious to start on his return trip at once.

With our whale boat, and the assistance of the surveyor's launch with Mr. Bachand, who had come out a few miles to sea to meet me, we landed our stores on the island, to be moved later, and allowed Capt. Comer to depart within an hour of dropping anchor. I cannot speak too highly of Capt. Comer's courtesy and kindness during the trip, he did all he could for our comfort after once making up his mind to undertake the trip.

On arriving at Churchill I established a comfortable camp for the crew of the *Jeanie*, cook stove, utensils and rations were issued to them.

The surveyors are expecting that the D.G.S. *Stanley* will be here early in October. Should this happen, their party eleven in number, and the crew of the *Jeanie*, nine, will be taken out, otherwise I see nothing else but to wait till freeze up at the end of November, when I will have to organize some means of sending them out of the country.

The unfortunate loss of the *Jeanie* is much to be regretted on account of the loss to the owner Capt. Bartlett, as I am informed that the carrying of auxiliary gasoline power, prevented him from getting his ship insured, but the object of our trip and our work was nearly completed, the stores from Sidney were landed at Churchill, the Fullerton detachment with their supplies for over a year, logs for the beacon, a few cords of fire wood for kindling, to save our good lumber being used for that purpose, were landed at Fullerton.

Three of the coast stations.—Esquimaux Point, Rankin inlet and Wager inlet were established with provisions, fuel, light and dog feed.

I managed to take all the furs down which can be shipped by first opportunity, and while at Fullerton accomplished all we had gone for. Our only actual loss in stores are the 20 tons of coal which had been loaded before the schooner's departure for Wager inlet. The No. 3 house was also on board at the time of the wreck, but this was landed by Constable Jones and the natives, and piled carefully near the No. 4, and could be got if a ship went up again. We lost the opportunity of taking down the coal, lumber and other stores which I intended to take to Churchill.

I might say regarding the schooner that the auxiliary was of very little use, being useless against wind or headsea. It necessitated a large cargo of gasoline and coal oil which not only took up a lot of room below and on deck, but was a source of constant danger, a great deal of it leaks, and the ship was almost saturated with it.

I am unable to say when this can be mailed, but I will report further when mail does go.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY,
September 26, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

Officer Commanding

'M' Division, R. N. W. Mounted Police, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following patrol from Fullerton to Wager inlet return.

Acting upon your instructions, I left Fullerton with natives 'Puppick,' 'Old Peter' and 'Dooley,' on schooner *Jeanie*, on September 5, for the purpose of finding a suitable site to build house D on also to erect same, also good anchorage to land supplies, as near as possible on the route of travel from Fullerton to Repulse bay.

Arriving Wager inlet September 7.

The best anchorage that could be found was some 35 miles up the Wager inlet and on the south side.

This harbour is on the direct route taken by the dog teams in winter to Repulse bay. Consequently I selected a suitable site for the house on the west shore, about one mile from the entrance and about 100 yards above high water.

September 8:—Landed house D, and with the assistance of the three natives and two of the vessel's crew carried the crates from the boats to the site. Erected house D, putting frame on the outside of door with nails inverted to keep any animals away; also built up stove and piled crating inside for firewood, finished, 4.30 p.m.

September 9:—Owing to the gale from north, vessel was unable to leave harbour. At 5 p.m. parted one of her anchors and at 10.30 p.m. parted the second anchor and drove ashore.

September 10:—Landed supplies and kits, and hauled whale boat above high water, she was badly damaged, having her bottom stove in, on the starboard side, six feet by one foot six inches in size.

Examined the bottom of the *Jeanie* at low tide with Captain Bartlett, who decided she was damaged too badly to attempt to repair. Slept in house D.

September 11:—Repairing whale boat.

September 12:— " " "

September 13:—Repairing whale boat in a.m. and launched her in p.m., but owing to the gale and snowstorm blowing up had to haul her ashore again.

September 14:—Unable to leave house all day, Heavy storm.

September 15:—Finished repairing whale boat.

September 16:—Left Wager inlet for Fullerton in company with Mr. Macoun, vessel's crew and three natives in ship's whale boat and police whale boat at 6 a.m. The ship's whale boat (with gasoline power) rendered us good service in getting through the ice, the harbour being frozen in places an inch thick.

Camped for the night at 7 p.m., 10 miles north of Nuvuk.

Weather fine and clear in a.m. stormy breeze towards p.m.

September 17:—Left camp at 8 a.m. and camped for night 8 miles north of Whale Point at 6 p.m.

Weather, half a gale from northwest, snow storm in p.m.

September 18:—Left camp at 5 a.m. and arrived at Fullerton 4.30 p.m. Weather clear and light breeze from west.

House C and one canoe, which was aboard the *Jeanie*, I took ashore and piled in a safe place from the tide, it is situated two miles up the harbour and south of house D.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. JONES, *Const.*,

Reg. No. 4687.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF SERGEANT C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON, JANUARY 1
TO 30, 1911.

FULLERTON, January 31, 1911.

Officer Commanding

'M' Division, R. N. W. Mounted Police, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of my detachment for the month ended January 31, 1911, Upon departure of yourself and party for Fort Churchill I assumed charge of Fullerton detachment. I immediately set to work getting ready for winter, carrying out the necessary repairs to buildings, painting &c., in accordance with your instructions also cutting and stacking a supply of ice for winter use.

The coal supply on this side of the harbour, I moved into the former fur shed, having prepared a bin previously.

As soon as it was possible to travel over I sent out two employee natives deer hunting, but they had no success, the deer not having migrated at that time within easy distance of Fullerton. I have received later on a good supply of deer meat from outlying natives.

The weather at the beginning was very mild and the snow fall heavy. The harbour began to freeze over on the 10th inst., and on the 14th it was possible to walk across the lower harbour.

Patrols have been made to Wager bay and the vicinity of Baker lake, the former during the month of December, 1910, the latter during the month of January, 1911.

I am leaving here in February in accordance with your instructions, with mail and reports to connect with the Churchill patrol at Ranklin inlet. I attach a copy of diary with record of daily temperatures.

BUILDINGS.

In pursuance with your instructions I lined the detachment kitchen with a layer of building paper, and one of grooved sheeting, finishing the whole with two coats of paint, this makes a very comfortable kitchen. Barrack room, kitchen and officers' quarters have all been painted inside, and new locks have been placed on the doors. The building in which the Marine and Fisheries stores were formerly kept I turned into quarters for employed native 'Joe,' moving to the shack formerly occupied by deceased native 'Scottie,' all stores belonging to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Both employed natives now have comfortable quarters. The barrack room needs a new floor and the barracks will be painted outside during the spring.

CUSTOMS.

I collected customs from the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, Capt. George Comer, amounting to \$179.10 for trade goods consisting of cotton fabrics, rifles, beads, tobacco, powder and lead.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

NATIVES.

We have in our employ here two natives, viz., 'Joe,' belonging to the Aivillingmuit and 'Oog-jug,' belonging to the Kenipituminut. Both are excellent workers and good men on a trip. They are good dog-drivers and handy men around a detachment.

I have taken the census as far as possible among the natives in this district, and attach an abstract showing the members of different tribes. A summary of the census returns gives us the following information.

The total number men, women, boys and girls amount to 1,107. The mortality return shows 8 viz.: 5 men and 3 women and the following tribes comprise the census, Kenipitumiut, Padlimiut, Shaumuktungmiut, Avilingmiut, Iglulingmiut, Nechillingmiut. The first tribe inhabiting Southampton island are totally extinct with the exception of four members of it who have become absorbed amongst the Avilingmiuts. Starvation is generally supposed to be the cause of their demise, and although Southampton island abounds in game, the reason given for not being able to secure enough is quite logical, viz.: that parties of natives who had been working for the whalers had become supplied with rifles would land on Southampton island thus making it hard for the more primitive natives of this part to secure game, with bows and arrows, not having come in touch with the whalers and secured rifles, this is the common belief among the natives. The tribe known as the Iglulingmiut have so I am informed become absorbed in among the Aivillingmiut and Tunungmiut, natives common to Franklin island, and Sounding bay. By far the largest tribe is that of the Nechillingmiut who inhabit the northern seaboard and stretch as far west as Coronation gulf. Another small tribe most of whom have become absorbed among the Nechillingmiut is that known as the Sedlingmiut who reside on the shores of Pelly bay. I have visited the majority of the Kenipitumiut and Aivillingmiuts on my patrols, I find them well supplied with deer meat, skin clothing and oil for lamps and there was no want among them. Most of the Aivillingmiuts are at present walrus and seal hunting on the floe and are meeting with fair success. The Kenipitumiuts do not go in for walrus and seal hunting in the winter to such an extent as the Aivillingmiuts being more of a land native.

One death has occurred while seal hunting among the Aivillingmuit a native by the name of Stidyach, I attach a separate report with regard to this.

GAME.

Deer, ptarmigan, rabbit, seal and walrus are plentiful in the district; the musk-ox district is farther inland to the west and north. All the natives are well acquainted with the regulation concerning musk-ox, not only with the period of the season but also the fact that indiscriminate slaughter of animals for the sake of their skins is prohibited.

FUR.

Not a great quantity of fur has been brought in for trade purposes up-to-date, but of course it is early in the season. A few foxes have been caught on islands around the harbour. No trading for fur is done by the detachment according to your instructions. Wolves, white fox, wolverine, and a few blue foxes comprises the fur bearing animals of this part, two bears have been shot close to Fullerton.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

Regtl. No. 4217. Const. Conway P. R. has performed all duties assigned to him well and cheerfully he is a good man for detachment duty here. I find everything

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

kept in good order during my absence on patrol. I have not sent him on patrol as I was desirous of obtaining all information possible with regard to the natives and district and I deemed it advisable to make all patrols myself.

With the exception of a few minor ailments among the employed natives, and easily cured there has been no sickness on the detachment.

DOGS.

On taking over the detachment the actual number of dogs available for duty consisted of twelve, and the small pups. Four dogs had died during the time the detachment was closed, and 5 pups. I lost two dogs on the Wager patrol, concerning which I attach a separate report, and purchased two to replace them. All the dogs have stood the patrols well and are in good conditions.

Of the small pups one died during the month of December, 1910, the other two are doing well. In September, 1910, Regtl. No. 216 Sen-uch-tee whelped, the litter consisted of nine, this bitch took sick shortly after and was unable to raise the litter. In December 1910 they all died.

Regtl. No. 207. Dele-auk whelped, the litter consisted of 8 pups by Regtl. No. 218 Meli-e-tuk since dead, two of the pups died (bitches) but the remaining six all dogs are doing very well and will I think make good.

WHALERS.

The only whaler wintering here is the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, hailing from the port of New Bedford, U.S.A., 58 tons register. I append names of her officers and crew.

Captain George Comer, master; Isaac Briggs, 1st mate; Brass. Lopez, 2nd mate; William Smith, steward; John Collins, cook; Carl Charles, carpenter; Joseph Grotto, carpenter; John Cummings, seaman; George Silver, seaman; William Mahee, green hand; Patrick Cleary, green hand.

The vessel caught two small black whales during the summer 1910, weight of bone equal to 412 lb. she is also engaged in the fur trade. The crew are on lay for anything taken in. The whole cargo being valued and the men paid off in shares according to their rank, less deductions for what they have received from the ship chest. Discipline on the ship is well kept. A large number of the Aivillingmiuts are attached to the vessel they assist in the whaling operations during the summer and in winter hunt deer, walrus and seal on the floe. Captain Comer looks after and feeds a large number of natives. Any native coming in although they may be unsuccessful, is never turned away hungry. Not much fur has been brought in as yet, musk-ox and white foxes have been brought in from Baker lake lately, a number of natives having pooled their fur to procure a whale boat. They had been keeping their last seasons catch pending the arrival of the schooner.

The Scotch steamer *Active*, Captain Murray, came into Fullerton during the summer of 1910, and was met by the ketch *Earnest William* which had been brought down from Wager bay by George Cleveland, the agent in charge of the Scotch firms whaling and trading station, which has been closed for this season. This station took out a large quantity of walrus hides. She had left before our arrival in the *Jeanie*.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Work has been commenced on the beacon to be erected at Barrel island and it will be erected on my return off patrol from Rankin inlet. The weather has become considerably colder, the high winds prevalent render the use of good deerskin clothing

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

a necessity for patrol work. In accordance with your instructions I have not purchased more skins for clothing, than positively necessary. Fur clothing is easily procured here and is very well made.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*
In charge of Detachment.

ABSTRACTS showing the number of Natives on the West Coast of Hudson's Bay.

Name of Tribe.	Living.				Dead.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Kenipitumiut	39	53	30	15	3	3	.....	.....
Aivillingmiut... ..	55	65	45	31	2	.....	.....	.....
Nechillingmiut.....	119	123	138	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauniktumiut	46	58	41	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaunuktungmiut.....	25	36	24	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sianamiut.....	13	13	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total... ..	297	348	290	172	5	3	.....	.....

R.N.W.M. POLICE,
FULLERTON DETACHMENT, 30-6-11.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of Fullerton detachment for the five months ending 30th June, 1911. With the exception of the return patrol made in the latterpart Feb., 1911, no further patrols have been made. The work of the detachment has consisted of making and raising the beacon on the outer reef at the entrance of Fullerton harbor, concerning which I have attached a separate report. Painting the buildings and boats, and getting in a supply of dog feed for the forthcoming winter.

The entire barracks have been painted inside and out.

I have also painted the native quarters in conformity with the barracks, viz., white, picked out with ordinance blue.

The boats are painted ordinance blue. The refuse of the past winter, ashes, tins, &c., has been cleaned up and disposed of, an ash path has been constructed from the boat landing, which connects with the large store. I established a hunting camp in April for the purpose of getting in dog feed and one of the employed natives has always been there, changing off weekly.

The total amount of feed put in amounts to 12,500 lbs. I have also tried out a barrel of oil for use of lamps on hunting trips.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The weather has been very uncertain, heavy storms accompanied by snow with low temperatures was common in May. The snow did not disappear perceptibly until well on in June, the floe is breaking up rapidly, I hope to be able to leave for Churchill on the 3rd of July. The thickness on the inner harbour on June the 8th was 5 ft. 7 inches, Capt. Comer informs me that the past winter has been the longest and severest which he has encountered during his sojourn in the bay.

I have checked all stock, and left all stores arranged according to different forms. I am leaving here as early as possible, accompanied by Const. Conway and a crew of three natives, and in accordance with instructions received from you last winter I am bringing 'Young Peter' and wife, 'Tom Pepper,' 'Billy Brass' and 'Tuppick.' Native Daylight is sick and cannot go to Churchill. I have replaced him there with native 'Tuppick.' I am taking advantage of the additional natives to bring down the Churchill whaleboat which was left there last year, owing to the wreck of the schooner *Jeanie*. Employed native 'Joe' I am taking as part of the crew. Native 'Oog-Joog' remains in charge here and I have carefully instructed him *re* the care of the property.

The receipt of the latest 'Times' sent by you in the mail of last winter was greatly appreciated by the detachment.

WHALERS.

The season starts on the 8th of May and the boats have been out constantly since, four men are left on board of the vessel in charge of the mate. The captain with the remainder form the crew of one boat; six boats are employed, five of which are entirely of natives; the boats cruise in parts. The ground being as far south as Walrus island, north to Yellow bluff and east to Southampton island, which latter place, I am informed, is generally a good locality for whales. They did not succeed in securing any. Native 'Chester' struck a whale close to Depot island, but broke his iron and lost his whale. The total amount of pelts taken in trade by the schooner is as follows:—

Musk-ox 50, wolves 45, wolverine 15, foxes, white 230, foxes, blue 2, bears 49, most of these musk ox were obtained from the northern natives and are the accumulation of two years. The Scotch trading post at Repulse bay having been removed the natives bring their catch to Fullerton and as we do not trade for fur, the schooner gets everything that comes along.

GAME.

Close season for musk ox has been well observed all skins brought in for trade as far as it is possible to ascertain, have been shot in season. The natives, as I stated in my last report are well acquainted with all regarding musk ox.

Ptarmigan and latterly geese have been fairly plentiful and eider ducks are found in great quantities round the different islands.

HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of minor ailments the health of the detachment has been good. Native 'Oog-Joog' and myself were off duty for three days having contracted heavy colds during the return mail patorl. Reg. No. 4217, Constable Conway, P.R., has worked well and cheerfully throughout. He has proved himself perfectly reliable and as I stated in my last report is a good man for duty here.

NATIVES.

The majority of the Aivilic natives are away in the boats in the employ of the schooner. A few are down in the hunting camp getting in dog feed for us. The

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Kinepetus started to come in during May and they are all camped within easy reach of here, they have been busy during the last month getting in dog feed for us. Native boy 'Jasper' brother to employed 'Joe,' I am bringing to Churchill, concerning him I attach a separate report. Our two employed natives 'Joe' and 'Oog-Joog' have worked well throughout, they are without exception the two best natives that I have come in contact with. Both handy with tools and quick to comprehend.

DOGS.

One casualty has occurred since my last report viz.: dog 'Jumbo' who contracted a swelling in his throat and died on the 21st May, 1911. All the remaiader are in good condition.

Of the six pups raised this year one contracted fits and died on the 20th of June, 1911. Remaining are in good condition and should be fit for work during the forthcoming winter, viz., on short trips. I do not think that any young dogs should be used on long trips, by young dogs I mean dogs on their first winter's work. Two pups bred by Corpl. Joyce have been taken on from the I. 6. II and are good dogs. Reg. No. 213 whelped on 12th April, 1911, but would not raise the litter which consisted of six and they all died. The total strength of dogs is 13 and 5 pups, total 18.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With regard to the placing of a coast station at Chesterfield inlet I do not think it necessary for the following reasons, the patrol to Rankin inlet station can be done in six days.

The outside time allowing for delay by storms should be 12 days. The country between Chesterfield and Rankin inlets abound in deer and it is a recognized fact that deer are always to be found in large quantities there. I would respectfully suggest that the house intended for Chesterfield be better placed between Eskimo Point and Ranken Inlet, this point say on the north shore of Dawson Inlet could then be made the connecting point of the two patrols, this would cut an appreciable piece off the Churchill patrol and the added distance would not materially affect tht Fullerton patrol.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,

In charge of Detachment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX D.

PATROL REPORT. SERGT. C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON TO BAKER LAKE AND RETURN.

FULLERTON, January 27, 1911.

Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, 'M' Division,
Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by me during the month of January, 1911, in the direction of Baker lake and return. On the 2nd of Jan., 1911, accompanied by natives 'Oog-Joog' and 'Dooley' with ten dogs, twenty days rations and ten days dog feed and necessary camp equipment. I left on patrol with the view of getting in touch with that portion of the Kenipitumiut tribe common to Baker lake. I was 16 days absent from the detachment returning on the night of the 17th inst. The distance travelled being about 350 miles, 8 days were occupied on the outward journey, one day for the purpose of resting dogs, and the return journey was accomplished in 7 days. The weather was fair during the patrol and we did not encounter any storms that were severe enough to retard progress. The temperature was low.

On reaching the spot where I expected to find the Eskimo camp, they had moved. This was on the Quoich river. Native 'Dooley' who was acting as a guide, informed me that although we could reach the head of Baker lake in one day, it would take from four to five days to reach the spot where they would probably be camped. As he was by no means certain as to their whereabouts and having the mail patrol to perform shortly, I deemed it advisable to return and not make a cast at hazard.

After resting the dogs one day we returned, diverging a little from our outward trail in order to pick up the deer that we had cached on our outward journey. I secured the information that I was in search of, viz.: the names and number of this band of Eskimo en route. I attach a copy of my diary and a list of temperatures.

ROUTE TRAVELLED.

On leaving Fullerton we travelled S.W. through the islands and along the sea ice to Daly bay; crossing Daly bay we proceeded up Winchester inlet and on to the Cooney river some distance up this river we came on the Kenipitumiut encampment of which Blanket is the head man. Distance about 60 miles from Fullerton. From this the route lies more directly west, crossing two big lakes and in between several small ones until we reach the Quoich river, which we crossed and made igloo on west bank, about ten miles from the mouth where it flows into Chesterfield inlet.

REMARKS EN ROUTE.

This country is much of the same nature as that to the northward, only not of such a high altitude. There is a complete salt-water route up to the Cooney river in between the islands, and the native camp referred to above had their boat laid up for the winter right at the mouth of the river. The Cooney river and the Quoich river are of much the same description, about two or three hundred yards wide, in parts, and full of rapids. The country is bare of vegetation with the exception of moss. The Lollard river also flows into Daly bay close to the mouth of the Cooney river, a small neck of land dividing them with a chain of small islands.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

NATIVES.

This part of the district is common to the Kenipitumiuts, most of whom were camped here last summer. They are well supplied with deer meat and their deer skin clothing is good, in fact there is no want among them. They do not go on the flow seal to any extent as do the Aivillingmiuts, contenting themselves with deer meat and in most cases use deer fat in their lamps. They do not appear to be as cleanly in their habits as the Aivillingmiuts, whom I should judge to be far superior. I completed my census among this tribe on the patrol.

GAME.

Deer are plentiful through this district. After leaving the Cooney river we were constantly in touch with them, and shot four making caches for use on the return journey, for dog feed. Ducks, rabbits and ptarmigan, are, I am told, plentiful. The two former in the spring. The law regarding the musk-ox is also well understood by the natives common to this district.

DOGS.

The dogs stood the patrol well, the snow having packed they did not have such heavy hauling as the previous patrol in December last. Also securing a good supply of fresh deer meat assisted. We had no casualties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,

In charge of detachment.

DIARY.

Churchill, 21-31-11.

Monday Jan. 2.—Weather stormy with ground drift, strong northwest wind. Temperature 47° below zero. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and proceeded southwest and passed former Aivillingmiut encampment. Made camp at 3 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Weather cloudy in a.m. and foggy in p.m., with a slight northwest wind. Temperature 40° below zero. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. travelled on the flow, very rough in parts, crossed several small points, made camp at 2.30 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Clear and very cold with slight northwest wind. Temperature 49° below zero. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. At 11 a.m. struck Cooney river, travelling up it made 'Blankets' at 2 p.m. and stayed for the night. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—Clear and very cold with slight northwest wind. Temperature 52°. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m., made good going, snow well packed, made camp at 4 p.m. Distance travelled 25 miles.

Friday, Jan. 6.—Misty, overcast and cold, with slight west wind. Temperature 43°. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m., made at 4 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—Heavy ground drift and cold, with strong northwest wind. Temperature 43. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. At 10 a.m. sighted deer, left 'Dooley' to go on with the komotik. 'Ook-Joog' and myself went deer hunting, shot four and made a cache, rejoining 'Dooley' at 2 p.m. and made camp. Distance 15 miles.

Sunday, Jan. 8.—Clear and cold with northwest wind. Temperature 47. Broke camp at 6 a.m. reached Big lake at 10 a.m., made camp at 3 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Monday, Jan. 9.—Weather cloudy with fog, slight northwest wind. Temperature 45. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m., reached Quoich river, crossed and made camp at 3.15 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.—Foggy and very cold with slight northwest wind. Temperature 53. Resting dogs and drying clothes.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.—Clear and cold. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Travelling on return journey. Made camp at 3 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Thursday, Jan. 12.—Weather clear and cold, slight northwest wind. Temperature 61. Broke camp at 6 a.m., travelling for deer meat cache, reached cache at 2.45 p.m. and made camp. Distance 25 miles.

Friday, Jan. 13.—Cloudy and overcast with drifting snow and strong west wind. Temperature 52. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Did not make such good travelling owing to the drift. Made camp at 4 p.m. Distance 20 miles.

Saturday, Jan. 14.—The weather was cloudy and overcast with drift and strong northwest wind. Temperature 55. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Made good day, camp at 3 p.m. Distance 20 miles.

Sunday, Jan. 15.—Weather cloudy and overcast, blowing strong from the northwest. Temperature 39. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Made 'Blanket's' at 3 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Monday, Jan. 16.—Clear and cold with a slight northwest wind. Temperature 45. Broke camp at 4 a.m., stopped at noon to rest the dogs, made camp at 5.30. Distance travelled 30 miles.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—Clear and cold with a strong northwest wind. Temperature 45. Broke camp at 4 a.m. Stopped at noon until 2 p.m. Travelling rough. Made Fullerton detachment at 8 p.m. Distance travelled 30 miles.

NOTE.—The temperatures mentioned above are all below zero.

APPENDIX E.

PATROL REPORT, SERGT. C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON TO RANKIN INLET AND RETURN (2).

RANKIN INLET, February 23, 1911.

The Officer Commanding
'M' Division,
Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by me with mail and reports during the month of February, 1911, to Rankin inlet, there to connect with packet from Churchill, in accordance with instructions received from you.

On February 8, 1911, accompanied by natives 'Oog-joog' and 'Dooley,' ten dogs, 25 days' rations, camp equipment and 20 days' dog feed, I left Fullerton detachment on patrol to Rankin inlet. In addition to the police packet, I also carried a packet for the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, master, Captain George Comer. The weather on the whole was good although I was unable to travel two days on account of storms. We had to make many detours to avoid rough ice, the varying winds whilst the floe was in process of formation, having caused it to hummock and break up.

I reached Rankin inlet house on the afternoon of the 18th, having occupied 8 days in actual travel. The distance according to the map scale of the route generally travelled is 170 miles, namely 90 miles from Fullerton to the south shore of Chesterfield inlet and 80 miles from there to the south shore of Rankin inlet. Allowing for the detours I should compute the distance covered on this patrol at 190 miles but I have not kept account of the daily distances. The Churchill patrol arrived on the 22nd, consisting of Sergt. Borden, natives 'Pook' and 'Willybuck.'

I handed over my mail and reports, receiving the packet from them and left on my return journey on the 24th.

The house at Rankin inlet is very comfortable, considerable snow had however drifted through it and during the storm of the 21st it came through everywhere, it is far from being winter proof.

Route travelled:—On leaving Fullerton we travelled S. W. through the islands and small inlets common to this part, for some distance, then struck more directly south and connected with the main flow at Walrus island, which we followed down where practicable. We had to make detours from this point and travel over points of land and numerous small bays which connect them as far as Chesterfield inlet. From there we were better able to follow the main floe. A short distance from Chesterfield inlet the route lies entirely overland for about thirty miles. I imagine that this is the part shown on the map as Baker foreland.

Remarks on the route:—Should the floe ice be in good condition a quick trip could be made. The wreck of the coast boat *McTavish* lies at the foot of Baker foreland adjacent to Chesterfield inlet, there is not much left, most of it having been used for fire wood by parties of Eskimo travelling.

Natives.—As far as Depot island there are several camps of Aivillic natives engaged in seal and walrus hunting, they are mostly in the employ of the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, they are not having much success, but having the schooner as a base of supplies they are all right as regards food. This part is common

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

to the Shaumuktungmiuts they are camped further inland and I did not encounter any of them.

Game:—Deer are plentiful, we saw several herds. Shot three on the south shore of Chesterfield inlet. I am informed by the natives that there is always an abundance of deer between Chesterfield and Rankin inlets. The stretch of bay between here and Fullerton abound in walrus, seal, duck, ptarmigan and rabbits are also plentiful in this part.

Dogs:—The dogs stood the trip well. I had no casualties.

General:—I am writing this report as per your instructions. I intend following the same route on my return.

DIARY.

February 8:—Weather stormy with ground drift, wind S. E. strong. Temp. 37° below zero. Left 8.30 a.m. and proceeded S.W. towards Walrus island, ice very rough, made camp at point of sand opposite Walrus island 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 9.—Weather clear and fine; wind N.; slight. Temp.—41. Broke camp 7 a.m. Encountered very rough ice and had to make several detours, made camp at 4.15 p.m., close to Depot island.

Friday, February 10.—Weather fine, clear and cold. Wind N., slight. Temp.—39. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Ice still rough, made for land and had better going passed Depot island 11 a.m.; made camp at 4.30.

Saturday, February 11:—Weather fine, clear and cold. Wind N, slight. Temp.—43. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Travelled on points of land for the most part, made camp at 4.30 p.m. on north side of Chesterfield inlet.

Sunday, February 12:—Weather fine, clear and cold; wind N., slight. Temp.—41. Lay over to rest dogs.

Monday, February 13:—Weather misty with high wind. N. E. Temp.—20. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Crossed Chesterfield inlet 1 p.m. Sighted deer and shot three, made camp at 3 p.m. Blizzard during the night.

Tuesday, February 14:—Weather stormy, with heavy ground drift; wind S.E. Temp.—15. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Blowing a blizzard so hard that cannot proceed. Made camp.

Wednesday, February 15:—Very stormy with a strong W. wind. Temp.—12. Broke camp at 5 a.m. Blowing very heavy in p.m. Crossed Baker foreland. Saw plenty of deer but did not shoot. Made camp at 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, February 16:—Weather stormy and very thick with a strong N. W. wind. Temp.—20. Broke camp at 6 a.m. 11 a.m. blowing too hard and too thick to see ahead, made camp on the ice.

Friday, February 17:—Fine and clear. Mild N. W. wind. Temp.—12. Broke camp at 6 a.m. and proceeded over ice, going fair, and made the north shore of Rankin inlet 3.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 18:—Fine, clear and cold. Strong N. W. wind. Temp.—30. Broke camp at 5 a.m. crossing Rankin inlet, ice very bad in places, reached house at 1.30 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. N. C. HAYTER, *Supt.,*

In charge of Detachment.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

R.N.W.M. POLICE, FULLERTON.

4: 3: 11.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the return patrol made by myself during the month of February, 1911, from Rankin inlet to Fullerton, carrying mail packet for ourselves and Capt. Comer of the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, after connecting with the Churchill patrol. I left Rankin inlet on the 24th of February, 1911, and delivered the mails at Fullerton on 1st of March, at 2 p.m., the time occupied being five days and five hours the distance travelled being 195 miles. I travelled the same route as on my outward journey. We experienced fair weather, although high winds and ground drifts from the northwest were prevalent. My dogs stood the trip well and I had no casualties, and with the exception of heavy colds contracted both by the natives and myself, all were well.

I attach a copy of my diary and daily temperatures.

DAIRY.

Friday, February 24.—Weather clear and cold, light ground, drift strong, northwest wind; 26 below. Left Rankin inlet house at 8.30 a.m., crossed inlet and proceeded on; made igloo on point close to Rabbit island, 6 p.m. Shot 2 deer.

Saturday, February 25.—Weather clear and bright, strong ground drift, strong northwest wind; 33 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m., made good day, made igloo on Baker foreland at 5 p.m.

Sunday, February 26.—Weather stormy with heavy ground drift, strong northwest wind, broke camp at 4 a.m. Crossed Baker foreland and proceeded on the south shore of Chesterfield inlet, made camp at 3.30 p.m.; 33 below.

Monday, February 27.—Weather stormy with ground drift, strong northwest wind. 30 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m. crossed Chesterfield inlet and proceeded on to igloo of tenth inst., made igloo at 5 p. m.

Tuesday, February 28.—Weather stormy, strong ground drift, strong northwest wind; 23 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m.; made igloo close to Walrus island at 6 p.m.. Bad going over rough ice.

Wednesday, March 1.—Weather fine and clear, slight northwest wind; 25 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m., reached Fullerton at 2 p.m. and delivered all mails.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,

In charge of Detachment,

APPENDIX F.

PATROL REPORT, SERGT. C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON TO CHURCHILL.

CHURCHILL, July 17, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by myself in whale boats from Fullerton to Churchill during the month of July, 1911, carrying mail and reports.

I left Fullerton on the 3rd of July, 1911, and arrived at Churchill on the 15th of July, having covered the distance in 13 days. I encountered baffling winds and the last four days a strong northwest gale was blowing. Most of the time I was running under the jib, fitted as a storm trysail. The two whale boats are splendid sea boats. On the night of the third I encountered a large mass of ice forming a floe between the mainland and stretching out to sea between us and Depot inlet. As the wind was not favourable I could not sail around it and was obliged to haul out on it, as the tide made, the floe began to break up, and we were kept busy shifting boats. Some idea of the situation may be conceived when I mention that I had to shift boats six times in the space of an half hour. Towards midnight a lead broke in the floe so I forced my boats through this and reached the small island close to Depot island. The other ice encountered during the trip was in looser formation between Rankin inlet and Corbett inlet the bay was choked with floating ice. I divided my crews and taking half of them, went ahead of the boats on the ice and opened up a passage for them, this continued for about five miles, both Const. Conway and the natives worked well under the trying circumstances, three days of the time occupied, I was unable to travel on account of heavy storms.

I brought the whale boats belonging to Churchill and Fullerton.

The personnel is as follows:—

Fullerton whale boat, Reg. No. 4205 Sergt., C. N. C. Hayter.

‘ 4217 Const. P. R. Conway.

Employed native ‘Joe,’ ‘Scotch’ ‘Bye-and-Bye,’ ‘Jasper.’

Churchill whale boat—Native ‘Tom Pepper,’ ‘Billy Brass,’ ‘Tupick,’
‘Young Peter,’ wife and child.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,

In charge of detachment.

APPENDIX G.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT A. F. BORDEN, CHURCHILL TO RANKIN INLET.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, March 13, 1911.

Officer Commanding 'M' Division,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol from Churchill to Rankin inlet along the west coast of Hudson bay, to connect with a patrol from Fullerton and take the census of the people in the country passed through which is inhabited alone by the Padlimuit tribe of Eskimo.

Acting under instructions received from you I left Churchill on February 2, 1911, with the following outfit:—Two native Eskimo dog-drivers, 'Pook' and 'Willy-buck'; ten dogs, driven in Labrador harness; long komotik, with thirty days' rations, and 400 lbs. of dog feed.

DIARY.

February 2.—Left barracks at Churchill at 9 a.m., crossed Button bay and camped early at an Eskimo igloo on the north shore. Weather fine, but cold, 44 below zero at the time of leaving barracks.

February 3.—Left camp at 9 a.m. Everything in travelling shape, proceeded along the coast of the bay, crossed mouth of North river about noon, making fairly good time. Snow rough and drifted hard. Camped for the night on the coast, had some difficulty in finding snow suitable for building igloo.

February 4.—Wind northwest, very frosty. Passed mouth of Seal river about noon. On the south side of this river there is a small cone-shaped hill about fifty feet in height. We are travelling in sight of a bank of haze caused by the open water in Hudson bay.

February 5.—Very cold but clear. Travelled due north in a.m., more northwest in p.m. Crossed Little Seal river, which is the extreme north of the timber belt. Camped at sunset.

February 6.—Blinding snowstorm from the northeast. Travelled all day by drift of snow. The prevailing wind in this part of the country is from the northwest, consequently the permanent drift of snow lies northwest and southeast. From this knowledge you can travel in a certain direction when the sun is not visible.

February 7.—Weather cold, wind northwest with ground drift. Proceeded in a.m. more towards the coast, having gone inland in the storm of yesterday. Deer were seen followed by wolves. One deer was killed and taken along for dog feed.

February 8.—Blizzard from northwest very cold. Hard day on dogs, sled running hard. Made poor time.

February 9.—Blizzard from the north. Stormbound.

February 10.—Weather clear and cold, wind northwest. Arrived at Padlimuit Eskimo camp, consisted of two sets of igloos. Took the census of these people and then proceeded along the coast in a northerly direction.

February 11.—Very cold but clear. Crossed Egg river, and also the Tha-anna and Thlewliaza rivers. Camped for the night at a beacon, which marks the mouth of a river. These beacons have been built by Eskimo.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

February 12.—Still cold but clear. Made a good day but the travelling is slow over the rough hard snow.

February 13.—Very stormy in a.m. Passed three high points of land. This coast is now more irregular and snow smoother, making it better travelling. Deer were seen just at dark. Heavy storm to-night.

February 14.—Very thick snowstorm. Left camp early. About noon arrived at coast station 'A,' which is situated near Cape Eskimo. House in good shape, little snow had drifted in. Remained at the house for the rest of the day.

February 15.—Very cold north wind, with thick drift at times. Left house and proceeded north, leaving some of our load to be picked up again on our return. The coast is now more irregular and snow smoother, making it better travelling. Deer were seen but did not take the time to go after them. Crossed Maguse river and camped at sunset.

February 16.—Blizzard from the north and very cold. Travelled until about three p.m., was then compelled to camp on account of the storm. Passed through a large quantity of very rough ice along the coast, this makes slow work and is hard on men and dogs. One deer was killed just as we were making camp, which was fed to the dogs. One of our dogs slipped his harness and went after the deer, I had fears that we had lost him, but he returned when just dark.

February 17.—Wind N., cold. Travelled all day, camped at sunset. Made a good day. Crossed Dawson inlet in a.m. and mouth of the Ferguson river in the p.m. Deer were seen on the Ferguson river, but we did not take any as we did not require any meat at present.

February 18.—Wind N.W., very cold. Two dogs strayed from camp last night, spent two hours looking for them and then started without them, but they followed on our track and we recovered them after going about ten miles. We were all day crossing bays and headlands. Deer were plentiful; one was killed for dog feed.

February 19.—Thick drift from N.W., very cold. Travelled along the coast. We here experienced some hard going, rough ice and ice covered with a crust or rime about three inches deep, on which you cannot make more than two and a half miles an hour. Had difficulty in getting from the ice to a rocky point to camp. Dogs and men very tired.

February 20.—Wind W. in morning, strong, with drift; thick. Hauled in N.W. in p.m. clear but colder. Travelling along the coast a.m. making slow progress owing to the heavy ice.

February 21.—Storm-bound, severe blizzard from N.W. Impossible for man to face such a gale.

February 22.—This was decidedly the worst day on the trip. We had to cross Corbett inlet in the face of a fierce N.W. blizzard. This was necessary in order to make connection with the Fullerton patrol. My hands were slightly frozen and the natives froze their faces. Experienced difficulty in finding the house in such a storm. Arrived at coast station 'B' at 5 p.m. and found the Fullerton patrol, consisting of Sergt. Hayter, the natives 'Oog-joog' and 'Dooley' awaiting our arrival.

February 23.—Stormy in a.m., clearing more towards evening. Fullerton patrol waiting for the weather to clear.

February 24.—Wind N.E., cloudy, with snow. Fullerton patrol left this a.m. for return trip to Fullerton.

We spent the day in putting our outfit in order for the return trip, 'Pook' fixing komotik and repairing dog harness, 'Willybuck' cleaning rifles and other necessary work.

February 25.—Wind N.W., strong and cold with ground drift. Left Rankin inlet for return trip to Churchill. A more inland route is taken, travelling in a S.W. direction. Dogs working well after their little rest and everybody more cheerful. The country passed through was hilly around the upper part of Corbett inlet,

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

and we had exciting work coming down steep hills into very rough ice on the small bays.

February 26.—Wind N.W., with heavy drift. Travelled all day through undulating country. A pack of twelve wolves was seen and pursued by our dogs.

February 27.—Wind W. to S.E., with snow. Travelled through broken country and crossed the Ferguson river and camped on the south side. Two deer were killed and taken along for food.

February 28.—Fine in the morning, wind N.W.; increased in p.m. to fierce blizzard. Crossed Dawson inlet and Wallace river. Deep light snow in places making heavy going. One deer killed. Very comfortable camp, plenty of deer meat for ourselves and dogs.

March 1.—Wind N.W., with drift. Travelled all day through rolling country.

March 2.—Severe storm, N.W. Arrived at coast station 'A,' Cape Eskimo, at 9 p.m.

March 3.—Weather fine. Resting at house.

March 4.—Weather fine. Left Cape Eskimo and travelled inland in a southwest direction. Deer were seen in the vicinity of the McConnell river.

March 5.—Weather fine, wind west until late in p.m., changed to southwest and began to storm. Very uncomfortable camp; snow not suitable for igloo. Plenty of deer, one killed and fed to the dogs. Crossed the Tha-anna river. Country passed through very level.

March 6.—Severe blizzard from the northwest; made poor headway; crossed the Egg river; level country; plenty of deer.

March 7.—Weather milder. Arrived at Eskimo encampment at dark and put up in their igloos for the night.

March 8.—Wind east, cold and stormy. Travelled along the coast. 'Willybuck' suffering from snow blindness.

March 9.—Weather fine and clear in a.m., heavy drift in p.m. Travelled along the coast and camped at Little Seal river at the edge of the bush.

March 10.—Weather bright and clear, the mildest day since leaving Churchill. Proceeded along the edge of the bush and camped at the mouth of the Seal river.

March 11.—Snowstorm from the east, very thick. Left mouth of Seal river at 7 a. m., passed mouth of North river into Button bay, cached our load and proceeded across the mouth of the bay through the rough ice and arrived at barracks at 10.30 p. m.

Taking into consideration detours, I estimate the distance travelled on this patrol 750 miles. This was done in thirty eight days, thirty three days of actual travel, three days spent at coast houses and two days storm bound.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On this patrol the census of the country passed through was taken. It is inhabited by that tribe of Eskimo known as the Padlimuits. I visited their encampment in the vicinity of Egg island. There were thirty one persons at this camp, which consists of two sets of igloos. I consider their condition good from a native point of view. They depend principally on the deer for their food and clothing, and if they are scarce it is from being hunted in the small section of country which they trap over. I informed them that if they were in want of deer all they had to do was to move a little further north and they would find sufficient for their wants.

They are not as intellectual a class of natives as the more northern ones, and not as clean in their habits. But they seem contented and happy and as hospitable as could be expected. I was used well by these people and made as comfortable as was in their power during the time I stopped with them.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The hardest part of this patrol is the passage north where you are called upon to face the continual northwest wind, with the incessant drift and intense cold, but I consider it a providential country to pass through, owing to the abundance of game. Deer are plentiful and can be obtained easily north of Cape Eskimo, and it is my opinion that they never forsake the coast altogether during the winter months.

With plenty of fresh deer meat a person can stand the hardships that he has to endure from the intense cold and physical fatigue.

The placing of the houses along the coast has proved a great comfort to us. They give a patrol a sense of security as they greatly lessen the possibility of disaster.

They afford a great convenience for fixing your outfit and drying your skin clothing, which gets in bad shape camping night after night in snow houses.

The country north of the Little Seal river is destitute of timber or bush of any kind. Coal oil used as fuel throughout the entire trip.

The country south of Cape Eskimo is very level but north of that is more hilly and broken.

I consider the trail inland better than along the coast. By travelling inland you avoid the rough ice which is very hard on dogs and men.

The dogs stood the trip well, but at times were leg weary and tired, there were no casualties.

The two natives are good men at work of this kind, being very well up in the art of building snow houses. The number built on this patrol being 26. They are also good dog drivers.

Connection was made with the Fullerton patrol at Rankin inlet and packets exchanged. I also brought the mail for the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, now wintering at Fullerton.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. BORDEN, *Sergt.*

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

APPENDIX H.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL R. H. WALKER, CHURCHILL TO YORK
FACTORY AND RETURN.FORT CHURCHILL,
HUDSON BAY, February 15, 1911To Officer Commanding 'M' Division,
Fort Churchill, Hudson bay.SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to York
Factory.

Acting on instructions received from you I, accompanied by special Const. Owen, who acted as guide and trail breaker and dog team Reg. No. 1 left barracks at 9 a.m. We then travelled across the Churchill river, passing through a clump of woods to a plain called 'Start again Ridge' where camp was made. Distance 15 miles.

On the south side of Churchill river, dog 'Alberlock' had his foot cut on the rough ice and I sent him back by native 'Charlie' who was hauling wood to barracks at the time.

January 21.—Weather stormy, northwest ground drift.

Left camp 7.45 and travelled to 'Eastern Woods' where we missed the trail, going around to the south side, where the trail was found and camp made, trail very heavy in bush. Distance 15 miles.

January 22.—Stormy northwest wind.

Special Const. Owen and myself caught colds on the 21st and were unable to travel.

January 23.—Northwest wind. fine and clear. Left camp 7.30 crossing plains, and travelling through scrubs all day, camped at 4 p.m. where wood and bush was very scarce. Distance 26 miles.

January 24.—Strong northwest wind, ground drift. Left camp 7.30 and after passing 'Robinson's Bluff,' 'Kirby's Lob Stick' and 'Salmon Creek' camped on 'Broad River.' Distance 28 miles.

January 25.—Stormy. strong northwest wind. Storm bound at 'Broad River.'

January 26.—Fine and clear, light northwest wind. Broke camp 7 a.m. and travelled across 25 mile plain between Broad and Owl rivers, and camped 2 miles south of 'Owl River.' Distance 27 miles.

January 27.—Stormy, strong northwest wind. This did not hinder us from travelling as the trail led through swamps and scrub and an occasional camping place could be had, the trail was very heavy in places, especially in the bush where it had to be gone over twice so that the dogs could get a foot hold to pull the sled through, camp was made on 'White Bear Creek.' Distance 30 miles.

All the dogs have sore feet, this was caused by the willows on each side of the creeks and rivers that we crossed, at these places the crust would not be strong enough to bear the weight of the dogs and they would break through, the tops of the willows running up between their pads and sometimes breaking off, causing the blood to flow quite freely.

January 28.—Weather stormy. S.W. wind. Left camp and travelled down White Bear creek to coast 8 miles, there we had the best travelling since leaving Churchill, made 30 miles and camped at Hydrographic Surveyor's house at 2.45.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The Chief McParizeau gave us a very hearty welcome.

January 29.—N.W. wind, strong, snowing. Left camp 12 noon and travelled up the Nelson river to Flamborough Head, 6 miles, crossing river 2 miles down the South shore, 6 miles, through the 'Bull Track,' 6 miles, arriving at York Factory where we were met by Mr. Laing, who made us very welcome. Distance, 20 miles.

On January 30, 31, and February 1, we laid over at York Factory, Special Constable Owen repaired dog harness and sled, I investigated and cancelled permits, and on February 2, left York and travelled to Hydrographic Surveyor's house and made camp. Distance, 20 miles.

February 3.—N.W. wind, fine and clear. Left camp 7.30, travelled up coast to 'White Bear Creek,' where camp was made. Distance, 30 miles.

February 4.—High N.W. wind, clear. Broke camp 7 a.m., made 25 miles and camped in swamp. Distance, 25 miles.

February 5.—Light N.W. wind, clear. Left camp 7.30 a.m., crossed 'Owl river' 12 noon, and camped on Broad river, 6 p.m. Distance, 31 miles.

February 6.—Strong south wind, snowing. Storm bound at Broad river.

February 7.—Fine and clear, Light N.W. wind. Left camp 7 a.m. and camped at 'Croy's Bluff.' Distance, 45 miles.

February 8.—N.W. wind, ground drift. Left camp 7 a.m. arriving at Eastern Woods where the trail had to be broken for 3 miles, we made fire on the north side, 12 noon, arriving at barracks, 8.30 p.m. Distance, 40 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The distance to York Factory from Churchill is 180 miles but when it is necessary to go up the river to Flamborough Head before a safe crossing can be made it adds 10 to 15 miles more.

The camping places from Churchill to York are very poor and on several occasions it was necessary to make camp between 2 and 3 p.m. in order to get into the bush.

Special Constable Owen is an excellent man for this trip, he knows the trail very well and every camping place on it.

GAME.

Nineteen deer were seen in vicinity of Broad river, they took fright very easily.

Ptarmigan were very numerous, hundreds were seen and could be easily taken with a shot gun.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Foxes, if one can judge by their tracks, are plentiful.

Martin and ermine tracks were seen between Croy's Bluff and Eastern Wood's.

COMPLAINTS.

Rev. R. Ferries, Church of England Missionary at York Factory, has no complaints to make.

Mr. Laing, officer in charge of H. B. Co. post has no complaints to make. Both the above mentioned requested me to ask you to open a detachment at York Factory, saying if it could not be kept open permanently it would be necessary to have police there in the summer time when the steamer arrives, as at this time over 100 Indians and half-breeds are employed by the H. B. Co. unloading supplies.

Mr. Ferries stated that they, (the Indians and half-breeds) got liquor from either the steamer's people or from the post in the summer and that a good many were intoxicated.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

This I investigated and found that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant proceedings for prosecution.

PERMITS.

I cancelled those of the persons I saw, the remainder I returned. I also investigated permit matter and found that the persons in whose names permits were issued last season had received them.

INDIANS AND HALF BREEDS.

I saw no Indians. There are 5 families of half-breeds at York, all of whom I visited, they are well dressed and seem contented.

CRIME.

It is reported that an Indian woman gave birth to a child and threw it to the dogs. This happened at Samattawa. The date of the crime was January, 1910. I am forwarding report under separate cover.

With this exception I heard of no other crime.

SURVEYOR'S.

Mr. Parizeau, chief of the Hydrographic survey party at York, informed me that he took a 12 mile coast line for his summer's work, this he surveyed and sounded, the stations (numbering 10) were a source of trouble to him, they blew down every time there was a high wind, there are six stations on the north side of the Nelson river and four on the south side, some are 60 feet high. Mr. Parizeau says that stations 80 feet high would be what he wanted, but owing to the timber being so small he was unable to build them high or strong enough to stand the gales that blow into the river.

The *Chrissie C. Thomie* sailed on the 11th September, 1910, and took six of Mr. Parizeau's party to civilization, leaving six to make short surveys on land near the harbour site and to build a house on the north side of the Nelson river where his launch is pulled out with a house over it.

The *Chrissie C. Thomie* was anchored 10 miles from land at York.

The H. B. Co. steamer *Discovery* was anchored 18 miles from land at York. On the 31st January and on the 1st of February, Mr. Parizeau took an inventory of all goods in his house, this he handed over to me to give to you along with a duplicate key of the house, which I hand over to you with this report, and on the 2nd of February, Mr. Parizeau, his assistant, Mr. Frazer, and four men left for civilization via Oxford and Norway House.

OTHER BRANCHES OF SURVEYS.

Mr. Gordon paid a visit to York for the purpose of buying dogs in November, 1910, he had to be contented with one team, (dogs are very scarce at York) he wanted four teams. Mr. Gordon is cutting a line to meet the surveyor's from Split lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

R. H. WALKER, Corpl.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28 .

Forwarded to the Commissioner for his information; I consider it very necessary that a detachment should be established at York. I have spoken to Mr. Laing, the clerk temporarily in charge of the Hudson Bay Co. at York, who is on a visit here now, regarding the quarters which might be available there for our use, he states that all the buildings not occupied at present are not fit to be used, the only one that might be arranged, is now occupied by some clerks, some alterations would be necessary, but at all events arrangements would have to be made with the district officers at Norway House. I have not sufficient men in the division at present to open up another detachment, and should you decide that one should be established, I would ask that a couple of additional men be sent up early in the spring, one of whom would be a N.C. officer or an experienced man in criminal work.

Corpl. Joyce was not replaced, and Corpl. Walker leaves the force this winter. If nothing else is done I will endeavour to send a temporary detachment to be at York during ship time, this of course is our busiest time here also.

The ship referred to last summer is the *Discovery*, which came to York in September, the *Pelican* had no York freight except its previous year's cargo which it took up at Churchill, it had no liquor for York.

COURTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, FEB. 21, 1911.

APPENDIX J.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL R. H. WALKER, CHURCHILL TO SPILT LAKE WITH CREW OF 'JEANIE.'

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, December 31, 1910.

The Officer Commanding 'M' Division,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Split lake with Captain Bartlett and crew of the wrecked schooner *Jeanie*.

Acting under instructions received from you, I, accompanied by natives 'Pook' and 'Charlie,' left the police post at 7.30 a.m. 8.12.10. Native 'Charlie's' team was composed of four dogs of his own and two police dogs, Native 'Pook' and myself drove police dog teams Nos. 1 and 3. On arrival at the Hudson Bay Co.'s post (4 miles from barracks) I took over Captain Bartlett and his crew of seven men, we loaded our sleds with baggage to the amount of 30 lbs. per man, our rations and dog feed made a total weight on each sled of 500 lbs.

The party got away from the Hudson Bay Co's post at 9.15 a.m. and travelled on the portage crossing Mosquito point then up the Churchill river to an island where we camped for the night. Trail good, distance 25 miles.

On the 9th the weather was cloudy and about 9 a.m. it started to snow which filled the trail so it could not be seen, almost the whole day was spent in finding it, the trail led to the east side of the river through rough ice which had to be broken down with axes, so it would not cut the sleds too badly. Trail heavy, distance 8 miles.

On the 10th a very early start was made so as to try and cross the plains in one day, a strong N.W. wind was blowing but as it was in our backs it did not hinder us in any way and very good time was made. At 3.30 p.m. we made camp in a clump of stunted spruce on the south side of the plains. Weather very cold, trail fair, distance 40 miles.

On the 11th, weather cloudy, N.W. wind was blowing with snow which made travelling heavy on the portages and as the day's travelling was all on small lakes and portages, very slow progress was made. Trail heavy, distance, 20 miles.

December 12.—Weather fine and clear, an early start was made, travelling on large lakes and short portages, very good time was made, the trail on the big lakes was like travelling on the coast, the snow was very hard. Trail good, distance 35 miles.

December 13.—Weather cold, fine and clear. Travelled all day and about 3 p.m. descended a very steep hill into the Little Churchill river, went up 5 miles and camped in a clump of timber, the largest seen since leaving Churchill. Distance 25 miles.

December 14.—The weather was very cold but no wind was blowing, all the travelling was on the river, no portages. Distance, about 18 miles.

December 15.—Weather very cold, fine and clear. Travelling good. On this day a good many deer were seen, none were taken owing to the noise made by the dogs. We made two portages and arrived at Harvey's at 9.30 a.m. Here I received a note from Sergt. Edgenton saying that there was very little dog feed at Split lake. I took 1 deer for dog meat at Split lake. At 4 p.m. we arrived at an Indian shack (John Stagg). Trail good, distance, 20 miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On the 16th, 3 deer were loaded on the sleds and as the trail was very good 35 miles was made to another Indian's shack, this Indian's name is Sandy and he is camped on a big lake called Sandy lake. He informed us that a large party had passed his place about dark, but they did not stop, this party was the surveyors who left Churchill 3 days previous to me.

On the 17th very early start was made, the travelling was good and at 10 p. m. we arrived at Split lake, distance 36 miles.

On arrival at Split lake, Interpreter McLeod informed me, that Sergt. Edgenton and Const. Withers had gone to a surveyor's camp to investigate a drowning accident. On the 18th Sergt. Edgenton returned and I handed over the crew of the *Jeanie* to him with your instructions and mail.

On the 18th and 19th the harness was repaired and a new wrapper was made for the return trip to Churchill, two having been so badly torn that they were beyond repair.

On the 20th bannock was cooked. Sergt. Edgenton handed a 'M' Division carriage over to me to take to Churchill, I handed a flat sleigh over to him to replace one from 'Depot' left at Churchill last year by Supt. Moodie. Also dog 'Shep' and one harness. Owing to shortage of dogs at Split lake, Sergt. Edgenton decided to keep No. 3 team and two dogs from 'M' Division left at Split lake last spring by Supt. Moodie, native 'Pook' was also kept to drive No. 3 team.

On the 21st, I, accompanied by native 'Charlie' left for the return trip to Churchill, native 'Charlie's' team was five dogs having left 'Shep' at Split lake, belonging to 'Depot', my team was No. 1 of 'M' Division (6 dogs). We travelled all day and at 4.30 p. m. arrived at Sandy's. Trail good, distance 36 miles.

December 22nd left Sandy's at 6 a.m., a strong northwest wind was blowing and very cold, at 7 a. m. it was almost a gale, we lost the trail and waded through water and slush on the lake until 2.30 p. m. when the trail was found, both men and dogs had their feet frozen, camp was made as soon as possible after the trail was found, distance 6 miles.

December 23.—Left camp at day break, the trail could not be seen, this caused one man to break trail, the other to drive two trains of dogs. About 2 p.m. the H. B. Co.'s sled from Churchill with fur was met and we had a trail to Stagg's camp which was reached at 7 p. m. distance 29 miles.

On the 24th a strong northwest wind was blowing but cleared at daylight. We took 80 fish, 6 shoulders and 2 hind-quarters of deer on our sleds for dog feed. Travelled until 6 p. m. and camped on the Little Churchill river, 40 miles.

On the 25th travelling on the river was good the wind having blown the snow fairly hard, we made 30 miles and camped on a small lake.

On the 26th left camp 7 a. m. made 30 miles.

On the 27th left camp at 5 a. m. trail was good 48 miles was made and we camped on the south edge of the plains.

On the 28th left camp at 4 a. m. crossing the plains we came down the Churchill river to an island where we camped for the night, distance 48 miles.

On the 29th left camp at 8 a. m. came down the Churchill river 5 miles, crossing Mosquito point and arriving at barracks at 11.15 a.m., distance, 15 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

No serious accident occurred on this trip. The crew of the *Jeanie* were handed over to Sergt. Edgenton all in good shape with the exception of Capt. Bartlett whose leg was swollen below the knee, he had completely recovered before I left Split lake for Churchill and was already for another trip. Out of the eight men that were taken to Split lake only two were taken on the sleds and only for a short time.

The two natives that drove dog teams with me on the trip did their work well.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Nearly every lake of any size had an overflow on it owing to the weight of the snow on the ice.

No guide was used on this trip, two parties having gone ahead of us over the trail, one was not required.

Guide David, who was with Mr. Macoun and Ford told me that the trail used was an old Indian one and not the one used last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. WALKER, *Corporal*,

Reg. No. 3829.

APPENDIX K.

PATROL REPORT, CONSTABLE E. W. HAINES, INDIAN CAMPS, NORTH
WEST OF CHURCHILL.

CHURCHILL, January 16, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Chipewyan Indians' camp northwest of Fort Churchill. Acting on instructions received from you, I, accompanied by Dr. Marcellus, Interpreter Oman and guide 'Bussijohn' and dog team No. 4, left barracks at 9 a.m. on the 5.1.11, travelled past the H. B. Co. post and the south coast of Button bay where we entered the bush, and we made our noon fire, we then travelled the bush to about five miles south of the south branch of North river, where we camped for the night. Distance travelled, 20 miles, trails fair.

January 6.—Weather clear and cold. Left camp at 8 a.m., crossed the south branch of the North river 9.15 a.m. The timber began to get smaller as we neared the plains, which were small, with a few patches of brush scattered about, we made fire at 12 noon and just before starting three Indians with something to trade with the H. B. Co. met us, we then travelled on and reached the first Indian camp on North river at 4.30 p.m. The bush got quite thick about three miles before we reached the river and as far as we could see east and west on the south side of the river. We camped here for the night, there were two tents and two deer skin lodges. We visited three families the same evening and one next morning. Distance travelled 25 miles, trails fair.

January 7.—Weather clear but very cold. Left camp at 9 a.m., travelled on the Indian trail arriving at Seal river 5 p.m., where we camped for the night, met an Indian boy and woman at noon hauling meat to their camp at North river. Distance travelled, 25 miles, trails fair.

January 8.—Weather cloudy and very cold in forenoon, in the afternoon it got stormy and drifted very bad. Left camp at 8 a.m., travelled all day and arrived at Big Ridge camp 5.30 p.m. There were six deer skin lodges and two tents here and two families living in some of them. Distance travelled, 30 miles; trails very bad in places, especially near the bush.

January 9.—Dr. Marcellus taking census all day.

January 10.—Weather clear but cold. In order to reach the camp that was farthest away, the sled was lightened, and Dr. Marcellus, Interpreter Oman and guide left camp at 8 a.m., arriving back on the evening of the 12th, having visited two camps, one called Sandy Ridge and the other Big Nose Hill. I remained at Big Ridge camp visiting the Indians and taking notes.

January 13.—Weather cloudy and cold, bad ground drift. Left camp at 8 a.m., travelled all day and reached Seal river 5 p.m. where we camped for the night. Distance travelled 30 miles, trail fairly good.

January 14.—Weather clear but a little ground drift. Left camp 8 a.m., made fire 10.30 a.m. Then travelled and reached North river camp 2 p.m., stayed one hour for dinner, then travelled on till 6.30 p.m. and made camp about 4 miles north of the south branch of North river. Distance travelled 35 miles, trails good.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

January 15.—Weather cloudy, wind N.W., drifting. Left camp 7.30 a.m., travelled all day and reached barracks at 4 p.m. Distance 35 miles, trails good.

All the Indians that I visited have plenty of dried meat also some fresh meat, that was killed in the fall and they look happy and contented, but owing to the severe cold they do not seem to be doing much trapping and very little fur was caught. Some fresh deer tracks were seen, but no deer, they all looked to be working south and numerous wolf tracks were seen following the deer, also along the Indian trails. Interpreter Oman and guide 'Bussijohn' are very efficient men and did their work well.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

E. W. HAINES, *Const.*

APPENDIX L.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT E. W. EDGENTON, CHURCHILL TO SPILT LAKE.

CHURCHILL, January 16, 1911.

The Officer Commanding 'M' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the mail patrol from Split lake to Fort Churchill.

On December 27th while en route to Norway House from Split lake with *Jeanie* crew of three teams of dogs, 2 Split lake and 1 'M' division, I met Const. McDiar-mid at Cross lake, who had instructions from Regina to the effect that mail for Fort Churchill was to be carried through without delay. I handed my party and one dog train (Split lake) over to the Const. and took over the mail. Leaving Cross lake the next morning with two dog trains, 1 Split lake and 1 'M' division with Eskimo 'Pook,' reaching Split lake the evening of the 2nd of January, 1911. Having instructions to leave one dog train at Split lake to carry mail returning from Churchill to Norway House, I employed the next day trying to hire guide and dog train to go through with Eskimo 'Pook' and myself. Owing to the Hudson Bay Railway survey parties being in this district, dog trains were hard to procure. The surveyors and parties travelling through having hired every available train. With the aid of the H. B. Co.'s agent I hired Indian David Harvie and four dogs, the Indian to act as guide and myself to drive dog train. The party left Split lake on the 4th instant intending to pick up dog feed at John Stagg's (Sandy lake), owing to the heavy storms of snow and wind the trail was very bad and travelling slow, the party reached Stagg's on the evening of the 6th, after taking on 80 fish six miles south of Sandy lake and picking up the dog feed. I found that the party could not possibly make Churchill owing to the deep snow and heavy loads and dogs being tired.

Eskimo 'Pook' informed me that one of his dogs would not work and it was not advisable to take him any further. I ordered him to turn him loose thinking that he might follow us to Stagg's house six miles. After reaching Stagg's the guide informed me that John Stagg would be along to-morrow night. I therefore, thought it advisable to stay over and wait for Stagg and hire him to haul dog feed as far as the Churchill plains and help to break trail. The guide started out next morning with his own four dogs and one 'M' Division dog 'Marten' with the intention of bringing Stagg in. I and Eskimo 'Pook' resting that day, the guide not turning up, that night I started out on foot to find him if possible and found by his tracks he had gone to Split lake, so returned to Stagg's. The guide not returning that night I thought it advisable not to wait but leave word for him to follow on, with Stagg bringing dog feed and bedding and rations left behind. On the 9th instant, I and Eskimo 'Pook' left at 5.30 with mail, dog feed and half rations and travelled until 6 p.m. making about 18 to 20 miles. The snow being very deep and travelling bad, left next morning and travelled across the Little Churchill river about 20 miles. The guide not turning up we kept travelling. The track being very bad along the creeks and rivers, the dogs hardly being able to haul the loads, I having to walk backwards and forwards to break the trail and the Eskimo hauling on the head rope. We travelled along the Little Churchill for two days, the weather being bitterly cold, 49 and 50° below zero, on reaching the portage on the Churchill, Eskimo 'Pook' in-

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

formed me that two of his dogs were sick and would not work. We camped on the spot and fed them thinking to start with them next morning, but found they could hardly move, the Eskimo stated that it was owing to the very cold weather after hauling through lots of water, the dogs' feet being badly frozen, and also being in poor condition owing to the hard work, this train having come through from Churchill to Cross lake and return.

We were compelled to leave them at the camp. The guide not coming along we started out with the remaining four dogs, not yet being half way to Churchill. The weather still being very cold with strong north wind, we travelled on, making an average of 20 miles a day. On reaching the Churchill plains the wind was very strong and weather very cold, about half way from the bush to the Deer river, the leading dog became so badly frozen that he could not possible haul any further, 'Pook' therefore took him out of the harness and let him behind the sled to the Deer river, where we had to abandon him after feeding him with fish, thinking he might follow into camp on the night of the 15th. On the morning of the 16th we started at 5.30 with the remaining three dogs, having about 25 miles to make Churchill. The weather still being very cold with strong north wind, Eskimo 'Pook' had to practically haul the load himself, the dogs being very poor and tired. We reached Mosquito Point about 6 miles from the H. B. Co's. post at Churchill. I found it impossible to take the sled any further, and therefore took out all registered mail and letters, leaving the papers and outfit cached. We started to walk carrying the mail and leading the remaining two dogs, we reached the H. B. Co. post at 5 p. m. being badly frozen about the face and feet, after resting about an hour and feeding the dogs we proceeded to barracks leaving the dogs behind at the H. B. Co. for the night. These dogs travelled in all 900 miles with heavy loads, bad trail and very bad weather.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*

PART V
REPORTS AND OTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

McPHERSON-DAWSON POLICE PATROL—WINTER 1910-11—AND THE
DEATH OF INSPECTOR FRANCIS J. FITZGERALD AND
ALL MEMBERS OF THE PATROL.

Schedule of Reports, Correspondence, &c., concerning the death of the late
Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald and party, on the McPherson-Dawson
Patrol, 1910-11.

1. Original instructions *re* McPherson-Dawson patrol issued by the Commissioner, Regina.
2. Letter from Supt. Snyder, Dawson, dated February 28, 1911, stating that Corporal Dempster had left to locate the missing patrol, and detailing action taken prior to his despatch.
3. Communication from Supt. Snyder, dated Dawson, April 18, 1911, transmitting Corporal Dempster's Report on the finding of the bodies of the late Inspector Fitzgerald and party.
4. Despatch from Supt. G. E. Sanders, dated Athabaska Landing, May 11, 1911, forwarding Corporal Somers' Report on the burial, memorial services, &c., dated Fort McPherson, March 28, 1911.
5. Letter from the Commissioner, Regina, dated May 8, 1911, transmitting the diary of Inspector Fitzgerald, with his (the Commissioner's) remarks as to the probable explanation of the catastrophe.
6. Copy of the Diary and Will of the late Inspector Fitzgerald.
7. Report from Inspector W. J. Beyts, on inquiry into the death of the members of the patrol.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
REGINA, May 19, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have instructed Inspector Fitzgerald to patrol from Fort McPherson to Dawson next winter.

This will enable me to get into direct communication with him by telegraph. He expects to reach Dawson, 1-2-11.

The usual patrol from Dawson will not be made.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

The Comptroller,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Ottawa.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

YUKON TERRITORY,

'B' DIVISION OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., February 28, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—As we had been notified that a patrol would be made this season from McPherson, by Inspector Fitzgerald, about the end of January, we commenced looking for and making inquiries concerning it from Indians who came over the route which the patrol would probably follow.

As time passed and the patrol did not arrive, we began to be somewhat anxious, and on the 20th instant a party of Indians arrived in Dawson from the Peel River district, one of whom had been with the police patrol for some days.

From information received from this Indian, I wired you on the 20th as follows:—

Fort McPherson Indians arrived here to-day. One of the party was with Fitzgerald to head of Mountain creek, where he was discharged on New Year's day. Indians state Mountain creek twenty days from Dawson, easy travelling. Another band from Hart River Divide, where patrol should pass, saw nothing of them. Latter Indians nine days from that point to Dawson.

The Indian from whom I obtained the above information stated that the party of police had missed the trail and had arrived at the Indians' camping ground, some distance up a river, and that he had been employed to set them on a right trail, and on January 1, as he was apparently no longer required, he was discharged.

Anticipating instructions from you, I immediately commenced preparing stores, men, &c., for a patrol, bringing in Corporal Dempster, who has been over this route several times. Unfortunately, the telegraph wire belonging to the government was down, on account of severe heavy winds, and I had a telegram to you sent via Eagle, Valdez and wireless. The American wire went down and we were completely isolated. I did not wish to start the patrol out as it was possible you might have some special instructions concerning it, but on the receipt of your telegrams of the 21st and 24th, which only reached me on the 27th, I was prepared to send the patrol, and this date I wired you as follows:—

Patrol leaves for McPherson to-day.

The Indians also reported that previous to leaving McPherson for Dawson, Inspector Fitzgerald had made a patrol to Herschel, and that his dogs were not in the best of condition.

The patrol which left here to-day consisted of the following:—

Reg. No. 3193, Corporal Dempster, W.J.D. (in charge).

Reg. No. 4937, Constable Fyfe, J.F.

Ex. Constable Turner, F.

Indian Charles Stewart.

Dempster, Fyfe and Turner were members of the patrol last year, and Stewart had made several trips to McPherson. They are taking three dog teams of five dogs each, but the heavier loads are being freighted to the head of the Twelve Mile by horse team, a distance of 60 miles.

I have instructed Corporal Dempster that if he obtains any important information, to send it in at once, even if he has to employ a courier to do so; and any information received will be forwarded at once to you.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,

Commanding 'B' Division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
YUKON TERRITORY.The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.'B' DIVISION OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., April 18, 1911.

'McPHERSON-DAWSON PATROL.'

SIR,—On the 20th February, in consequence of an interview I had with an Indian named Esau, arriving here from the vicinity of Fort McPherson, I wired you as follows:—

'Fort Macpherson Indians arrived here to-day. One of the party was with Fitzgerald to the head of Mountain creek where he was discharged on New Year's Day. Indians state Mountain creek twenty days from Dawson, easy travelling. Another band from Hart River Divide where patrol should pass saw nothing of them. Latter Indians nine days from that point to Dawson.'

At the same time I proceeded to assemble a party which I deemed would be necessary to send out to investigate. I, therefore, on the same day wired Reg. No. 3193 Corpl. Dempster, W.J.D., to come from Forty Mile to Dawson with his dogs.

Unfortunately at this moment the wire went down, and although I endeavoured to get in touch with you over the American lines, it was not until the 27th February that I received your definite instructions. The party being in readiness, left the same day. I attach hereto a copy of instructions given to Corpl. Dempster. The party consisted of Reg. No. 3193 Corpl. Dempster, W.J.D., in charge, Reg. No. 4937 Const. Fyfe, J.F., ex-Const. F. Turner, and an Indian named Charles Stewart.

I need not go into particulars of the sad discoveries made by the patrol, as that is being fully dealt with by Corpl. Dempster in his report, which I forward herewith.

Appended also is a statement of moneys and property handed over to me by Corpl. Dempster. Drafts in your favour inclosed as follows:

One envelope containing 1 letter addressed Commissioner of Customs, draft for \$353; cheque signed Geo. F. Kinney for \$100.25; cheque signed by S. E. A. Selig for \$300.

One envelope containing draft for \$660; cheque signed by F. S. R. Wissenden for \$100.25.

One envelope containing 1 cheque signed by A. N. Blake for \$100.25.

One cheque signed by J. Somers for \$50.25.

One envelope containing draft for \$261.

With respect to the last mentioned envelope, you will note that it is marked 'contingent money.' I do not know how much money Insp. Fitzgerald had when leaving McPherson, but I do know of one expenditure of \$24 he made to Indian Esau, for 8 days at \$3 per diem, as guide.

Under separate cover I am sending you a small tin box containing a will found on Insp. Fitzgerald, also his diary which was found under the bodies of Constables Taylor and Kinney. All heavier matter will be assembled in one parcel and forwarded by express.

In conclusion I would draw to your attention the really remarkable work done by this patrol. Corpl. Dempster and all members of his party are deserving of the highest praise. Not only did they make this patrol in record time, which was all the more remarkable as they had to search the rivers while travelling, which necessarily took them longer, but they travelled at a time when travelling is much more difficult on account of soft snow, high winds, blinding snowstorms, &c.

I also inclose an extract from a letter of Rev. C. E. Whittaker missionary at McPherson, to Bishop I. O. Stringer, of Dawson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

DAWSON, February 27, 1911.

CORPL. DEMPSTER,—You will leave to-morrow morning for a patrol over the Fort McPherson trail, to locate the whereabouts of Inspr. Fitzgerald's party.

Indians from McPherson reported him on New Year's Day at Mountain creek. Fair travelling from Mountain creek about 20 days to Dawson.

I understand that at Hart River Divide no matter what route he took he would have to cross this divide. I think it would be advisable to make for this point and take up his trail from there.

I cannot give you any specific instructions; you will have to be guided by circumstances and your own judgment, bearing in mind that nothing is to stand in your way until you have got into touch with this party.

Keep me posted when opportunity occurs of your movements, even to the extent of sending a courier in when one is procurable, that is, provided you have anything of importance to report.

(Sgd.) A. E. SNYDER, Supt..

Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., April 17, 1911.

'B' Division.

The Officer Commanding,

'B' Division, R.N.M. Police,

Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report of the Dawson-McPherson Relief Patrol, of which I was in charge.

On February 27, 1911, I received the following instructions from the official commanding 'B' division:—

You will leave to-morrow morning for a patrol over the Fort McPherson trail, to locate the whereabouts of Inspector Fitzgerald's party. Indians from McPherson reported him on New Year's day at Mountain creek. Fair travelling from Mountain creek about twenty days from Dawson. I understand that at Hart River Divide, no matter what route he took, he would have to cross this divide. I think it would be advisable to make for this point and take up his trail from there. I cannot give you any specific instructions; you will have to be guided by circumstances and your own judgment, bearing in mind that nothing is to stand in your way until you have got in touch with this party. Keep me posted, when opportunity occurs, of your movements, even to the extent of sending a courier in when one is procurable, that is, provided you have anything of importance to report.

In accordance with the above, I left Dawson at 1 p.m. on February 28, accompanied by Reg. No. 4937, Const. Fyfe, J. F., ex-Const. F. Turner and Indian Charles Stewart, with three dog teams of five dogs each. Reg. No. 4847, Const. Brackett, R., with team accompanied me as far as Power Plant, some 48 miles from Dawson, hauling the heavier part of our outfit, thus giving our dogs a chance to get into condition before commencing the harder part of the journey.

After arrival at the Power Plant, on the Twelve Mile river, we loaded our toboggans, and got an early start on the morning of March 2, and followed the usual route.

On March 12, we struck an old trail on the Little Wind river, about 12 or 15 miles from its mouth. We could only see this trail in places over the bars, as the river was flooding and obliterating it. We could pick it up in places between this point and the mouth of the river. I could not determine whether this was Inspector Fitzgerald's trail or not, as it was possible it might have been an old Indian trail. I figured that if this was Inspector Fitzgerald's trail he must have turned back, as at

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

one point, some distance above, where the river is narrow and there is a three mile portage, I saw no sign of the trail, and again had he gone up the Little Wind and missed Forrest creek, and crossed the divide by any other creek leading to the westward out of the Little Wind it would bring him to the Hart river, where he would strike an Indian camp or an Indian trail, as there were Indians camped at different points on the Hart river.

I continued on down the Little Wind, picking up the trail and losing it again, and saw no sign of a camp. At the mouth of the Little Wind I could see no sign of the trail, and thinking it possible that he had made a mistake and gone up the Big Wind, I left Fyfe and Turner, and with the Indian Stewart I went up the Big Wind for some distance, crossing and recrossing the river from bank to bank, searching for some signs of a trail but could find no trace of one, so we returned and the whole party continued on down the Big Wind river. We pulled into some timber to camp for the night, and I came across a night camp, which had, in all probability, been made by the missing party. We saw old butter tins, corned beef tins, and a piece of a flour sack marked 'R.N.W.M. Police, Fort Macpherson.'

The next morning we followed their trail from this point, and had been travelling about two hours and came across another of their night camps. These two camps being so close together, I concluded that the party must have been returning, but for the rest of the day I could find no trace of their trail. The following morning I again picked up their trail, and for the last 20 miles on the Big Wind we were able to keep the trail fairly well. We passed what appeared to be three of their night camps, and these were all within 15 miles. The following morning we came across another at 'Waugh's Tent,' and this was about five miles from their last camp. At the mouth of the Big Wind for the distance of about 100 yards the snow was blown off the ice, leaving the old trail hard and standing high off the ice, and on this trail we could distinctly see the imprint of snowshoes heading down river.

On the following morning, March 16, in a little cabin about six miles up Mountain creek, we found cached a toboggan, wrapper, and seven sets of harness, dog, and on searching about I found the paws of a dog and a shoulder blade, off which I could see the meat had been cooked and eaten.

Although everything along the Big Wind river seemed to indicate that the party had returned to McPherson, this discovery was the first positive proof that they had turned back, and also that they were short of provisions. Even at this time I could not bring myself to believe that they had been compelled to eat their dogs, as I found a very small quantity of dried fish in a corner of the cabin above mentioned, which indicated that they still had dried fish with them, and I felt confident that the party had returned to McPherson in safety.

In crossing the Big Portage we saw little signs of them; we were able to follow their trail with difficulty. We saw an occasional camp, but nothing to show that it was one of their camps.

On the evening of March 20 we arrived at a cabin known as 'Colin's Cabin,' between 50 and 60 miles from McPherson. This cabin is situated on a high bank, and I could see no trail leading up to it, but as it was getting dark I decided to pull up to it and camp. In this cabin I saw a couple of packages on a beam, and I remarked, 'I wonder what old Colin has cached up there.' Stewart, the Indian, said he would pull it down and see, and we then discovered the dispatch bag and a bag of mail. These I took possession of and took on to the fort.

Even with this discovery I did not think that any untoward accident had occurred to the party, but thought it strange that they had not sent back for it. I thought the party had been somewhat hard pressed and had put off everything possible to make their load light, with the intention of patrolling back again for their cache. I thought that after finding the seven sets of dog harness they still had two teams of four dogs each.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The following morning, about ten miles from this cabin, on the Seven Mile Portage, I found a tent and stove alongside the trail. There were also tent poles, and a plate and thermometer. I could find nothing else here, so proceeded on for about ten miles when I found a toboggan and two sets of dog harness out on the river, some 100 yards from the bank. I noticed that the rawhide ground lashing had all been cut off. Tied to a willow on the bank was a blue handkerchief, the trail leading towards it. I went over and climbed the bank, and back through a fringe of willows into the timber, and here I found a small open camp and I found two bodies, one of whom I recognized as that of Constable Kinney, and I believed the other to be that of Constable Taylor, which belief was afterwards confirmed.

Constable Taylor had evidently committed suicide by blowing off the top of his head with a 30-30 rifle which he still grasped in his left hand. Both men lay in bed side by side. A fire had been at their feet; each lay on his back; they had three Alaska sleeping bags, one under and two over them; there was a frying pan, camp kettle, a small tin with a few matches in it, an axe with a broken handle, axe being very blunt. The camp kettle was half full of moose skin which had been cut up in small pieces and appeared to have been boiled. Beneath the robe on which they lay was a gunny sack containing Insp. Fitzgerald's diary, some old socks, duffles and moccasins, also a note book belonging to Constable Kinney. There was also a pocket barometer which had been borrowed from Mr. Campbell at Red river. This was found out afterwards.

On Constable Kinney's person was found a cheap watch and chain; on Constable Taylor's person was found a small beadwork firebag containing \$32. Constable Kinney's right foot was bare and the toes had been badly frozen, and one toe appeared to have been cut.

We cut some brush and covered the bodies and proceeded on towards the Fort, as I now concluded that Insp. Fitzgerald and Special Carter had left these two men in a desperate effort to reach the Fort and would be found somewhere between this point and McPherson.

On the following morning about ten miles further down the river a trail appeared to lead towards the bank, and while feeling for the trail we kicked up a pair of snowshoes. We then climbed up the bank and a little way back in the woods we found the bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and Special Constable Carter. This was Wednesday the 22nd March. Carter had evidently died first, as he was lying on his back with his hands crossed over his breast and a handkerchief over his face. He appeared to have been drawn from 10 or 15 feet from the fire. Inspector Fitzgerald was lying on his back on the place where the fire had been burning, his left hand on his breast, the right lying almost parallel with the body but slightly extended outwards. Two half-blankets were wrapped around him. A kettle and cup and a blunt axe with a broken handle were near him. There had been a little tramping around, caused, I suppose, by getting firewood. No effort of any kind had been made in making any kind of a camp.

On the body of Insp. Fitzgerald I discovered a gold watch in a little sack suspended around his neck. On Carter's body I found a Department of Fisheries and Marine cheque for \$50 and \$7 in cash. His toes appeared to have been frozen and his fingers were bandaged. The bodies of all four were in a terribly emaciated condition, the stomach of each was flattened almost to the back bone, the lower ribs and hip bones showing very prominently. After the clothing had been cut off, I do not think either of them weighed a hundred pounds.

Constable Kinney's feet were swollen to almost twice their natural size; Insp. Fitzgerald's feet were also very much swollen.

The flesh of each man was very much discoloured, being a reddish-black, and the skin was peeling off. They had put on all the clothing they had with them, each had on two suits of underwear, and the usual outer clothing.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

We covered the bodies of Insp. Fitzgerald and Carter with brush, and proceeded on to McPherson where we arrived on the night of March 22, about six o'clock, and gave the police there the first intimation they had of any accident.

The following morning, March 23, Corpl. Somers and Const. Blake rustled three dog teams, as the police at that point had no dogs left, and at noon Corpl. Somers with two Indians left for the scene of the tragedy, returning on March 25 with the four bodies, which were laid out in the church at McPherson. On Monday the 27th Corpl. Somers started making coffins and this work was completed on the 28th. I assisted him in covering them with black cloth, and the funeral of all four was held on the afternoon of the same date, i.e., March 28, the four being buried in one grave, side by side. The funeral service was read by Rev. C. E. Whitaker, Church of England Missionary at that point. A firing party of five men fired the usual volleys over the remains of our departed comrades, and even though the funeral was held in the most northern part of the empire, away in the Arctic Circle, hundreds of miles from civilization, I am glad to be able to assure you that everything was done in connection with the last sad rites that could possibly be done under the circumstances, and I am sure that the relatives and friends of each deceased will be glad to know that it was possible to have Christian burial services read by an ordained minister of the Gospel over the remains of their loved ones.

The grave was left open, and Corpl. Somers is to obtain a copper kettle and cut out the names of each man and attach it to the coffin, so that each can be identified.

The money, valuables, &c., found on the bodies of the men I turned over to Corpl. Somers, but the despatch bag, mail, watches, money in despatch bag, returns, &c., I brought to Dawson with me and turned same over to the officer commanding.

The object of the relief patrol having been successfully accomplished, my party left McPherson, on our return trip to Dawson, on March 30, arriving at the Power Plant on the Twelve Mile on the morning of April 16, and I tried to get the Dawson office of the Yukon Gold Company but was unable to do so, but I left word with the man in charge that if he could get Dawson to send word to the officer commanding as to the result of the patrol.

I arrived in Dawson on the morning of the 17th, a team and sleigh having been sent down river to meet me. The balance of the patrol arrived on the afternoon of the same date, all in good health, and the dogs in very good condition. The eyes of each man of my party were quite sore from the effects of the sun and snow, and several of the dogs had sore feet. Nothing of special note occurred on the return trip.

In conclusion, I feel called on to make the following remarks. I saw the list of provisions at McPherson which the ill-fated party took with them, and was much surprised at the small quantities taken, in fact, I feel certain that the party must have been on short rations long before they turned back.

Under the best possible conditions, without any delay of any kind, I do not think the party had sufficient rations to last them from McPherson to Dawson, but if they had kept on the right trail they would have got through all right, as they would have met with several bands of Indians from whom they could have purchased ample supplies of dried meat, fish, &c.

As to their dogs I can say nothing, as all the information I could gather at McPherson was that they were in fair condition. The Indian Esau, employed by Inspector Fitzgerald, was only employed to guide them over the Big Portage, and was then discharged.

At McPherson, a will was found on Inspector Fitzgerald's body, which had evidently been written with a burnt stick of wood a very short time before death. Corpl. Somers will collect and pack up the effects of each of the unfortunate men, and have same in readiness to send to Regina when the steamer calls on the opening of navigation.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

February 28.—Left at 1 p.m., arrived at Twelve Mile at 5.30 p.m.; weather warm, trail good.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

March 1.—Left Twelve Mile roadhouse at 8 a.m., arrived at Power House at 3.30 p.m., and loaded toboggans ready for early morning start. Ex-Const. Turner froze both feet on March 2; 15 below, warm in the afternoon. Left Power House 8 a.m.; from here to Tombstone the river was badly flooded. We all got wet and stopped at 10.30 a.m. to change our footwear, as our moccasins were frozen stiff. In p.m. we encountered little water, lower glacier was dry, and for a little over a mile the ice was like glass; it was a slight up-grade and we could make very little headway as the dogs could hardly stand up on the ice.

We had great difficulty in getting over it, and had to cut footholds in the ice with an axe. It was here that Turner froze his feet, and the frost bites caused him considerable trouble for some ten days, as it caused him a great deal of pain.

March 3.—Left camp at 7.45; was troubled with very little water to-day, trails very good. The big glacier was very slippery, and we had the same difficulty as yesterday. Camped in the last timber on the Twelve Mile at 4.30 p.m.

March 4.—Zero, light snow fall, cold wind on the Blackstone, cleared up in p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. The glacier in the Pass was dry; this was about a mile long and a steep up-grade. We had considerable difficulty in getting up, and this was also the case on the two glaciers on the Blackstone, very hard on both men and dogs, could not get footing and we lost a lot of time. Made lunch at Michel's cabin, and camped in the willows, about four miles above Blackstone cache, at 6.15 p.m. Very little snow along here; moss and grass showing up all along.

March 5.—10 below, windy and snowing. Started at 7.40 a.m.; lost about an hour getting up the hill, had to cut and shovel out snow and then double up dog teams. It was a hard pull going over the hills to Christmas cache, where we arrived at 12.25 p.m. Made dinner and started up Christmas creek at 1 p.m., and made Michel summit at 4 p.m.; trail drifted and very heavy and hard to find. Made first timber on Michel creek, and camped about five miles down creek at 7 p.m.; trail down this creek very bad, drifted full of snow, head of creek very narrow and the snow blows in off the hills. Men and dogs very tired to-night; the wind was blowing a gale down the creek; no dry wood here.

March 6.—Zero. Strong wind all last night and this morning. Trail down to the big glacier very bad, had to walk alongside the toboggans to keep them on trail, snow was crusted and very heavy walking. It was the same on all the portages. About 3.30 we got into water about a foot deep, and we all got wet, moccasins frozen and we could not wear snowshoes, so we camped at 4.15 p.m.

March 7.—15 below, strong wind and snow. Started 7.45 a.m.; trails fairly good, making good time for about an hour and a half, when we struck a lot of water which delayed us for about two hours. Got the sleds in about 18 inches deep. Stopped for lunch at 11.35, and changed footwear. Got over divide between Michel creek and Little Hart river, and camped in Martin's cabin on the Big Hart at 4.35 p.m. Gale blowing from north, snow drifting badly, trail over divide full and very heavy.

March 8.—62 below, cold, clear. Started 7.45 a.m. trail for greater part of the way to Canyon and Wolf creek was very heavy, and sometimes we could not find it. Between the glaciers also it was very heavy. On the first glacier above the canyon we got into water about a foot deep, and lost about half an hour. Camped about 4.30 p.m., on the upper end of the second glacier.

March 9.—50 below, cold, thick fog on glacier. Started at 8 a.m., encountered water on glacier. Made upper canyon portage at 9 a.m. and from there to upper glacier trail very heavy. Upper end of this glacier badly flooded, and we had to circle round a great deal to avoid the water. Across the divide from Wolf to Forrest creek the trail was full and very heavy. We have now come to the end of old trail. Camped at 5.20 p.m., about two miles from the glacier on Forrest creek.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

March 10.—15 below, windy in p.m. Started 7.45 a.m., heavy breaking trail down Forrest creek most of the way, made Little Wind at 2.15 p.m., was good going to the portage which we made at 3.15 p.m. Breaking trail across portage very heavy, camped 4.45 p.m., at lower end of the portage. This is the last camping place for some distance. Gale blowing up river to-night.

March 11.—35 below, strong wind, foggy. Started at 7.40 a.m.; encountered little water on upper end of glacier. During the afternoon we had a great deal of trouble with water. Ice flooded all over, and had frozen but not strong enough to carry sled. Lost a lot of time, had to go through water several times. Gale blowing up river all morning, and it was bitterly cold. It abated somewhat in the afternoon, but was still very cold. Camped at 4.30 p.m.

March 12.—42 below, cold, foggy. Started at 7.40 a.m., pulling over bars part of time, and part of time good going. Struck an old trail about 9.30 a.m., probably the trail of the Fitzgerald's party. We could find it only in places; was doubtful whether it was police trail or an Indian trail. It was impossible to follow it as it was flooded over, but we could pick it up on the bars towards the mouth of the river. Made the Big Wind at 2.05 p.m. Stewart and myself went up the Big Wind for some distance crossing and re-crossing the river from bank to bank trying to find traces of a trail, but without success. Came back and proceeded down the river. Came across trail again and followed it back until we lost it in a flooded part, and then followed it down and lost it again. At 4.45 p.m. we pulled across river to some timber to camp and found one of their old camps for which we had been looking all day.

March 13.—45 below, clear, thick fog over open water. Started at 7.40 a.m. Picked up old trail in places, but was not able to follow it. It went around the river instead of going over portage. Going in places was good, but a great deal of it was over crusted snow which was bad for the dogs' feet. Passed another of Fitzgerald's night camps about four miles distant from the other one. Camped at 5.30 p.m., about seven miles below Deception.

March 14.—30 below, cloudy, light snow. Left at 7.45 a.m. Had a little very good going but mostly very heavy. Picked up trail a few times, but were unable to follow it until we got to the lower end of the river this afternoon, when we were able to follow it fairly well. We passed three of the Fitzgerald's night camps; they are not more than five miles apart. The number of his night camps in so short a distance indicates, I think, that he had returned north. Crusted snow very bad on dogs' feet and we are unable to make good time.

March 15.—15 below, clear in a.m., cloudy and warm in p.m. Started at 7.25 a.m. Trail very heavy all day. Saw part of old trail at the mouth of the Big Wind which is hard, and we could distinguish an old snowshoe track which was headed down the river. Trail lead to mouth of Mountain creek instead of taking portage. It is about three miles further to go around than to take portage. Camped about four miles up creek at 5.20 p.m.

March 16.—Zero, cloudy; started at 7.45 a.m., reached the cabin at 9 a.m. In it I found cached a toboggan, wrapper and seven sets of dog harness which I have no doubt were cached here by Fitzgerald's party on their return trip to McPherson. In cabin also we found the paws of a dog cut off at the knee joint, also a shoulder blade which had been cooked and the flesh evidently eaten. In a corner there was also a little dried whitefish. The trail all the way up the creeek was very heavy, weather warm, snow soft. Camped at 4 p.m., at the foot of the Big Hill. Dogs too tired to go to-night. I went to top of hill after making camp to break trail and make it easier. All the way up the creek the trail was drifted full.

March 17.—5 above, cloudy, windy on hill. Started at 7.45 a.m.; reached top of first hill at 9 a.m. Made Caribou Born river at 4 p.m.; trail to-day was full and very heavy. Camped at 5.20 about 3 miles up the north fork of the river.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

March 18.—12 above, cloudy; started at 7.40 a.m. Trail up the Caribou very heavy, river very crooked and heads nor-nor' west. Went up to near a large lake and turned to right and started over divide; there is no big hill. Leaving Caribou river we travelled nor'east by nor' the greater part of the time, then kept a little more to north. Had great difficulty in finding trail. This section of country new to all of us. It has been up and down hill all afternoon. The country covered with small spruce. Made Trail river at 5.45 p.m., and camped at 6.30 p.m. Hard day; dogs and men very tired. Think route we followed to-day much longer than going over the mountain.

March 19.—15 below, cloudy; snowing all afternoon. Started at 7.40 a.m. Trail down Trail river very heavy; camped at 5.15 p.m.; about 5 miles from Peel river.

March 20.—13 below, clear; started 7.40 a.m.; trail heavy most of the day. Made Colin's cabin and camped at 6.15 p.m. Found two packages in cabin, one apparently mail and other containing dispatch bag marked R.N.W.M.P. Evidently cached here by Inspr. Fitzgerald to lighten up his load.

March 21.—25 below, cloudy a.m., clear in p.m. Reached portage at 10 a.m., at 11.45 a.m. found tent, tent poles, and stove alongside trail in the middle of a lake. Reached Peel river again at 2.15 p.m. At 3 p.m. about two or three miles below portage found a toboggan and two sets of dog harness. All ground lashings had been cut off. Trail led into bush and on following it we found bodies of two of Fitzgerald's party, one, that of Constable Kinney whom I knew, and the other I concluded to be that of Constable Taylor. The latter had evidently committed suicide by shooting the top of his head off. Evidently starved to death. Found camp kettle half full of moose hide cut in small pieces which had been boiled for a stew. Camped at 5.45 p.m. Covered bodies before we left them to proceed on our journey.

March 22.—23 below, cloudy, cold, raw wind from nor'west. Started at 7.25 a.m. At 8.30 I found an indistinct trail leading to the bank. While feeling for trail at the foot of bank found a pair of snowshoes. Climbed bank, which was a high cut bank, and on going into the bush a little way found bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and ex-Constable S. Carter. Latter had evidently died first, as he had been laid out, hands crossed over breast and face covered with handkerchief. He was lying on his back. Inspector Fitzgerald was lying on his back on the spot where there had formerly been a fire. Body partially covered by two half blankets. A blunt axe with a broken handle were lying near; there had been a good deal of tramping around as though getting firewood. Covered bodies with brush and proceeded on our way and arrived at McPherson at 6 p.m., and notified Corporal Somers and Constable Blake of the fatalities.

March 27.—Getting out supplies for return trip; loaded toboggans for early start. Assisted Corporal Somers preparing coffins and bodies for burial.

March 28.—Funeral of Inspector Fitzgerald, Constables Kinney and Taylor and ex-Constable Carter at 3 p.m.

March 29.—Corporal Somers making out reports, &c., and did not get ready for me to pull out until about 3 p.m., and as it was very stormy we did not start to-day.

March 30.—Left at 7.30 a.m., for return to Dawson. Camped about five miles below portage at 5 p.m. An old Indian came along and stayed for the night.

March 31.—10 below, fine, clear, south wind. Started 7.10 a.m. Found an old toboggan, wrapper, and an old set of canvas dog harness in an old Indian encampment on seven miles portage. Think these had been left by Indians. Camp was a short distance off the trail, and about eight or nine miles south of where we found Constables Kinney and Taylor. In the afternoon we found another place where Inspector Fitzgerald had camped, about five miles from Colin's cabin, and about seven miles from the other one. There was nothing here but one set of dog harness. There had been plenty of wood cut and there was quite a lot left over. Camped at Colin's cabin at 4 p.m.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

April 1.—15 below, clear, fine. Started at 7.10 a.m. Camped at 4.30 p.m. about seven miles up Trail river. I searched every place that looked like a camp but found nothing.

April 2.—17 below, clear and fine, windy at times. Started 7.10 a.m.; trail rather heavy. Camped 4.45 p.m., over the first hill on the portage from Trail to Caribou river.

April 3.—21 above, gale blowing, snow from southwest. Started at 7.15 a.m. Had to face a snowstorm all morning. Trail filled up and very hard to find; snow beating into eyes made them very sore. Made Caribou river at 11.40 a.m. In the afternoon snow was wet, trail filled up, sleds dragged very heavy, making slow going. One of my dogs bitten in the leg and was unable to work him to-day. Camped at 5.45 p.m.

April 4.—17 above, blowing and snowing, very hot and wet. Left at 7.15 a.m.; trail heavy and hard to follow, going very slow all day; it has been very disagreeable all day. Made Mountain creek, and camped at 6 p.m.

April 5.—10 above, snowing a.m., fine p.m. Started 7.20 a.m.; trail heavy, going slow. Deep water on the glacier. Camped at 5.20 p.m. on Peel river. Turner and myself troubled with sore eyes, possibly caused by blinding snowstorm we had to face coming over the mountain.

April 6.—12 below, clear, fine. Started at 7.30 a.m. Could not find old trail up Peel. Camped at 5 p.m. Have to repair snowshoes every night.

April 7.—12 above. Cloudy, fine. Left at 7.30 a.m.; heavy trail all day, a great deal of time breaking trail, could not find old trail; a lot of snow has fallen since we passed this way. Fyfe and Stewart fell through ice several times; river very treacherous. About five miles below Deception it is split up into several channels and they are all open; had to turn back and take a big rounding to get by. Tried to make Hungry creek but could not do it; camped at 5.40 p.m.

April 8.—13 below, fine. Left at 7.30 a.m.; trail heavy, lots of water; broke trail across portage as river was open around. Camped at 5.30 p.m.

April 9.—2 below, light north wind, misty. Left at 7.15 a.m.; going to-day better than it has been for some time. Camped at 5.40 p.m.

April 10.—31 below, strong south wind. Left 7.20 a.m.; met party of Indians; camped 5.40 p.m., about five miles up Forrest creek.

April 11.—40 below, fine day. Left 7.20 a.m.; trail heavy up Forrest creek and over divide. Camped at 6.20 p.m.

April 12.—22 below, cloudy. Left 7.20 a.m.; fairly good going. Camped on Michel creek at 6 p.m. Made several portages to avoid water.

April 13.—12 below, cloudy, snowing in p.m. Left at 7.30 a.m.; heavy trail. Camped at 7 p.m., in willows at cache of Christmas creek. No wood here, and did not get supper until 10 p.m.

April 14.—12 below, thick mist, snowing all day. Left at 8.15 a.m. Had no trail over to Blackstone. Found letter from Waugh and party informing me they had gone other way. Made Michel's cabin at 4 p.m., and camped for night.

April 15.—10 below, fine a.m., snow in p.m. Started at 6.10 a.m. and made an effort to reach Power House, but going too heavy; very hot in afternoon. Camped at 5.30 p.m.

April 16.—Very warm all day. Left camp at 5.20 a.m. Made Power House at 9 a.m. Tried to get Dawson office of Yukon Gold Company to report to officer commanding my arrival, but was unable to get any one. I left word with the man in charge for him to report if he could get any one on the telephone, and proceeded to Twelve Mile roadhouse, where we arrived at 7 p.m.

April 17.—Left Twelve Mile roadhouse at 6.40 a.m., and met team, and arrived in Dawson about 10.30 a.m., the balance of the patrol arriving at about 1.20 p.m.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I omitted to remark that at Colin's cabin, where I discovered the dispatch bag and mail, we also found a lot of dog bones, showing that they had eaten dogs at this place.

I also omitted to state that Inspector Fitzgerald had evidently hung a snowshoe up on a limb as a sign, for early in March a party of Indians passed this place and seeing the snowshoe took it off the limb, and I do not know what became of it. They thought the snowshoe had been left there by Corporal Somers, who had been there in the winter making a cache of fish.

The bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor were found on the left limit of the Peel river, about 35 miles from McPherson. The bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and ex-Constable Carter were found on the right limit of the Peel river about 25 miles from McPherson.

In conclusion, I wish to draw your attention to the splendid manner in which Constable Fyfe, ex-Constable Turner and Indian Stewart performed their work. I have been over this patrol several times, but I think this trip was the hardest I ever made, and certainly it was the most disagreeable. The men worked with a will, and gave me every possible assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. J. D. DEMPSTER, *Corpl.*,

Reg. No. 3193,

In charge of Relief Patrol.

DAWSON, Y.T., April 17, 1911.

List of articles found by Corpl. Dempster, W.J.D., belonging to Insp. Fitzgerald's party, lost while on McPherson-Dawson patrol, for season 1910-11.

One dispatch bag containing the following:

One packet containing the following money:—

195 x 1.00..	\$195 00	
81 x 5.00..	405 00	
2 x 10.00..	20 00	
2 x 20.00..	40 00	\$660 00
One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed F. S. R. Wis-		
senden..	\$100 25	
		<hr/>
		\$760 25

One letter addressed Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, accompanied by the following money:

One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed G. F. Kinney.	\$100 25	
One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed S. E. A. Selig.	300 00	
3 x 1.00..	\$3 00	
24 x 5.00..	120 00	
23 x 10.00..	230 00	\$353 00
		<hr/>
		\$753 25

In an envelope the following:

One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed J. Somers....	\$50 25
One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed A. N. Blake..	100 25

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Envelope marked 'Contingent Account,' containing following money:

41 x 1.00..	\$41 00
22 x 10.00..	220 00

Two gold watches, two silver watches, one will of Insp. Fitzgerald, one diary of Insp. Fitzgerald, four envelopes containing returns, &c.

Checked A. E. S.

EXTRACT from letter from Rev. C. E. Whittaker, Fort McPherson, to Bishop Stringer, Dawson.

March 24.—On December 21, Inspector Fitzgerald, Consts. Kinney, Taylor and Sam Carter left here for Dawson, expecting to be gone three months. We were daily expecting them to return when on the 22nd inst. three sleds showed up. Imagine our horror and grief to learn that the patrol had not reached Dawson, and further that the search party had found the emaciated bodies of the whole party, all within 35 miles of this post, where they had lain perhaps many weeks, and we ignorant of them. As yet the bodies have not been brought in, and no record has been seen, but a party is now off for them, and doubtless some diary will be discovered to tell the tale.

They went off short provisioned, for the sake of travelling light, but their dogs were not of the best, and they had no Indian for guide. Carter had been over the trail, coming this way, four years ago, but was not sure of the crossings, and it is surmised that they got astray, trying to find the crossing from Little Wind to Hart rivers, and being short of food, decided to return, and for some unknown reason, were unable to make it. The packet was found in Colin's house, and the Inspector's dispatch bag, left there on their return. Twenty miles lower down they found the bodies of Kinney and Taylor with the four fur robes of the party. Ten miles lower, say five miles above the creek you and C. F. Johnson came down, they found the bodies of the Inspector and Carter. They went from here with 15 dogs, and so far 10 harness have been found. Will give you more particulars when I learn them.

March 27.—The bodies have been brought in, and search made, and the Inspector's diary found. It appears that after Esau left them, their dogs were pretty well spent, the snow three feet deep in most places, so they travelled slowly, at times making only six miles a day. Then when they should have crossed the divide by Forrest creek to the Hart river, they could not find the crossing, and perhaps went about 40 miles too far up the Little Wind, and spent nearly a week looking for the crossing in vain. An entry reads, 'Jan. 17th. Carter is utterly bewildered and does not know one river from another. My last hope is gone. Reluctantly we shall have to return to Peel river. We have now 10 lbs. of flour and 8 lbs. of bacon, and some dried fish for the dogs.' Three days this was finished and they began killing dogs, trying to feed the other dogs, but they would not eat it. So the men ate it themselves, and fed the dry fish to the dogs. They were hindered by open water, by 60 belows, and fierce winds, and made back slowly, their old trail also being drifted full. About February 1st, then on the long trail above Colin's place, an entry reads, 'We have travelled about 200 miles on dog meat and tea, have about 100 miles to do yet, but expect we shall be able to make it, but shall have only three or four dogs left. We have killed eight dogs and have eaten most of them.' Three or four days later the diary ceases. A few miles down Trail creek, about 34 miles from Colin's place. It is probable that they survived from five to seven days after that, and perhaps more, judging from where they were found, and the tracks about the last camps. Some of them were badly foot sore, and I think that will account in some measure for their inability to get through.

Yesterday I had a memorial service, with 9 white men and Mrs. Whittaker present, besides several of the local residents. The Inspector will be much missed here, as he was so much esteemed by all. He was an able and a splendid man in

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

every way. The last evening before leaving he spent with us, and he promised to call and see you all in Dawson. All the members of the patrol are so changed that we should not know them, just famished, and their skin all peeling off. I have been thinking over your trip of 1909, and the miracle of your escape is greatly increased by the present case.

We had a military funeral. I furnished lumber for the coffins, and Corporal Somers and I made the four coffins. We have buried them in one wide grave, lying side by side. Such a grave has never been here before, and I trust may never be again. The sad event has cast a gloom over the whole place, and we all mourn their loss.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

ATHABASKA LANDING, May 11, 1911.

The Commissioner.

R. N. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a report received from Corporal Somers regarding the deaths of Inspector Fitzgerald, Constables Taylor and Kinney, and Special Constable Carter.

It would appear that Inspector Fitzgerald was the last to succumb, and that he and Carter would probably have made McPherson had they not heroically stood by their stricken and weaker companions.

The indescribable sufferings which this unfortunate party must have undergone in their desperate effort to return to their starting point is terrible to contemplate.

The pathetic attention evidently paid by Inspector Fitzgerald to his dead companions was in keeping with his brave and manly character.

I assume that the next of kin of deceased have been communicated with.

Corporal Dempster has, I suppose, also forwarded a report. Could I have a copy of same?

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'N' Division.

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT,

FORT MCPHERSON DETACHMENT, March 28, 1911.

Re death of Inspector Fitzgerald, Constables Taylor and Kinney and Special Constable Carter. (Fort McPherson-Dawson Patrol.)

To the Officer Commanding,

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report:—

On December 21, 1910, the Dawson Patrol, comprising Inspector Fitzgerald, Constable Taylor, Constable Kinney and Special Constable Carter, with three dog teams of five dogs each, left Fort McPherson about 8.30 a.m., en route to Dawson.

Nothing more was heard of them here until the arrival of Corporal Dempster and party from Dawson, about 6 p.m. on March 22, 1911.

Corporal Dempster reported having left Dawson on February 28, to search for Inspector Fitzgerald's party, and that they had found the bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and Special Constable Carter about 25 miles south of Fort McPherson, and the bodies of Constables Taylor and Kinney about 10 miles further south, on the banks of the Peel river.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On the 23rd, I left Fort McPherson about 2 p.m., accompanied by Interpreter Husky and Indian Peter Ross, with three sleds, to bring in the remains to the fort. Camping overnight 18 miles from the fort, we reached the place where Inspector Fitzgerald and Constable Carter lay about 9.30 a.m. the following morning. They were lying on the top of the river bank on the right limit, and back a little in the timber; the distance being about 26 miles from Fort McPherson.

I found the bodies covered, a half blanket also over each. The body of Constable Carter was lying about 10 feet from that of Inspector Fitzgerald, and had evidently been dragged and laid out immediately after death, as both hands had been crossed on the breast and the face covered with a handkerchief.

Inspector Fitzgerald was lying where a fire had been, and was stiffened to the contour of the ground, the right hand extended from the body, the left hand lying on the breast.

I could not make a proper search of the bodies here, but I found a piece of paper in the pocket of Inspector Fitzgerald's trousers on which were the following words, evidently written with a piece of charred wood:—

'All money in despatch bag and bank, clothes, &c., I leave to my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Halifax. God bless all.

'F. J. FITZGERALD,
'R.N.W.M.P.'

In Constable Carter's trousers pocket I found a watch, which I had given to Constable Taylor to have repaired for me in Dawson. I also picked up three snow-shoes (all broken), one camp kettle, one cup and one blunt axe. No attempt had been made to build a camp here.

After placing the remains on the one large sled which we had, I started Indian Peter Ross for the fort, which he reached about 7 p.m.

Proceeding up the river about 10 miles, we came to the place where Constables Taylor and Kinney lay. Here a broken toboggan and two sets of dog harness lay on the trail in the river. A blue handkerchief was hanging on the willows on the bank; this was on the left limit of the river. We found a fairly comfortable open camp here, covered with brush, and on removing this, found the bodies of Taylor and Kinney lying side by side, Constable Kinney being on Taylor's right.

Over the bodies were two Alaska sleeping robes and one underneath. The body of Constable Kinney was lying fairly straight with the hands crossed on the breast, the right foot was bare, showing large pieces of skin hanging from the big toe. The body of Constable Taylor was very crooked, the left hand being slightly extended from the body and still grasping a 30-30 carbine, with which he had evidently shot himself. The features were unrecognizable, the whole of the face above the upper teeth being shot away. The right knee was very much drawn up.

Under the bottom robe I found a small gunny sack containing Inspector Fitzgerald's diary, entered up to February 5, on Trail creek. A pocket barometer, a small note-book (Constable Kinney's), some old socks, duffles and moccasins. I also picked up a very blunt axe, two camp kettles, one of which was lying behind Taylor's head and had a bullet hole in it; the other kettle was half full of moose hide chopped up in small pieces and had been boiled. There was also a tin containing some matches.

I did not make a thorough search of the clothing here, only removing a dollar watch and chain from Kinney's person.

We started on the return journey to the fort about 4 p.m., and reached our previous night's camp about 7 p.m. Camping here for the night, we arrived at Fort McPherson about 10.45 a.m. on the 25th. On arrival at the fort the bodies were placed in the Church of England Mission to await interment. Corporal Dempster and myself made a thorough search and examination of the remains in the afternoon, having to cut off the clothing to do so.

The only thing found on Inspector Fitzgerald was a gold watch hanging around his neck in a small deerskin, next to the body. The toes of his left foot were slightly frozen and very much swollen. A thin skin appeared to be coming off the fingers.

On Constable Carter's person was found a cheque from the Marine and Fisheries Department, value \$50, also \$7 in cash. His toes appeared to have been frozen, and his fingers were bandaged.

On Constable Taylor was found a small beadwork firebag, containing \$32 in cash.

Constable Kinney had no other effects but the watch. His feet were swollen to almost twice their natural size, and the big toe of the right foot was badly peeled to the raw flesh.

The bodies of all four were in a terribly emaciated condition. The lower ribs and hips showing very prominently. The stomach of each had fallen inwards.

The flesh of all was very much discoloured and of a reddish-black colour, and a thin skin seemed to have been peeling off.

All the outer clothing was very badly torn and much scorched by fire, the socks, duffles, mitts and moccasins being in the same condition.

There is no doubt in my mind that with the exception of Constable Taylor, they had died from starvation and extreme cold.

In the despatch bag found by Corporal Dempster were the returns from Herschel island and Fort McPherson detachments. Also three envelopes containing the following amounts of money and cheques:—

No. 1—Cash.. . . .	\$660 00
Cheque.. . . .	100 25
No. 2—Cash.. . . .	261 00
No. 3—Cash.. . . .	353 00
Cheque.. . . .	300 00
Cheque.. . . .	100 25

In a separate envelope, a cheque by Constable Blake for \$100.25, and a cheque of my own for \$50.25. Both these cheques made payable to Inspector Fitzgerald. These cheques were for money that we had asked Inspector Fitzgerald to bring in for us when he returned. The total amount of money and cheques in the bag was \$1,925.

I hired three natives to dig one large grave. The Rev. C. E. Whittaker very generously supplied me with 250 feet of lumber, and assisted me to make coffins. I cannot appreciate too much the assistance afforded me by this gentleman at this time, he also having lent me his sled and team to bring in the remains of the deceased, as did also Mr. J. Firth, of the Hudson's Bay Company, there not being enough teams to hire at the fort.

On Sunday, the 26th, a special service was held in the Church of England Mission, the Rev. C. E. Whittaker paying a fitting tribute to the deceased.

The funeral took place with military honours in the mission churchyard at 3 p.m. on the 28th, service being held in the church as well as at the graveside. A memorial service being afterwards held at 7 p.m. in the evening.

From the last entry in Inspector Fitzgerald's diary on February 5, on Trail creek, and the distance they had actually travelled afterwards, giving an average of eight miles per day, I should say that they had not reached the place where they were found until the 11th and 12th of February, respectively.

The following is a list of rations and dog feed taken by the party:—

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Dried fruit.. . . .	15	0
Flour.. . . .	120	0
Bacon.. . . .	75	0
Baking powder.. . . .	6	0
Beans.. . . .	30	0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Butter.. . . .	10	0
Coffee.. . . .	5	0
Milk, tins.. . . .	20	0
Salt.. . . .	3	0
Sugar.. . . .	35	0
Tea.. . . .	12	0
Tobacco, smoking.. . . .	12	0
" chewing.. . . .	16	0
Lard.. . . .	15	0
Matches, pkts.. . . .	1	gross
Candles.. . . .	18	0
Dried fish.. . . .	900	0
Corned beef.. . . .	10	0

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. SOMERS, *Corpl.*,

In charge of Fort McPherson Detachment.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA, May 8, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the original diary kept by the late Inspector Fitzgerald on his patrol from Fort McPherson to Dawson. This diary was found on March 22 last by Corporal Dempster, who was in charge of the search party sent out from Dawson. It was under the robe on which the bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor were found.

The first entry in the diary is on December 21, 1910, and the last is on February 5, 1911.

The entry of January 17 reads as follows:—

Twenty-three below. Fine in a.m., with strong S.W. wind which turned to a gale in the evening. Did not break camp; sent Carter and Kinney off at 7 a.m. to follow a river going south by a little east; they returned at 3.30 p.m. and reported that it ran right up in the mountains, and Carter said that it was not the right river. I left at 8 a.m., and followed a river running south, but could not see any cuttings on it. Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another. We have now only ten pounds of flour, and eight pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians. We have now been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss. I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from the Little Wind river.

This is the true explanation of the catastrophe.

It is evident that Inspector Fitzgerald had relied upon ex-Constable Carter as a guide to Dawson. He says: 'I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from the Little Wind river.'

The explanation of this is that Inspector Fitzgerald in 1905-6 went from Dawson to McPherson, following the original route of the Dawson-McPherson patrol—that was up the McQuesten river, across the divide to the Wind river, down to the Peel river. The new route which has been followed for some years was up Twelve Mile creek, Blackstone river, Hart river across Hart river divide into Forrest creek, then down the Little Wind river and on to its junction with the Wind river. Therefore, Inspector Fitzgerald knew the way from Fort McPherson to the junction of the Little Wind and the Wind river; from that point on he was relying upon ex-Constable

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Carter. Carter was over this trail in 1907-8, when he accompanied Constable Forrest in charge of the patrol, on transfer to Fort McPherson. On this, no doubt, Inspector Fitzgerald had relied to find the trail from Wind river to Dawson.

You will observe that on December 27 he employed an Indian to break the trail for him from Trail creek across the divide to Caribou Born mountains; there is a portage there, made to avoid a big elbow of Peel river which comes from the west and turns north. On January 1 he discharged the Indian, paying him for eight days, five for coming and three for returning to his camp. The next day he reached Peel river, proceeded up to it, and without mishap reached Little Wind river on January 8; he proceeded up this river until January 12. The distance, according to his diary, is 55 miles; according to the table of distances submitted by Constable Mapley, in his report dated March 10, 1905, of the patrol in 1905, the trail follows the Little Wind river for 54 miles, so that, assuming Inspector Fitzgerald correct in his distances, he could not have been very far from Forrest creek, up which he should have turned to cross the Hart-Wind divide. He found that the river was getting very small, and came to the conclusion that he was too far up; he sent ex-Constable Carter ahead to look for the portage, but he could not find it. Inspector Fitzgerald then concluded—to turn back upon his trail.

He travelled five miles and turned up a small creek for four miles, which ex-Constable Carter thought was Forrest creek, but it was not. That was on January 13, and on January 15 they followed up the east branch of the Little Wind river, travelling 16 miles. On January 16 they apparently travelled up a branch of this creek for six miles, and found that it was not Forrest creek, and returned again to its mouth. Ex-Constable Carter was again sent out, but returned without success.

On January 17 Fitzgerald came to the following conclusion:—

Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another. We have now only ten pounds of flour and eight pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return, and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians. We have been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss.

The next day, January 18, 1911, the party began their return to Fort McPherson. Hardly any of the dogs would eat the dog meat, and they had to feed them with the little dried fish they had.

At the time that the party turned back they were, according to Constable Mapley's table of distances, about 264 miles from Fort McPherson and 211 from Dawson.

They had travelled from December 21, 1910, until January 17, 1911, continuously, with only one day off; a distance of 340 miles. (This distance includes distances travelled searching for trail.) From January 18 to February 5, on which date the last entry is made, they travelled 230 miles.

The entries in the diary are not very full, but some are very suggestive of the hardships that they were undergoing; the trail was exceptionally heavy and they were breaking through ice, getting wet, and the cold was intense. On January 24 it says:—

Killed another dog; and all hands made a good meal of dog meat.

On January 26.—'The going was very heavy in deep snow and the hands and dogs getting weak.'

January 30.—'All hands feeling sick, supposed to be from eating dogs' livers.'

January 31.—Skin peeling off our faces and bodies and parts of our bodies and lips all swollen and split. I suppose this is caused by feeding on dog meat; everybody feeling the cold very much for want of proper food.

February 1.—Killed another dog to-night. This makes eight dogs we have killed, and we have eaten most of them and fed dried fish to the dogs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

February 3.—Men and dogs very thin and weak and cannot travel far. We have travelled about 200 miles on dog meat, and have still about 100 miles to go, but I think we will make it all right, but will have only three or four dogs left.

February 5.—(The last entry.) Just after noon I broke through the ice, and had to make fire; found one foot slightly frozen. Killed another dog to-night; have only five dogs now, and can only go a few miles a day. Everybody breaking out on the body and skin peeling off.

We have now to refer to Corporal Dempster's report to form an idea of what happened. The last entry was evidently made while the party was proceeding down Trail river to the Peel river. Corporal Dempster in his admirable report, at this point, commenced to fear the worst, on account of the camps they made being so close together. He followed on their trail with as much despatch as possible. At Colin's cabin he found the mail and the despatch bag which had been cached there.

On March 21, about three miles below the portage on the Peel river, he found the bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor; there was a camp kettle half-full of moose hide, cut in small pieces, which had been boiled for soup. The two men lay side by side, the fire being at their feet; each lay on his back.

They had three Alaska sleeping bags; one under and two over them. Constable Taylor evidently committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off; it is quite probable that he had become insane with the terrible hardships which he had undergone.

It seems to me that Insp. Fitzgerald had concluded that these men were too weak to travel through and left them all the camp equipment they had, and with Carter, pushed on towards Fort McPherson, with the hope of getting relief to send back. This he was not fated to accomplish. About ten miles further on he and Ex-Constable Carter yielded up their lives. Carter succumbed first and was laid out by Insp. Fitzgerald, who probably died shortly afterwards.

There were absolutely no provisions, nor any sign of the dogs.

I have not yet received the reports which Insp. Fitzgerald would have written before he left Fort McPherson, and I am therefore unable to give you any information which would bear on the observations of Corporal Dempster in his report, which are as follows:—

I saw the list of provisions at McPherson which the ill-fated party took with them, and was much surprised at the small quantities taken; in fact I feel certain that the party must have been on short rations long before they turned back. Under the best possible conditions, without any delay of any kind, I do not think the party had sufficient rations to last them from McPherson to Dawson; but if they had kept on the right trail they would have got through all right, as they would have met with several bands of Indians from whom they could have purchased ample supplies of dried meat, fish, &c. As to their dogs I can say nothing, as all the information I could gather at McPherson was that they were in fair condition. The Indian Esau employed by Insp. Fitzgerald was only employed to guide them over the Big Portage and was then discharged.

I imagine the explanation of the limited amount of rations taken by this party, is that they expected to make a very quick trip, and did not want to load themselves too heavily, and confidently looked forward to securing food from the Indians along the route to Dawson. Had they succeeded in crossing the Hart river divide, it is altogether probable they would have encountered some Indians. Big game is much more plentiful on the west side than on the east.

Undoubtedly the disaster overtook this party because they lost the trail from Little Wind river; had they had an efficient guide, they would have reached Dawson in safety.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The Indian Esau whom he employed for a few days, is the same Indian who reached Dawson later on, and on whose report the relief party was sent out. Had the party turned back as soon as they lost the trail they would have reached Fort McPherson.

Seven days were spent in useless searching; consuming provisions, and exhausting men and dogs; these precious seven days would have carried them back to safety.

Inspector Fitzgerald in his diary gives some inkling as to what was affecting his mind; it seems to have been the anxiety to perform the patrol and not return to Fort McPherson defeated. His expression, 'My last hope is gone and the only thing I can do is to return,' seems to indicate this. Had he been a less experienced traveller than he was, he would surely have turned back sooner.

The cause of the disaster may be summed up as follows:—

1. The small quantity of provisions taken.
2. Want of an efficient guide.
3. Delay in searching for the lost trail.

The heroic efforts to return to Fort McPherson have not been exceeded in the annals of Arctic travel.

Corporal Dempster's reports show that the unfortunate men had wasted to shadows. All were strong, powerful young men, and in the best of health and condition when they left on their ill-fated journey. That they should have lost their lives is greatly to be deplored. It is the greatest tragedy which has occurred in this Force during its existence of thirty-seven years.

Their loss has been felt most keenly by every member of the Force, but we cannot but feel a thrill of pride at the endeavour they made to carry out their duty, and their gallant struggle for their lives.

I cannot express it better than in the following extract from a letter addressed to me by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan:—

While the event brings deepest sadness to all, we feel that it is only an event such as this which can give greatest lustre and enduring remembrance to the splendid Force.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

Lt. Col. FRED. WHITE, C.M.G.,
Comptroller R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

DIARY OF INSPECTOR F. J. FITZGERALD, FOUND UNDER THE BODIES OF CONSTABLES KINNEY AND TAYLOR.

Twenty-one below. Wednesday, December 21.—Strong N. wind, with heavy mist and light snow. Left Fort McPherson at 7.45 a.m. Nooned two spells up river and camped in Indian cabin 15 miles up river. Going very heavy in some places. 15 miles.

Seventeen below. Thursday, December 22.—Strong S. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned one hour and camped below portage at 3 p.m. Going fair. 18 miles.

Seven below. Friday, December 23.—Slight N.E. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Nooned one hour and camped at south end of 7 mile portage. Snowing last night, making heavy going. 17 miles.

Seventeen below. Saturday, December 24.—Fine, with strong S.E. wind. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned one hour above Colin's cabin and camped for night in old Indian camp at 3.15 p.m. Heavy snow during night, making heavy going. 16 miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Thirty below. Sunday, December 25.—Light N.W. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 8 a.m., and arrived at the mouth of Trail creek at 10.15 a.m., and loaded up the cache of fish and left at 11.45 a.m., and camped about eight miles up Trail creek in old camp at 2.15 p.m. Going heavy on Peel river, good going on Trail creek. 16 miles.

Twenty-four below. Monday, December 26.—Strong S.E. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. Nooned one hour and camped at Indian encampment at 1.45 p.m., 20 miles up Trail creek. Going very good. 18 miles.

Thirty-nine below. Tuesday, December 27.—Fine, with strong S.E. wind. Left Indian camp at 7.30 a.m., and travelled up Trail creek for five miles and then went up small creek, due south, for seven miles and camped for night at 2 p.m. Sent Constable Kinney and Indian ahead to break trail for to-morrow. Hired Indian and dog team to help us across 80 mile portage, paying him \$3 a day. Going very bad all day, had to break through three feet of snow and only made about 12 miles. 12 miles. Climbed 800 feet.

Forty-three below. Wednesday, December 28.—Fine. Very cold and very misty in hills. Left camp at 8 a.m., and travelled up ravine until 1 p.m. Nooned one hour and camped on the upper end of Caribou Born mountain at 2.30 p.m. Indians followed our trail and caught us up at 10 a.m., and all camped together. Very deep snow and very steep climb, and only made about 12 miles. Climbed 1,000 feet from camp until 1 p.m. At the head of the mountain the climb from Trail creek is 1,800 feet. 12 miles.

Thirty-four below. Thursday, December 29.—Fine. Clear and cold in valley, very misty in hills. Left camp at 8 a.m., and travelled down $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to head of small creek and followed it to Caribou river, and camped at start of portage on Caribou river. Snow very deep, dogs very tired. 14 miles.

Fifty-one below. Friday, December 30.—Fine with light S. wind. Left camp at 8.15 a.m., and travelled until 2.30 p.m., and only made about nine miles. Snow on the portage very deep and some very steep hills; found it very cold on account of going so slow. Nine miles.

Forty below. Saturday, December 31.—Fine with strong S. wind. Saw the sun to-day. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour and camped at 3 p.m., four miles down Mountain creek. Going very heavy on the portage and Mountain creek. Sixteen miles.

Thirty-seven below. Sunday, January 1, 1911.—Heavy snow storm all day. Left camp at 8.45 a.m., made one drive and camped in small cabin four miles above mouth of Mountain creek at 2 p.m. Going very heavy, over three feet of snow. Paid off Indian, five days coming and three days to return. Eleven miles.

Thirty-five below. Monday, January 2.—Heavy snow storm during night and all day. Left camp at 7.30; had to cut our way through the bush twice, owing to driftwood being piled up in the river; nooned one hour, and camped on the Peel river, five miles above Mountain creek at 2.15 p.m. Going very heavy owing to deep snow. Ten miles.

Forty-six below. Tuesday, January 3.—Light snow all day. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at Waughs old tent, two miles up Wind river at 3.30 p.m. Mouth of Wind river $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above lower end of Peel river canyon. Going very heavy; dogs about played out. Twelve miles.

Forty-seven below. Wednesday, January 4.—Strong S.E. wind with snow. Left camp at 8.30 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 2.30 p.m. Going very heavy; over three feet of soft snow most of the way. Ten miles.

Sixty-five below. Thursday, January 5.—Fine with slight head wind. Left camp at 8 a.m., but only went about six miles, when we had to go in the bush and make camp at noon, owing to the intense cold; some slight frost bites among the party. Going heavy, but a slight improvement on the last few days. Six miles.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Fifty-four below. Friday, January 6.—Very strong head wind in p.m., with heavy mist. Left camp at 8.30 a.m.; could not noon on account of open water, as we could not get on shore; camped 3 p.m., at the lower end of Mount Deception. Going very heavy, and lots of trouble with open water. Eleven miles.

Fifty-one below. Saturday, January 7.—Fine with slight fair wind. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 2.30 p.m., six miles below Little Wind river. Going fairly good, but had to go around lots of open water. Thirteen miles.

Sixty-four below. Sunday, January 8.—Fine with strong head wind. Left camp at 8.30 a.m., and only made one drive and camped at 1.30 p.m., three miles up Little Wind river. Going very heavy; slow going with intense cold. Nine miles.

Twenty-two below. Monday, January 9.—Fine clear day; slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at 3 p.m., about 20 miles up Little Wind. Going very fair; a little heavy in p.m. Sixteen miles.

Thirteen below. Tuesday, January 10.—Strong head wind, with very fine snow. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 3.15 p.m. Clear ice most all day; not good going as it was very slippery for the dogs; very little water to trouble us. Fifteen miles.

Twenty-two below. Wednesday, January 11.—Very misty with strong head wind. Left camp at 8.15 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 3.30 p.m. All the river was overflow, and we only made about nine miles. All hands had wet feet, and we had a very unpleasant day. Nine miles.

Thirty-seven below. Thursday, January 12.—Fine with slight head wind. A nice day. Left camp at 8 a.m., and stopped 3 hours at noon, and sent Carter to look for portage, but he could not find it. At 3 p.m., found that the river was getting very small; camped and sent Carter on ahead, and came to the conclusion that we were too far up. Twelve miles.

Twelve below. Friday, January 13.—Snowing, with light fair wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; came back down the river 5 miles, and went up small creek 4 miles, which Carter thought was Forrest creek, but found it was not, and came down 2 miles farther and camped at 1.30 p.m., and sent Carter out to look for creek. Fifteen miles.

Twenty-three below. Saturday, January 14.—Very strong gale all day. Could not leave camp.

Thirty-nine below. Sunday, January 15.—Very misty, with slight head wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., and followed up east branch of Little Wind river and camped at 3.15 p.m., at what is supposed to be the mouth of Forrest creek. Going very good; a little heavy snow at the start; the rest of the way mostly ice. Sixteen miles.

Forty-three below. Monday, January 16.—Fine, with very strong S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., and travelled up creek for six miles, and found that it was not Forrest creek and had to return to mouth again and camp. Sent Carter out in afternoon, but he had no success. 12 miles.

Twenty-three below. Tuesday, January 17.—Fine in a.m., with strong S.W. wind which turned to a gale in evening. Did not break camp, sent Carter and Kinney off at 7.15 a.m., to follow a river going south by a little east; they returned at 3.30 p.m., and reported that it ran right up in the mountains, and Carter said it was not the right river. I left at 8 a.m., and followed a river running south, but could not see any cuttings on it. Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another.

We have now only 10 pounds of flour and 8 pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return, and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians.

We have now been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss. I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from Little Wind river.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Thirteen below. Wednesday, January 18.—Very strong S. gale last night and this morning, moderated in afternoon. Left camp, on the return to Peel river, at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour and camped at 3 p.m. 20 miles below. Killed the first dog to-night for dog feed; hardly any of the dogs would eat him, and had to give them a little dried fish. Our food consisted of a small piece of bannock and dried fish. Good going on our back trail. 20 miles.

Twenty-eight below. Thursday, January 19.—Very misty, with slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour and camped about 29 miles above the mouth of Little Wind river. Most of the river was overflowed, and we were at times ankle deep in water. Killed another dog to-night. 21 miles.

Twenty-one below. Friday, January 20.—Very strong S.W. gale all day. Could not leave camp, it was all we could do to keep the tent standing. Ate the last of the flour and bacon to-day. All we have now is some dried fish and tea.

Zero. Saturday, January 21.—Strong gale until noon, moderated in p.m. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour and camped about 12 miles above the mouth of Little Wind river. Nearly all clear ice, making the going slow. Killed another dog to-night. 20 miles.

Fifty below in a.m. Sunday, January 22. 64 in p.m. Very misty, with slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour, and camped five miles down Big Wind river, 4 p.m. Going very heavy, our old trail filled up and had trouble with water. Carter's fingers badly frozen. 17 miles.

Sixty-four below. Monday, January 23.—Misty, with strong head wind. Stayed over in camp as it was too cold to travel.

Fifty-six below. Tuesday, January 24.—Strong S. wind with very heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30, went six miles and found the river open right across. Constable Taylor got in up to his waist and Carter in up to his hips, and we had to go into camp at 11 a.m. Cold intense with all the open water. Killed another dog and all hands made a good meal on dog meat. 6 miles.

Fifty-three below. Wednesday, January 25.—Left camp at 7.30 to look for place to cross open water, and did not start with dogs until 9.15. Nooned three miles above Mount Deception and camped at 3.30 p.m. 20 miles above mouth. Going fairly good, had our old trail part of the way. Killed another dog to-night. Our food is now dog meat and tea. 18 miles.

Twenty-one below. Thursday, January 26.—Snowing, with very heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; lost three hours getting around open water, and nooned one hour, and camped at 3.30 p.m. Going very heavy in deep snow, and all hands and dogs getting weak. 8 miles.

Thirteen below. Friday, January 27.—Heavy snowstorm, with heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at Waugh's tent at 2 p.m. Searched tent and cache for food but found none. Going very heavy. Killed another dog. We have now only nine dogs; the rest are gone for food. 11 miles.

Forty-five below. Saturday, January 28.—Strong south wind with mist. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour three miles below Peel river canyon, and camped at one of our old camps at 3.15 p.m. Taylor sick last night and all day. Going very heavy; very little sign of our old trail. 12 miles.

Twenty below. Sunday, January 29.—Snowing with light N.E. wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped in cabin at 1.30 p.m., five miles up Mountain creek. Killed another dog to-night. Men and dogs very weak. Cached one sled and wrapper and seven single dog harness here. Ten miles.

Fifty-one below. Monday, January 30.—Fine with light W. wind. Left camp at 7.45 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 3.15 p.m., at foot of big hill on Mountain creek. Going very heavy; old trail all filled in. All hands feeling sick, supposed to be from eating dog's liver. Fourteen miles.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Forty-five below. Tuesday, January 31.—Sixty-two below in p.m. Fine with slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.15 a.m.; had to double up for the first 1½ miles; nooned one hour and camped at 4.15 p.m., four miles from Caribou river. Going heavy; travelled part of the time on our old trail, but it was filled in. Skin peeling off our faces and parts of the body, and lips all swollen and split. I suppose this is caused by feeding on dog meat. Everybody feeling the cold very much for want of proper food. Seventeen miles.

Fifty-one below in a.m. Wednesday, February 1.—Two below in p.m. Fine with strong S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at 4 p.m., on the river where we start around Caribou Born mountain. Followed our old trail, but found it very heavy. Killed another dog to-night; this makes eight dogs we have killed, and we have eaten most of them, and fed what dried fish we had to the dogs. Sixteen miles.

Seven above in a.m. Thursday, February 2.—Twenty-three below in p.m. Fine in a.m., very misty on mountain in p.m. Left camp at 7 a.m.; nooned one hour, and had to camp on the mountain at 3.30 p.m., as we got astray in the mist. Going heavy in creek; very good on the mountain. Ten miles.

Twenty-six below. Friday, February 3.—Misty in a.m., clear in p.m. Strong N.E. wind. Left camp at 7.45, crossed the mountain by 1.30 p.m., and camped on Trail creek at the mouth of the small creek. Killed another dog to-night, and had to feed some of it to the dogs as we have no dried fish. Men and dogs very thin and weak, and cannot travel far. We have travelled about 200 miles on dog meat, and have still about 100 miles to go, but I think we will make it all right, but will have only three or four dogs left. Fourteen miles.

Fifty-two below. Saturday, February 4. Fine with strong S.E. wind. Left camp at 7.45; nooned one hour and camped at 3 p.m., eight miles down Trail creek. Going very heavy, and everybody suffered very much with the cold. Eight miles.

Forty-eight below. Saturday, February 5.—Fine with strong S.E. wind. Left camp at 7.15 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped about eight miles further down. Just after noon I broke through the ice and had to make fire; found one foot slightly frozen. Killed another dog to-night; have only five dogs now, and can only go a few miles a day; everybody breaking out on the body and skin peeling off. Eight miles.

Inspector Fitzgerald's will, which was found in one of his pockets, and which had evidently been written with a piece of charred wood, read as follows:—

'All money in despatch bag, and bank, clothes, &c., I leave to my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Halifax. God bless all.

F. J. FITZGERALD,
'R.N.W.M.P.'

FORT MCPHERSON, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,

July 8, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R. N. W. M. Police.
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—*Re* inquiry into the deaths of Inspector Fitzgerald, Reg. No. 4582, Constable Kinney, G. F., Reg. No. 4346, Constable Taylor, R. O., and Special Constable Carter, S.

I have the honour to inform you that I have taken the evidence of Corporal Somers, Constable Blake, Rev. C. E. Whittaker, and Mr. J. Firth, and Indian Esau, and beg to report as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

RATIONS.

I find from a list of the rations taken by the party to be insufficient for a trip of five hundred miles, where they have to break their own trail going over, and which has generally taken the Dawson patrol from 31 to 39 days to make. Flour was 40 pounds short of 30 days single ration; bacon and corned beef were 43 pounds short. The other articles were little more than single ration, but not sufficient for men travelling over a bad trail in extreme cold weather.

DOGS.

All the dogs taken on the trip were in first-class condition. Ten dogs were used on the trip from Herschel island, but they had 19 days rest, and were in good condition in starting out.

GUIDES.

From the evidence I find that Special Constable Carter was not a competent guide, as he had only made the trip once, and that was from Dawson during the winter of 1906-7.

There were two Indians here willing to make the trip, but for some reason or other Inspector Fitzgerald did not hire them.

He intended picking up a guide across the portage, which he did by taking Indian Esau.

GENERAL.

They took a rifle in case they ran across any game, but carried no shot gun.

Mr. Firth gave Inspector Fitzgerald a compass, and he had a map which Mr. Darrell had made out for him.

I find that if Inspector Fitzgerald had had a competent guide, he would have reached Dawson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Insp.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

FORT MCPHERSON DETACHMENT,

July 8, 1911.

"N" Division.

STATEMENT OF REG. No. 4539, CORPORAL SOMERS, J., IN CHARGE OF FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT.

When the late Inspector Fitzgerald made out the list of rations he was going to carry on the patrol to Dawson, he expressed an opinion that the patrol from the Dawson side had always carried too much weight. He read over the list of rations to Constables Kinney, Taylor, and Carter, and asked them if they would like to carry more. I believe that Inspector Fitzgerald expected the rations to last at least thirty days. He also said that the trip would probably take thirty-five days. The dogs with one exception were in good condition. The exception was one of the Fort McPherson dogs. It was lame in one of the hind legs, was of a half wolf breed, and very hardy. I made the trip to the mouth of Trail creek in November, 1910, with this dog, and towards the end of a day's run he would get tired. I reported this matter to Inspector Fitzgerald, but he did not seem to think that that would make any difference. His reason, I believe, was that if the dog did play out, that he would be able to, by that time at least, get along with the four dogs.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The other two teams were certainly all right, and were in good condition when they arrived from Herschel island on December 3. Inspector Fitzgerald had not in any way tried to rush this part of the trip, and had also laid over for a day at two different places on the coast. During the interval December 3, to 21, all three teams only enough work to keep them in good condition.

Why Inspector Fitzgerald took Ex-Constable Carter as a guide, I am unable to say. That he thought him competent to take the party to Dawson I am doubtful. He told me after making inquiries regarding the location of the Indians on the Peel at that time, that he would get one of the Indians to take him across the big portage. This he evidently did by hiring Esau. He could have got two competent Indian guides at the Fort, but having once hired Carter from the island he did not care to take anyone else for the whole journey, especially as Constable Carter said he was certain that he knew the trail from the Wind river to Dawson.

Regarding game, from what I have learned from Indians and others who know the country here, there is a chance of moose or cariboo from Trail creek over to the Hart river, but this cannot always be depended upon. Deer and moose are seldom met with between Fort McPherson and Trail creek. Ptarmigan were fairly plentiful around the mouth of Trail creek when I was there in November, and are to be found on most of the mountain creeks in this district, amongst the willows. Rabbit tracks were also fairly plentiful, and I also saw one bear track when I was there. The party did anticipate replenishing their supplies after they reached the Hart river, Inspector Fitzgerald having an idea that he would meet Indians before he reached Dawson, and be able to obtain a supply of meat. They only took a 30-30 rifle with them, and no shot gun. A compass was given to Inspector Fitzgerald by Mr. Firth before he left here, and he compared it with my own. He certainly had it with him when he left, although it has not been found. When Inspector Fitzgerald left here last July for Herschel island he left instructions with me to ask Hubert Darrell, who was then at La Pierre House, to draw a map of the route from Fort McPherson to Dawson, as travelled by him when he was with the police patrols from the Dawson side. Darrell did so on his return, but as he was in a hurry to get to Red river, he only drew a small one. The map, in my opinion, was not sufficiently large enough in scale to be of much assistance to a man who had never been by this particular route, but I think that if I myself had once been over it, and then seen the map, and read the directions which were written as to making portages, distances, and various bearings on the route, that it would have been of considerable assistance to me. There was one part of the map between Mitchell creek and the Blackstone river that Darrell had redrawn on a larger scale on the back, as he thought that this was the place where the party would be most likely to miss marks. I handed this map over to Inspector Fitzgerald on his arrival at Fort McPherson from the island. He said very little about it, and seemed to think that it would answer his purpose. There were no particular instructions given by Inspector Fitzgerald to me, or anyone else that I know of, as to the conduct of the trip, or how he proposed to perform it. He asked me which of the two men on the detachment with me would be the better to accompany him, and drive the McPherson team. I had no hesitation in selecting Constable Taylor for two or three good reasons, the main one being that he was a sea-faring man, and would be able to give valuable assistance, especially in the use of a compass if it was necessary. I also thought him the fitter of the two men to make the trip.

I do not consider myself, that Ex-Constable Carter was competent to guide a party such a distance, and over such a route, especially having been over it only once, and that some years ago, when he came from the Dawson side. He never made the trip from this side before. I have found myself, even in my short experience, that where there is no trail it is very easy to miss points when portages are to be made. In hazy or misty weather where no prominent land-marks or objects such as bluffs, clumps of trees, boulders, forks in rivers, or other similar objects are not to be

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

seen, that it is very easy to mistake the distance travelled in a given direction by time alone. On my trip to the island I had two of the best guides that can be found in this district, one of them having been over the trail part of the way before this winter, on two occasions, one at a portage, the other at the fork of a river, there was hesitation, and evident doubt as to the exact location of the portage, and which fork of the river to take.

Regarding the equipment of Inspector Fitzgerald's party, such as sleds, snowshoes, excepting dog-harness, I did not think of anything at the time, but on the arrival of Corporal Dempster and his relief party from Dawson, the difference in material was at once apparent. The snowshoes of Inspector Fitzgerald's party, which were of local make, were very much lighter as well as smaller than those of the Dawson party. The sleds, lashings, &c., were also much lighter.

I attach a list of the rations taken by Inspector Fitzgerald and his party.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Corpl.*

In charge of Fort McPherson Detachment.

LIST of rations taken by Inspector Fitzgerald and his party from McPherson
to Dawson.

Dried fruit	15 lbs.
Baking powder	6 "
Bacon	75 "
Beans	30 "
Butter	10 "
Coffee	5 "
Corned beef	10 "
Flour	120 "
Lard	15 "
Milk	20 tins.
Sugar	35 lbs.
Salt, table	3 "
Tea	12 "
Tobacco, smoking	12 "
Tobacco, chewing	16 "
Matches	6 doz. pkts. (six)
Candles	18 lbs.
Dog fish	900 "

FORT MCPHERSON,

STATEMENT OF REG. No. 4481, CONSTABLE BLAKE, A.N. RE
DAWSON PATROL.

When Inspector Fitzgerald first made up his list of rations to take with him to Dawson, it was larger than what he did actually take. He talked the matter over with the men who were going with him, and they all seemed of one mind that the list was too large and that their loads would be too heavy, so some was cut out.

The dogs seemed to be in good condition. The two dog teams that came from Herschel island were if anything better than the Fort McPherson dogs. One of the Fort McPherson dogs, (Bob), was old, and in my opinion, not fit to make Dawson.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The patrol arrived at Fort McPherson from Herschel island on December 3. I do not know why Special Constable Carter was taken. Indian guides could have been hired here; Indians who had been to Dawson and back from here, and knew the trail thoroughly.

From inquiries that I have made from different people, game, *i.e.*, moose and cariboo might be got. They took a rifle with them, and, I think, 60 rounds of ammunition, but their intention in taking the rifle was only on the chance of seeing close to the trail, and not for hunting. Snowshoes were taken by the party. No shot gun was taken.

A map of the route they proposed to follow was taken by Inspector Fitzgerald, and at different times during their stay here I saw Inspector Fitzgerald writing down information that he had gathered about the trail to Dawson.

A. N. BLAKE, *Constable.*

FORT MCPHERSON.

STATEMENT OF JOHN FIRTH, CLERK IN CHARGE OF THE HUDSON'S
BAY COMPANY'S STORE AT FORT MCPHERSON, TAKEN BEFORE
INSPECTOR BEYTS, THIS 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1911.

DOGS.

I consider the dogs taken by Inspector Fitzgerald on the Dawson patrol were in good condition.

GUIDES.

I did not consider that Carter was capable as a guide, as he had only been over once. Inspector Fitzgerald was rather doubtful of his being able to find the way. He spoke of picking up a guide at Trail creek to take him over to Wind river, and he did so by engaging Esau. He spoke of taking over Jimmie Husky, the interpreter, with him, but the man would not make the trip. I think he could have got a guide if he had wished to do so, as there were two men here willing to make the trip.

GENERAL.

I gave Inspector Fitzgerald a compass, but I do not know if he had any map with him. He had cut down on supplies in order to make a quick trip, and I think he would have made Dawson if his guide had been able to find the way. I think they would have reached there if they had not eaten dog livers, which sickened them, and the dog meat they were eating did them no good in their state of weakness and exposure to cold. I think that Inspector Fitzgerald and the men were in splendid condition, and were in good spirits when they left.

JOHN FIRTH.

FORT MCPHERSON.

STATEMENT OF REV. C. E. WHITTAKER TAKEN BEFORE INSPECTOR
BEYTS, THIS 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1911.

I never saw Inspector Fitzgerald looking more fit than then. The other members of the party were, to the best of my knowledge, quite fit. It is known here that Carter found the trip from Herschel island to this place very exhausting.

The dogs were, as far as I can remember, in good condition; in as good, at least, as is common in the north.

Carter, who was the accepted guide, had been over the trail but once, and that coming this way, but he was quite confident that he could find the way.

C. E. WHITTAKER,

FORT MCPHERSON.

STATEMENT OF INDIAN ESAU, RE DAWSON PATROL.

Inspector Fitzgerald hired me on the evening of the 26th of December, 1910, to guide a party across the portage to the mouth of Mountain creek. I was with him for five days and left him on the 1st January, near the mouth of Mountain creek, and returned to my camp on Trail creek. I was paid \$24 wages for the trip. I was willing to accompany the party to Dawson, but Inspector Fitzgerald did not require my services any longer.

When I left them I thought they had enough grub to take them through to Dawson.

Carter informed me when I left them that he knew the trail, but I do not think he did. My reason for thinking this is that he came over from Dawson some years ago, and the country looks different going the opposite way.

All the dogs were in good condition when I left, and I think they were good dogs.

I do not think there was any chance of obtaining game on the road, but ptarmigan are often seen. There was no shot gun with the party, but they had a 30-30 rifle.

Inspector Fitzgerald had a compass and he also had a map, but I do not think it was any good, as one creek that I knew was not shown on it.

The snowshoes they had with them were too small, and they would sink through the snow, and make it hard walking. I used my own, which were a foot longer and a bit wider than theirs. Their snowshoes were the same size that the Dawson police used, but they have a larger pair for breaking trail ahead. Inspector Fitzgerald's party did not have a large pair with them.

Their toboggans were all right when I left them.

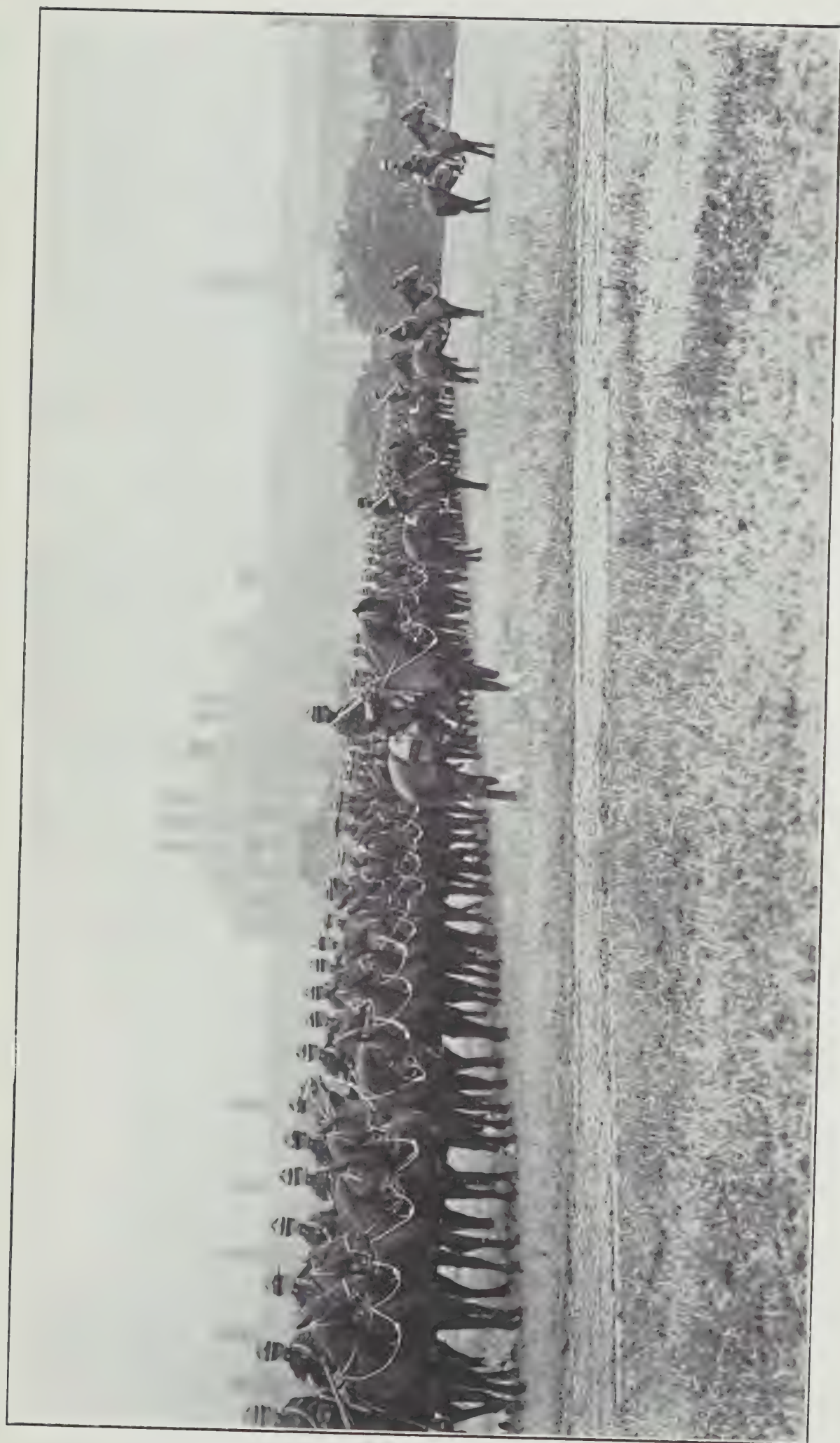
I was hunting around Hart river, and arrived in Dawson about the 20th of February, when I reported to the officer commanding that I had left Inspector Fitzgerald's party on the 1st January, and from where I left them they should have got to Dawson in about fifteen days.

ESAU.

PART VI

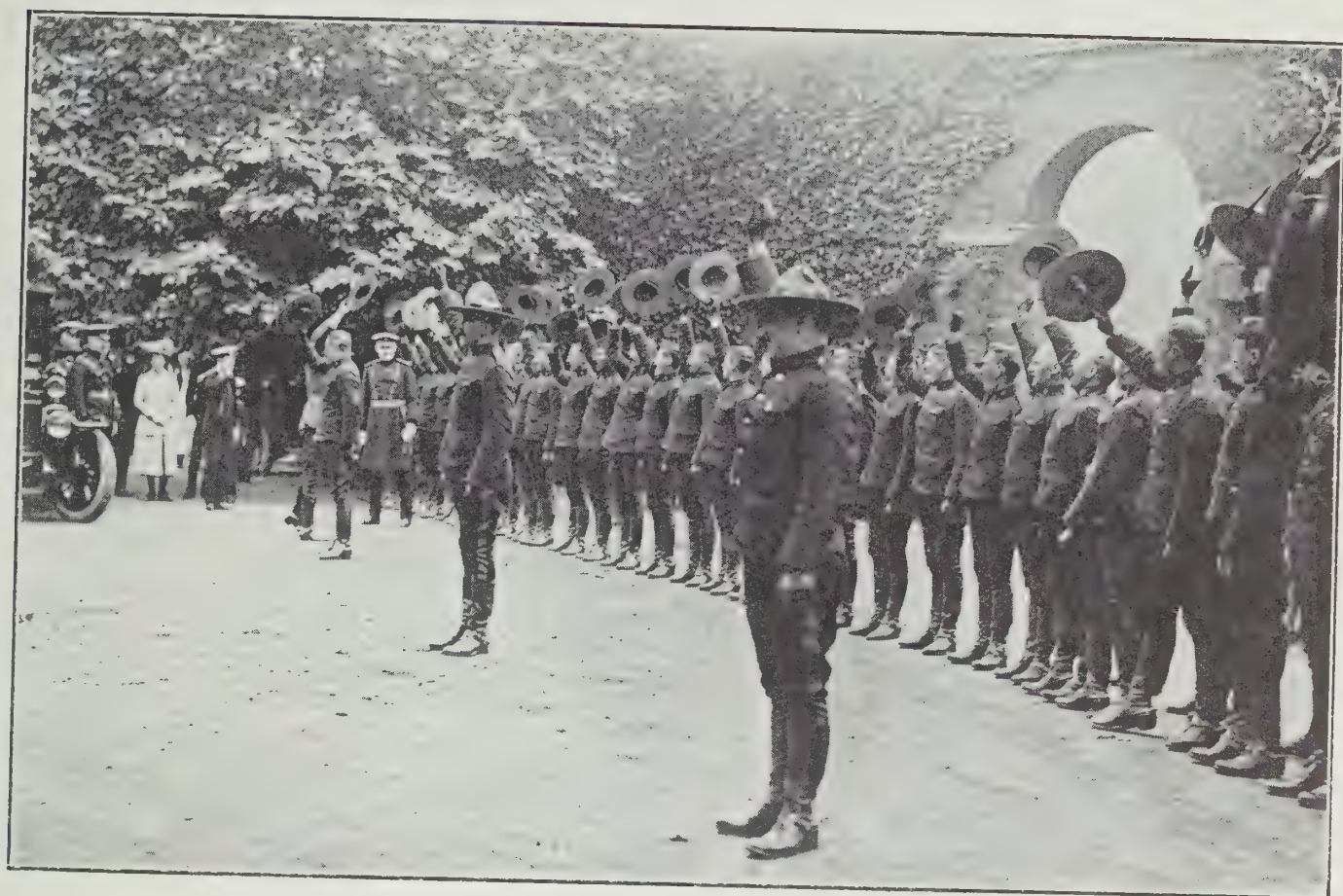
PHOTOGRAPHS OF CORONATION CONTINGENT IN
LONDON, ENGLAND, 1911











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3 GEORGE V.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A. 1913

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1912

[No. 28—1913.]

*To His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., &c., &c., &c., Governor General
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,

President of the Council.

NOVEMBER 7, 1912.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE.
Commissioner's Report	7

Appendices to the above.

Appendix A.—Superintendent R. B. Deane, Calgary	39
B.—Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose, Macleod	51
C.—Superintendent A. R. Cuthbert, Edmonton	71
D.—Superintendent J. O. Wilson, Lethbridge	84
E.—Superintendent J. V. Begin, Maple Creek	98
F.—Superintendent J. A. McGibbon, Battleford	104
G.—Superintendent W. H. Routledge, Prince Albert	116
H.—Superintendent T. A. Wroughton, Athabaska Landing	128
J.—Inspector R. S. Knight, 'Depot' Division, Regina	138
K.—Inspector G. L. Jennings, Regina District	156
L.—Surgeon G. P. Bell, Regina	171
M.—Veterinary Surgeon J. F. Burnett, Regina	174
N.—Inspector W. J. Beyts, Mackenzie River sub-district	178
O.—Erection of shelter cabins for Mackenzie River Sub-district and Dawson patrols	187

PATROL REPORTS.

P.—Inspector W. J. Beyts, Athabaska Landing to Herschel Island. .	192
Q.—Inspector W. J. Beyts, Fort McPherson to Herschel Island . .	194
R.—Inspector W. J. Beyts, Herschel Island to Fort McPherson . .	195
S.—Sergeant W. Munday, Le Pas to Pelican Narrows and Lac du Brochet and return	197
T.—Sergeant S. G. Clay, Beaver Lodge to the British Columbia Boundary and return	201
U.—Sergeant S. G. Clay, Grand Prairie to Edson and return . . .	203
V.—Sergeant A. H. L. Mellor, Fort Chipewyan to Athabaska Landing	206
W.—Sergeant A. H. L. Mellor, Fort Chipewyan to Fort McMurray and return	208
X.—Corporal C. D. La Nauze, Smith's Landing to Fort Simpson and return	210
Y.—Corporal H. R. Handcock, Green Lake to Clear Lake and return.	215
Z.—Constable L. M. L. Walters, Smith's Landing to Fort Resolution and return	222

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

PART II.

	PAGE.
Strength and Distribution, September 30th, 1912	227

PART III.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Appendix A.—Superintendent J. D. Moodie, Commanding Dawson	235
B.—Sergeant A. C. Head, for Officer Commanding White Horse . .	250

PATROL REPORTS.

C.—Sergeant W. J. D. Dempster, Dawson to Hart River and return with emergency supplies	253
D.—Sergeant W. J. D. Dempster, Dawson to Fort McPherson and return	256

PART IV.

HUDSON BAY.

Appendix A.—Superintendent C. Starnes, Commanding Churchill, 15th September, 1911 to 2nd July, 1912 265

PATROL REPORT.

B.—Sergeant W. G. Edgenton, Regina to Churchill, December, 1911. 276

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, October 30, 1912.

To the Right Honourable
R. L. BORDEN, P.C., K.C., M.P., &c.,
President of the Privy Council
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1912, together with the reports of officers' commanding districts, and certain special reports which are of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30, the strength of the force was: 54 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 586 horses. Compared with last year, there is an increase of 4 officers, and 24 men, and 20 horses.

The following table gives the strength in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Acting Corporal.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta.....			5	14	1		13	23	34	....	128	34	252	249	7
Saskatchewan	1	1	5	18	1	1	18	21	32	1	210	27	335	308	8
Northwest Territories.....								2	....	....	2	1	5	....	11
Yukon Territory			1	4	....	....	3	6	4	....	19	3	40	29	19
New Manitoba			1	1	....	....	....	3	4	....	9	4	22	....	53
Total.....	1	1	12	37	2	1	34	55	74	1	368	69	654	586	98

The force is distributed as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta..	5	82
Saskatchewan..	4	87
Manitoba (new portion)..	1	6
Yukon Territory..	1	8
Northwest Territories.. . . . .	..	2

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

A total of 11 divisional posts and 185 detachments. In accordance with the agreement made between the government of Canada, and the governments of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in April, 1906, the force was to be maintained at a strength of 250 in each province. At that time it was thought that this strength would be sufficient to maintain law and order. It is doubtful whether any of the parties to the agreement foresaw the rapid growth of population, and extension of settlement, and the consequent increase of police work.

The provinces have nearly doubled in population since they were constituted; settlers have penetrated into all portions except the most northerly parts; thousands of miles of railway have been constructed; hundreds of thriving towns and villages are now to be found where a few years ago none existed; production has increased ten-fold. These great changes have been wrought by an army of people drawn from nearly every civilized country. In their train has come a certain proportion of criminals attracted by the great prosperity.

The conditions of police service are therefore no more like they were seven years ago than the conditions of the provinces are like the conditions in 1905.

In my report of 1906, I said: 'The work of the force is ever growing, but our strength does not increase, and the duties fall more heavily on the individual member. The West is growing. New areas are coming under settlement, new towns are springing up, and railways are extending. With it, all our burdens grow heavier. I endeavour as best I can to meet these conditions, but not to my satisfaction.'

In every annual report since that date, I have expressed the same opinion in which I am supported by every Commanding Officer of a district.

I strongly recommend that the agreement with the provinces should be re-considered, and that a new arrangement should be made which would justify the government of Canada in making such a substantial increase to the strength of the force as would enable it to effectively carry out its duties.

On May 15, 1912, the Act extending the boundaries of Manitoba to the north and east came into force, thus annexing a portion of the Northwest Territories which had been policed by this force. In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Winnipeg, in June, to interview the honourable the Attorney General of Manitoba, with regard to this force continuing its work in New Manitoba. The result of the interview was that the services of the force would be retained by the government of Manitoba, on similar terms to Saskatchewan and Alberta. No term of years was fixed, as it was thought that railway development might, later on, make it undesirable.

All the laws of Manitoba came into effect in the added portion on the date of the proclamation of the Act. The most striking change was the abrogation of the prohibitive liquor clauses of the Northwest Territories' Act.

In order to supply jail accommodation, the Manitoba government passed an order in council constituting all police guard-rooms jails.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I was assured by the Attorney General that his department would give us the strongest support in the prosecution of our duties.

Two officers and twenty men are stationed in Manitoba. Their principal duties have been in preserving peace along the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, and preventing the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor.

The strength in the Yukon Territory is forty, a number insufficient to properly patrol that large territory. I consider that the number should be increased to sixty.

Only five members of the force are shown in the Northwest Territories. This is somewhat misleading as the men at Herschel Island and Smith Landing find most of their work in the territories. I have instructions to open new detachments at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river, and at Fort Liard, which is on 60th parallel near British Columbia. In this service six men will be required.

CRIME.

The following statistics include all indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial; all summary convictions dealt with by the force; but, not those of the cities and towns, having their own police.

During the twelve months 13,391 cases were entered; 11,435 resulted in convictions; 1,707 were dismissed or withdrawn, and 249 were awaiting trial on September 30, 1912.

Compared with last year, there is an increase of 3,973 cases, and 3,560 convictions.

I have already referred to the conditions in 1905, when the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created. A comparison of the criminal statistics of that year shows, that the convictions have increased by 7,668, or about three times, while the population has doubled. This is startling; but, if the details are examined, it will be found that the increase is in common assaults, thefts, vagrants, drunks and offences against local statutes which are not criminal in character. In the latter appear cases under Masters and Servants which are really civil, although tried summarily, and, the number of which has greatly increased.

The development in the past seven years has brought thousands of railway navvies, harvesters, &c., in the west. A floating population of such a character is reflected in the criminal statistics.

Public interest is always aroused by crimes of violence. I, therefore, submit a summary of each case which has occurred during the past year, for the purpose of showing the motives and causes leading up to these crimes. Every case which has come to our notice is reported upon, whether committed in town or country, with the exception of one which occurred in a city, and no arrest was made.

	3 GEORGE V., A. 1913		
1912.	Sask.	Alberta.	Yukon.
Murder..	12	17	1
“ attempted.. . . .	8	13	
Manslaughter.. . . .	2	6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	36	1
			36
			22
			<hr/>
Total..			59

Up to September 30 last, 21 convictions, and 17 awaiting trial.

During the month the assizes have been sitting in both provinces, and four more have been convicted and sentenced to death.

In 1905, there were 23 cases which resulted in 8 convictions. In proportion to population there is little increase. The same result will be obtained if compared with statistics for the past twelve years.

The names of the accused indicate an undue proportion of our alien population responsible for these crimes of violence. The west is paying the penalty for drawing a large immigration from central Europe.

Among the motives are: jealousy over women 3; for gain 2; quarrels over money differences 4; drunken brawls 4; preventing arrest 3; uxoricide 3; viciousness 1.

In three cases the offenders have not been brought to justice, two are known, but have not yet been located; and one case is shrouded in mystery.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				MANITOBA.				Grand Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
Offences Against the Person—																					
Murder...	12	5	2	5	12	17	6	6	5	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
Murder, attempted	8	4	1	3	8	13	5	5	3	13											21
Manslaughter	2		2		2	6	1	4	1	6											8
Threatening to kill	4	3		1	4	2	2			2											6
Shooting with intent	13	3	8	2	13	6	1	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1						20
Wounding	4	3		1	4	5				5											9
Threatening to do bodily harm.	5	3	2		5																5
Assault common	780	651	127	2	780	570	402	102		570	19	16	3		19	1	6			6	1,376
" aggravated	4	2	1	1	4	20	18	2		20											24
" causing bodily harm...	50	30	11	9	50	38	26	10	2	38	3	3			3						91
" with intent to do bodily harm	1	1			1	2		2		2											3
" indecent	21	12	9		21	18	10	6	2	18											39
Rape and attempted	32	10	17	5	32	11	2	4	5	11											43
Attempted suicide	9	5	2	2	9	10	5	3	2	10	2	1	1		2						21
Blackmail	2	1		1	2																2
Abortion						2				2											2
" attempted	1	1			1	2		2		2											2
" supplying drugs to procure.	4	3	1		4			2													3
Bigamy	4	3	1		4																4
Abduction and aiding	7	2	2	3	7	2	1	1		2											6
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.	15	2	9	4	15	4	1	2	1	4											11
Carnal knowledge	1				1	13	3	3	7	13											15
Non support of wife and family	10	7	2	1	10	10	4	5	1	10											14
Cruelty to children						3	3			3											20
Child desertion	16	16			16																3
Criminal neglect	4	1	3		4	3		1		3											16
Intimidation and threatening	15	12	3		15	15	12	3		15											7
Libel	2	1	1		2	2	1		1	2											30
Leaving excavation unguarded	7	7			7	7	7			7											4
Extortion	4		4		4	3		2	1	3											14
Miscellaneous	22	15	6	1	22																7
	1,059	803	214	42	1,059	784	583	167	34	784	26	20	6		26	1	6			6	1,876

* 1 Extradited to France. 2 Executed. 2 Convicted manslaughter. + 2 Executed. 2 Commuted to Life Imprisonment. 2 Convicted of manslaughter.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—Continued.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				MANITOBA.				Grand Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
Offences Against the Property—																					
Theft.....	733	552	167	14	733	627	459	146	22	627	28	20	5	3	28	1	1	1	1	1	1,390
" from person.....	12	3	8	1	12	2	2			2											14
" " H. M. Mails.....	2	1		1	2	1	1			1											3
" " juvenile.....	1		1		1	13	13			13	1	1			1						15
Horse stealing.....	39	19	15	5	39	40	18	15	7	40	1				1						80
Cattle stealing.....	20	3	11	6	20	37	14	17	6	37											57
" killing.....	4	2	1	1	4	5		5		5											9
" shooting or wounding.....	31	11	15	5	31	28	11	14	3	28											59
Cruelty to animals.....	119	98	21		119	48	42	6		48						1	1			1	168
House and shop breaking.....	37	23	5	9	37	9	8		1	9	1	1									47
Burglary.....	21	14	6	1	21	21	14	3	4	21											42
Fraud and intent to defraud.....	16	7	7	2	16	9	5	2	2	9						1	1			1	26
Conspiracy.....						2	2			2											2
Forgery and uttering.....	33	22	8	3	33	39	31	6	2	39											72
False Pretenses.....	117	67	37	13	117	119	65	43	11	119					1	1					237
Embezzlement.....	2	1		1	2																2
Robbery.....						18	12	5	1	18											18
Robbery with violence.....	4	1	3		4																4
Receiving stolen property.....	17	11	4	2	17	21	9	10	2	21	1		1								39
Having stolen property in possession.....						3	1	2		3											3
Wilful damage.....	16	9	7		16	43	37	6		43											59
Arson and attempted.....	8		8		8	6	5	1		6											14
Mischief.....	85	63	21	1	85	34	25	9		34											119
Breach of contract.....						44	43	1		44											44
Trespass.....	2	1	1		2																2
Killing or wounding dogs.....	18	14	4		18																18
Fraudulent branding.....						2	1	1		2											2
Criminal breach of trust.....	1		1		1	1		1		1											2
Miscellaneous.....	26	20	6		26	11	4	5	2	11	1		1								38
	2,423	1,745	571	107	2,423	1,967	1,405	465	97	1,967	59	42	14	3	59	3	8	1		9	4,461

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—Continued.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N.W.T.				MANITOBA.				Grand Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
Offences Against Public Order—																					
Carrying concealed weapons.....	38	34	3	1	38	41	40	1	1	41	6	4	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	85
Pointing fire arms.....	33	30	3	3	33	17	13	4	4	17	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	50
Discharging fire arms.....	9	9	1	1	9	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12
Having fire arms on person when arrested.....	1	1	1	1	1	20	14	6	6	20	20	14	6	6	20	20	14	6	6	20	21
Preservation of Peace in vicinity of public works.....	10	7	3	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Carrying explosives.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2,514	1,826	580	108	2,514	2,049	1,475	477	97	2,049	65	46	16	3	65	3	3	1	9	4,640	
Offences against religion and morals—																					
Vagrancy.....	770	757	13	770	770	1,011	990	21	21	1,011	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,814
Drunk and disorderly.....	697	682	15	697	697	756	749	7	7	756	50	49	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	1	1,514
Causing disturbance.....	137	123	14	137	137	123	117	6	6	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	261
Swearing and obscene language.....	36	32	4	36	36	25	22	3	3	25	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	63
Indecent acts.....	12	12	1	12	12	10	7	3	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
Indecent exposure.....	7	7	1	7	7	17	14	3	3	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Buggery and attempted.....	5	1	2	5	5	6	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Incest.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Seduction.....	11	4	2	5	11	9	2	5	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Keeping house of ill fame.....	22	21	1	22	22	31	28	3	3	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53
Inmates.....	38	38	1	38	38	20	19	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58
Frequenter.....	19	16	3	19	19	12	10	2	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
Prostitution.....	9	9	1	9	9	5	5	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Living on the avails of prostitution.....	3	3	1	3	3	7	7	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Keeping gaming house.....	6	6	1	6	6	13	13	1	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	22
Frequenter.....	26	26	1	26	26	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	18
Gambling.....	26	26	1	26	26	13	13	1	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	39
Nuisance.....	5	5	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sending obscene matter throu' mails.....	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Keeping opium den.....	18	15	3	18	18	9	2	4	4	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	27
Miscellaneous.....	18	15	3	18	18	9	2	4	4	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	27
	4,338	3,584	639	115	4,338	4,115	3,478	537	100	4,115	143	123	17	3	143	6	6	1	48	8,650	

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—Continued..

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				MANITOBA.				Grand Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
Misleading Justice—	19	3	11	5	19	14	8	3	3	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Perjury.	4,357	3,587	650	120	4,357	4,129	3,486	540	103	4,129	144	124	17	3	144	6	48	37	11	48	8,684
Corruption and Disobedience—	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fabricating Evidence.	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Disobeying Summons.	9	5	3	1	9	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Refusing to assist Peace Officer.	15	9	6	1	15	8	6	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Contempt of Court.	12	9	2	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Escaping from Custody.	10	7	2	1	10	12	10	2	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assisting to Escape.	12	9	2	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Obstructing Peace Officer.	10	7	2	1	10	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Assaulting Peace Officer.	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Bribery and Attempted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Resisting Arrest.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abandoning Witness.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Evading Justice.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous.	4,410	3,624	663	123	4,410	4,165	3,517	543	105	4,165	147	127	17	3	147	6	50	39	11	50	8,778
Offences Against Railway Act—	125	122	3	3	125	113	112	1	1	113	15	15	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	238
Stealing Rides.	55	55	55	55	55	15	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70
Trespass.	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Employees drunk on duty.	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Supply'g liquor to employees on duty.	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mischief on Railway.	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	4	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Gambling on train.	4,599	3,810	666	123	4,599	4,303	3,650	548	105	4,303	147	127	17	3	147	6	50	39	11	50	9,105
Miscellaneous.	4,599	3,810	666	123	4,599	4,303	3,650	548	105	4,303	147	127	17	3	147	6	50	39	11	50	9,105

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—Concluded.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				MANITOBA.				Grand Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—																					
Insanity.....	177	164	12	1	177	143	113	30	...	143	12	3	9	...	12	2	1	...	...	2	334
Horsebreeders.....	43	39	4	...	43	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Estray animals.....	22	15	6	1	22	35	30	5	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Pound.....	82	69	12	1	82	7	4	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Herd.....	8	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pool room.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fence.....	3	2	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Village.....	9	8	1	...	9	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Livery stable.....	17	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Public works.....	19	17	2	...	19	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	25
Dental profession.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Medical profession.....	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Veterinary profession.....	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Druggists.....	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public health.....	28	27	1	...	28	43	38	5	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
School.....	12	7	5	...	12	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Hawkers and pedlars.....	14	13	1	...	14	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Noxious weeds.....	13	13	...	...	13	19	18	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Pollution of streams.....	2	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	7	6	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	10
Steam boilers.....	63	59	2	2	63	18	15	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Motor vehicles.....	91	89	2	...	91	23	22	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Neglected children.....	6	6	...	...	6	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Entire animals.....	7	4	3	...	7	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Highways.....	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Companies Act.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
City by-laws.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous.....	10	8	2	...	10	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	6,924	5,877	912	135	6,924	6,058	5,213	735	110	6,058	297	250	43	4	297	16	16	...	...	96	13,391

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

RECAPITULATION of summary cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, from October 1, 1911 to September 30, 1912.

Cases entered in.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan.....	6,924	5,877	912	135
" " Alberta.....	6,058	5,213	735	110
" " Manitoba.....	96	79	17	.....
Yukon Territory.....	297	250	43	4
Northwest Territories.....	16	16	.....	.....
Grand total.....	13,391	11,435	1,707	249

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of convictions between years 1900 and 1912, under general headings.

Offences against.	1912.	1911.	1910.	* 1909.	1908.	1907.	* 1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The Person.....	1,413	1,019	1,103	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The Property.....	1,790	1,302	1,348	1,063	1,090	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public Order.....	155	103	113	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and Morals.....	3,870	2,538	3,039	1,909	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading Justice.....	12	19	16	5	6	3	6	3	4	7	.....	.....	3
Corruption and Disobedience.....	73	89	76	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act.....	319	151	118	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act.....	11	13	9	18	18	4	17	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Indian Act.....	514	411	447	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	5	7	4	9	3	6	28	24	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lord's Day Act.....	2	8	21	18	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries Act.....	23	6	12	21	28	11	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining Act.....	3	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Lands Act.....	2	14	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elections Act.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain Park Regu- lations.....	113	62	98	34	10	20	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia Act.....	.....	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immigration Act.....	33	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation Act.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland Revenue Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiaries Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium Act.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba Grain Act.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post Office Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trades Union Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extradition Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Disputes Act.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock Inspection Act.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. W. T. Act.....	4	23	18	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling Liquor in proclaimed Territory.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincial Statutes and Ordi- nances.....	3,065	2,063	2,583	1,470	1,569	1,308	1,600	865	777	606	298	219	165
City By-Laws (Dawson).....	2	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,435	7,875	9,042	5,849	6,377	5,685	4,256	3,767	4,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

* Eleven months.

In the foregoing tabulated statistics of crime thirty cases of murder are recorded. Twenty-three new cases (one of these carried over ever since April, 1908, until ultimately brought to justice this year) were dealt with during the past twelve months; and seven remained over awaiting trial from the year preceding (1911). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:—

Three convicted and executed.

Two convicted of manslaughter.

Two acquitted by jury.

And, as to the disposition of the twenty-three cases recorded this year:—

Ten are at present awaiting trial.

Three convicted (1 executed; 2 commuted to life imprisonment).

Two convicted of manslaughter.

One extradited to France.

One withdrawn prior to coming up before preliminary hearing.

Three acquitted by jury.

Three not yet brought to justice.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Wilson (female)*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to five years penitentiary.

Jessie Wilson, the wife of William Wilson, a settler of near Adanac, Sask., stood here charged with having caused the death of her brother-in-law Thomas Elmer Wilson, by means of strychnine poison.

From the evidence produced at the trial, it appears that the deceased was passionately fond of tobacco, and Mrs. Wilson decided that she would cure him of the tobacco habit. With this end in view, and in order to make him a little indisposed, she placed strychnine under his beefsteak at dinner. After having partaken of the meal, the unfortunate man took violently sick and expired before medical aid could be brought to his assistance.

The honourable Mr. Justice Newlands presided at the trial, and in passing sentence, observed that, inasmuch as he did not think the accused intended to kill the deceased man when she administered the dose of strychnine for the purpose of curing him of the tobacco habit, he imposed what he considered a light sentence, and which should be regarded not as a punishment for the offence of which she had been convicted, but, as a warning to those persons who might be tempted to deal carelessly and recklessly with such dangerous drugs.

2. *Rex vs. Doner*.—Jury acquitted. The defendant in this case was employed as night porter at one of the hotels at Battleford, Sask., and, it was alleged, kicked one François Belack on the head sometime during Saturday night, September 23, 1911, while the latter was lying in the hotel office in an intoxicated condition, fracturing his skull, death resulting.

The defence was able to produce a witness who stated, that on the Saturday in question, he noticed the deceased driving a team between nine and ten o'clock that morning along the Main street at Battleford. He (Belack) was very much the worse for liquor, and whilst passing the King George hotel the front wheel of the waggon which Belack was driving struck a very large stone, the deceased fell off the vehicle and struck one of the standards of the waggon with his head.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

3. *Rex vs. Hoo Sam (Chinaman)*.—Convicted and executed. A Prince Albert city police case.

Hoo Sam was here convicted of the wilful murder of one of his compatriots and business partners, Mark Yim. The latter, in conjunction with one Mark Yuen and Hoo Sam, owned a restaurant at Prince Albert, Sask. During the course of a dispute over business matters, he produced a revolver and chased Mark Yim out of the restaurant into the yard and shot him, death being instantaneous. He then returned to the restaurant and pursued Yuen through the streets, repeatedly firing at him, and wounding him in several places of the body.

4. *Rex vs. Alak (Hungarian)*.—Convicted and executed.

The crime for which Alak paid the extreme penalty of the law, was the murder of his wife (Theresa Alak) of Vanscoy, Sask. He also shot and killed his father-in-law—Luke Bugyik—and mortally wounded his mother-in-law, who died in hospital a few days later as a result of the injuries sustained.

The killing of the two latter was not taken up after Alak had been convicted and condemned to death for the murder of his wife.

This ghastly triple murder is directly attributable to family differences, because Alak resented the interference of his wife's parents, who had persuaded her to separate from her husband, and make her home with them.

5. *Rex vs. Carlson*.—Convicted and executed. He was charged with the murder of Norman Merritt, a homesteader, near Hamilton lake, some forty miles southeast of Castor, Alta.

It appears that Carlson resented a slurring remark which Merritt made about a lady friend of the former, picked up an axe and crushed in the deceased's skull, as well as cutting his throat.

6. *Rex vs. Atkinson (half-breed)*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

He stood indicted with the wilful murder of one Mila Bankes, a settler near Moose Mountain, Alta. The accused and Bankes engaged in a friendly wrestling bout, as a result of which they came to blows. Bankes knocked Atkinson down, and the latter becoming enraged, went to his house, obtained a rifle and shot and killed Bankes.

7. *Rex vs. Whitford (negro)*.—Jury acquitted. The indictment preferred against him charged him with having wilfully murdered near Lethbridge, Alta., a half-breed by name of Victor Thomas.

A notable feature of the case was the fact that the Crown produced at the trial the evidence of two eye witnesses of the tragedy, and who testified under oath that they were present and saw the actual commission of the murder.

New cases entered during the current year:—

8. *Rex vs. Wilinsky (Galician)*.—Convicted and executed.

He suffered the extreme penalty of the law for having wilfully shot and killed near Frank, Alta., one of his countrymen and fellow coal miner, one George Lakatocz.

The motive appears to have been one of jealousy over the lawful spouse of the murdered man.

9. *Rex vs. Eberts (German)*.—Convicted and condemned to death, latterly commuted to life imprisonment.

He was indicted and convicted of the murder of Reg. No. 4584 the late Constable G. E. Willmett of this force, who was brutally murdered at Frank, Alta., on the night of April 12, 1908, whilst on duty guarding the Imperial hotel, watching for burglars, as the hotel had recently been broken into, and a recurrence appeared likely.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

10. *Rex vs. Jasbec (Galician)*.—Awaiting trial. He is implicated in the murder of the late Constable G. E. Willmet, inasmuch as he accompanied Eberts on the night of April 12, 1908, when the murder was committed.

Jasbec's case has since been disposed of at the fall sittings of the Supreme Court, when the Crown withdrew the charge of murder and substituted one of attempted burglary. To this charge he pleaded guilty, and was released on suspended sentence.

11. *Rex vs. Portulo (Italian)*.—Convicted and sentenced to be hanged; commuted to life imprisonment.

A Calgary city police case, and our connection only commenced after the accused had been committed for trial and remanded into our custody, pending the disposal of the case before the Supreme Court.

He was convicted of having wilfully shot and killed one of his compatriots at Calgary, one Govani Billi, whom Portulo accused of the theft of his money.

12. *Rex vs. Jim Ham alias Mike Running Wolf (Indian)*.—Awaiting trial.

He is charged with having near Southesk, Alta., wilfully shot and killed Reg. No. 4837 Constable F. W. Davis of this force, whilst in the execution of his duty, attempting to effect the arrest of the former.

The tragedy is directly attributable to liquor. Jim Ham was intoxicated at the time when he fired the fatal shot, and had three bottles of whisky in his possession, supplied him at Bassano, Alta., by a worthless half-breed.

The case has since come up for trial, the jury finding a verdict of manslaughter; sentence has, however, not yet been pronounced.

13. *Rex vs. 'Pretty Young Man' (Indian) and 'Red Face' (Squaw)*.—Charge withdrawn prior to coming up before preliminary hearing.

They were in the company of 'Jim Ham' when he shot Constable Davis. It was thought that they might be accessories before and after the fact, a suspicion which the evidence given at the preliminary hearing on the capital charge against 'Jim Ham' entirely refuted.

14. *Rex vs. Bertrand*.—Awaiting trial.

A cold blooded case of uxoricide. He is charged with having murdered his wife at High River, Alta., by shooting her with a shot gun.

It appears that Mrs. Bertrand owned certain property which her husband endeavoured to get control and possession of; but, she steadily refused to let him get title or control. This matter seems to have been a bone of contention between them for some time, leading to violent quarrels, and ultimately to the crime with which Bertrand stands now indicted. He has since been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

15. *Rex vs. Verri (half-breed)*.—Awaiting trial. —Another case where liquor is directly responsible for a tragedy.

This case is also furnished from the city of Calgary, Alta., and arose out of a drunken brawl between the accused and another half-breed by name of Alfred Glenn, whom Verri hit over the head with a bottle. Glenn was taken into hospital, but ultimately succumbed as a result of the injuries.

Verri has since been tried at the fall sessions of the assizes, the jury rendering a true bill, which was followed with the passing of death sentence by the judge.

16. *The Blair murder*.—No arrest made as yet. The victim, R. G. Blair, a brakesman in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was on the night of July 30 last shot and fatally wounded by a vagabond, who had been detected together with another vagrant, stealing a ride on C.P.R. train No 3, and ordered to get off the train. Blair was removed into hospital, but died there next day.

These are the essential facts; other salient points, for obvious reasons, would here hardly serve any useful purpose at this stage.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

17. *Rex vs. Garland*.—Awaiting trial. A Saskatoon city police case, but Garland was arrested by us.

The result of a drunken brawl, which occurred in a hotel at Saskatoon, Sask., resulting in the stabbing of two men by name of Maloney and Hall, at the hands of Garland. Maloney received a serious wound in the abdomen, and died a few days later in hospital.

Garland has since been tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to 10 years penitentiary.

18. *Rex vs. Folstrom (Finlander)*.—Jury convicted of manslaughter; sentenced to 12 years penitentiary.

He was charged with having shot and killed one Herman Beckman. They were working together on the Canadian Northern railway construction west near Junkins, Alta. It appears that they had been drinking and started fighting, which finally ended in the tragedy.

19. *The Pylypczuk murder*.—Arrest not yet made. Case of uxoricide.

Maxime Pylypczuk alias Mike Phillips (Galician) is here wanted for the murder of his wife, whom he wilfully shot and killed near Pakan, Alta. Family differences appear to have been the motive.

20. *The MacGuckin murder*.—Arrest not yet made. Briefly, the facts are: Mr. August Philip MacGuckin reported to the city police of Edmonton, Alta., that he had found his wife, Aurelia MacGuckin, dead at their home on his return from work. On further examination of the body, a bullet hole was wound in her head, which together with certain other evidence clearly established that a murder had been committed.

It is an extremely difficult case, and one in which publicity would hardly be conducive towards solving it.

21. *Rex vs. Moorhead (negro)*.—Jury acquitted. An Edmonton city police case.

The accused was charged with having caused the death of one B. Hunter in a hotel at Edmonton, by striking him over the head with a bottle. Hunter did not appear to have been much hurt at the time; but the following day took sick, and died during the afternoon.

22. *Rex vs. Stokely*.—Awaiting trial. Edwin Stokely stands here charged with having shot and killed his brother Frederick Stokely. They resided on adjoining quarter-sections near Webber, Alta., new-comers from the United States.

Bad blood seemed to have existed between them for some time over certain family affairs, and to which latterly difficulties over money matters were added. Since convicted and sentenced to death.

23. *Rex vs. Endock (Indian)*.—Jury acquitted. Endock was indicted with having shot and killed another Indian by name of Chee-cha-ka. The tragedy occurred in a hunting camp on the White river (Yukon Territory) caused over a gun, sold by the defendant to Chee-cha-ka, and for which he refused to settle.

Endock claimed that he acted in self-defence, and the jury found justification.

24. *Rex vs. Ewaniuk (Galician)*.—Awaiting trial. He is charged with having wilfully shot and killed at or near Foam Lake, Sask., another Galician by name of Hanko Boyitas.

The crime appears to have been actuated out of jealousy over a young Galician girl over whom the two men were rivals.

The case has since come up for trial, resulting in the conviction of the accused.

25. *Rex vs. Gibbs (American)*.—Jury acquitted. The outcome of a quarrel between the defendant and one Hammond Bower over a game of pool; they had some altercations, and finally Gibbs struck Bower over the head with the heavy end of a

3 GEORGE V.; A. 1913

billiard cue. The injuries inflicted proved fatal shortly after. An inquest was held at Rouleau, Sask., where the crime occurred, and the coroner's jury found Gibbs culpably responsible.

An indictment was accordingly preferred, and the case in due course tried before the Supreme Court; but the jury disagreed, and a new trial was ordered.

On re-trial, the new jury empanelled acquitted. Self-defence was pleaded.

26. *Rex vs. Aurischuk (Galician)*.—Awaiting trial. He has to answer to a charge of having wilfully murdered near Goodeve, Sask., one Joseph Czarnowski, a Galician priest of the Independent Greek Church.

The defendant very cunningly endeavoured to hide all trace of the crime, by placing the body of the murdered priest on the railway track of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He all but succeeded, as the remains were wholly dismembered and frightfully mutilated when found. There were, however, certain suspicious circumstances, which after an exhaustive police investigation led to the arrest of Aurischuk.

27. *Rex vs. Luzinski (Galician)*.—Awaiting trial. The body of an unknown man—afterwards identified as one Paul Malowski, a Galician in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, was found in a small bluff covered with brush, within the town limits of Melville, Sask. The left side of the deceased's face had evidently been struck by some heavy instrument, and the post-mortem revealed that the jaw and cheek bones had been badly fractured.

Other evidence gathered, established beyond doubt that robbery had been the motive of the crime.

28. *Rex vs. Peugeot (old country Frenchman)*.—Extradited to France.

The accused was a fugitive from justice, wanted by the authorities of the Republic of France, for a ghastly murder of a woman, committed at St. Leger, France.

He had previously been located and arrested by us on the requisition of the government of France; but, owing to insufficient evidence, the extradition proceedings were unsuccessful in the first instance.

The case was, however, not allowed to rest; and, on additional evidence being secured, he was re-arrested, when a prima facie case was made out to the satisfaction of the court, and his extradition ordered.

On reaching France, he made a full confession of guilt, and was condemned to life imprisonment.

29. *Rex vs. Thiel (German-American)*.—Awaiting preliminary hearing.

He is at present confined in the Regina guard-room, pending preliminary hearing on a capital charge, and also one of attempted murder.

He wilfully shot and killed near Grand Coulee, Sask., one Wm. Parkin, a wealthy farmer; and shot and seriously wounded the latter's foreman, Leo. Prine. Revenge appears to have been the motive, as Thiel, who was employed on the Parkin farm, had, on the day of the tragedy, been convicted by the local police magistrate on proceedings entered against him under the Masters and Servants Act, on a charge of breach of contract.

30. *Rex vs. Erickson*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to 20 years penitentiary.

Victor Erickson, the defendant in this case, a farmer of near Tompkins, Sask., stood here charged with the wilful murder of his infant step-daughter, Viola, a child of about two years of age.

On passing sentence, the honourable Mr. Chief Justice Wetmore, commented that he had never in all his time as a lawyer and judge on the bench of the Supreme Court, heard of a more atrocious case, or one seething with so much brutality.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Fuller details of the case, contained in the statement obtained by our constable from Lydia Erickson (wife of defendant) may be of interest. Her story is as follows:—

‘I, Lydia Erickson, state, I am the mother of the late Viola Erickson, whose death took place Tuesday, March 5, and state that my husband, Victor Erickson, did on the morning of the said date (March 5) beat and shake the said Viola Erickson in a violent manner. He shook her while she was standing on the floor, then put her on the bed and shook her until she was unconscious. I think my husband in shaking the child might have hit her head against the corner block of the bed. I went over and examined her as she was laying on the bed; she was just breathing; in a few minutes she was dead.

‘Further, that from two weeks after my marriage to the said Victor Erickson, he began beating and kicking her. I often tried to save my little girl. I would sometimes take the baby in my arms to protect her; but, he would by force take her away from me and continue beating her. I have often seen him kick her in the stomach, whenever he got mad or angry. The baby would kiss him and try to please my husband; but, he never seemed to care for her, and would beat her. No one ever abused my child, except my husband. I told him he would kill her, beating her so hard; he would continue beating her.

‘On the night of March 4, I put my child in her bed. She was well; but, very sore about her body from the beatings my husband had given her, and would cry about it. Her nose was not broken, nor did she complain of her arm and shoulder hurting her. She was not crying, nor bothering my husband in any way on the morning of March 5, before my husband began to strike and beat her. She had asked me for the stool-chair; but, before I could get it, she had made the mess on the floor. This made my husband mad, and he struck and beat her until she died. Once while he was beating the child, he jumped on the stove door and broke it. I tried to do my best, and would put vaseline on my baby’s sores after my husband had beaten her.

‘I believe it was owing to the beating and abuse of my husband Victor Erickson, that the said Viola Erickson came to her death on the morning of March 5, 1912.

‘Further, the said Viola Erickson was at all times under my care at our house. I never beat her myself, except an occasional spanking with my hand. My husband beat Viola’s hand with a whip stock until they were swollen and the nails black from this way of beating her. We put on hot oats in order to cure her hands; kept the oats on too long, and her hands got blistered.

‘The marks or bruises on the abdomen part of my baby’s body were caused by my husband continually beating her, and not by being sat upon a hot stove, as thought by some people at the inquest. The deep cut on the right and back of Viola’s head was not there when she went to bed on the night of March 4, 1912.’

Attempted murder.—A total of twenty-one cases are shown under this heading; four carried over as awaiting trial from last year. The latter resulted as follows:—

One convicted as charged.

Two convicted on reduced charge of assault with intent.

One dismissed.

As to the seventeen new cases which came to our notice this year:—

Six are at present awaiting trial.

Four convicted as charged.

One convicted on reduced charge of pointing fire arms.

One convicted of assault.

One arrested, but indictment not yet preferred.

One discharged at preliminary hearing on entering into bond.

Two acquitted.

One dismissed.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Kelly*.—Convicted; sentenced to seven years in the Alberta penitentiary. He was caught by Chief Bell of the city police at Red Deer, Alta., in the act of robbing a couple of citizens by names of H. E. Munroe and W. Grant, and attempted to arrest Kelly, whereupon he shot and seriously wounded Chief Bell.

Four indictment were preferred against the defendant, as follows:—

- (a) Attempted murder of George Bell.
- (b) Shooting with intent to murder George Bell.
- (c) Robbery with violence from the person of H. E. Munroe.
- (d) Theft from the person by threats.

The jury found him guilty on all four counts, and he was sentenced to seven years penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

2. *Rex vs. Sadowski (Austrian)*.—Dismissed.

The defendant and Mike Powlka (complainant) farmers near Chipman, Alta., had a quarrel over certain lands on which Powlka was cutting hay, and to which the accused claimed a prior right.

During the course of the dispute the complainant alleged that Sadowski picked up a pitchfork and stabbed him (Powlka) several times in the body.

The judge in dismissing the case, observed:—

‘I am convinced that Mike Powlka intended and went to the place to quarrel. The results were not serious, and Sadowski was only defending himself; they were scrapping. If a man jabbed another with a pitchfork, he would have inflicted greater injuries. The complainant provoked the quarrel, threatened and made indications that he meant to use force. They are both to blame and should be punished. They should have got a surveyor or the Royal Northwest Mounted Police to show them where their lines were.’

3-4. *Rex vs. Tupeczko and Kuzniuk (Russians)*.—Convicted on reduced charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Tupeczko was fined \$150 or in default 9 months imprisonment with hard labour; and Kuzniuk \$100 or in default 6 months imprisonment with hard labour. The fines were paid.

They assaulted and very severely handled one J. J. Dobbin of Vegreville, while attending a wedding at a Russian settlement near Hairy Hill, Alta. It appears that Tupeczko had a quarrel with Dobbin some time prior to the assault, over a threshing outfit, and bore a grievance against him. Some of the guests at wedding appear to have been more or less intoxicated, and Tupeczko took this opportunity of righting his alleged wrongs. He persuaded Kuzniuk to strike Dobbin over the head with a stone, while Tupeczko unmercifully kicked the injured man after he had collapsed on the ground.

New cases entered during the current year:—

5. *Rex vs. Leshures*.—Awaiting trial. Arthur Leshures (son of Geo. A. Leshures) farming some 7 miles north of Swift Current, is here charged by his father with wounding with intent to murder, by striking him on the head with a large garden hoe.

The crime appears to have resulted out of a general family squabble. The accused is said to be an epileptic and not quite responsible for his actions after a violent fit of temper.

6. *Rex vs. Finer*.—Awaiting trial.

The accused and one Robert Younger met in a restaurant at Swift Current, Sask., and had some words and came to blows. Younger knocked Finer down, bystanders interfered, were separated, and then left the premises.

Shortly afterwards Younger was standing on the street talking to another man, when Finer again appeared on the scene. Younger went up to see what he wanted, whereupon Finer stabbed him twice with a knife, inflicting two serious wounds in the neck.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

7. *Rex vs. Banside (Syrian)*.—Awaiting trial.

One of Banside's compatriots, by name of M. Kazil, charges the defendant with attempted stabbing with intent there and then to murder the said M. Kazil.

Both are farmers, residing at a small Syrian settlement near Waldeck, Sask. The charge appears to have been the outcome of a quarrel over certain alleged damages done by Kazil's cattle to a flax crop of a neighbouring settler.

8. *Rex vs. Simms*.—Convicted on a reduced charge of pointing fire-arms, fined the costs of the court and released on suspended sentence.

In the first instance Mrs. Edith C. Decker complained that James B. Simms near Fort Pitt, Sask., attempted to shoot and kill her by pointing a loaded gun at her. On this charge he was committed for trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction.

On the case coming up before the District court, the trial judge on reading the evidence taken at the preliminary hearing, ruled that the charge was not an indictable offence, as the depositions showed that the gun was not loaded, and ordered the case to be dealt with by two justices of the peace, under section 122 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

9. *Rex vs. Nelson (Swede)*.—Dismissed at preliminary hearing.

Olof Nelson was charged with having shot at one E. Conquest with intent to murder.

The evidence submitted did not substantiate the charge, and was accordingly dismissed at the preliminary hearing, with costs against the plaintiff.

Our constable at Red Deer, Alta., to whom the complaint was made, after carefully investigating the surrounding circumstances of the case, advised Mr. Conquest against instituting proceedings; but, he insisted, however, and laid the information against Nelson.

It appears that Nelson was firing at a small stake in the ground with a 22 calibre repeating rifle, when Conquest was passing a near-by trail and heard three shots whizzing after him.

10. *Rex vs. Freyling (German)*.—Convicted of assault, sentenced to 2 months imprisonment with hard labour.

From the evidence it appears that James Schmitz and John P. Freyling, farmers of the Annaheim district, drove into Humboldt, Sask., and while there had a few drinks in one of the hotels.

It seems that Freyling indulged rather too freely, and abused Schmitz with obscene language; this caused a fight, and finally the stabbing of Schmitz with a knife in the head, neck and hands.

Freyling was committed on four charges, as follows:—

- (a) Assault causing grievous bodily harm, with intent to murder.
- (b) Unlawfully wounding.
- (c) Assault causing actual bodily harm.
- (d) Common assault.

The case came up for trial on September 27 last, when the accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the first three counts, and 'guilty' to the last.

Taking into consideration that he had been confined in the Prince Albert jail ever since the month of February, 1912, pending the final hearing of his case, the prosecuting agent of the attorney general withdrew the first three counts, and the judge imposed a sentence of 2 months imprisonment with hard labour.

11. *Rex vs. Baczyriski (Galician)*.—Jury acquitted.

Baczyriski, the hired man of John Romanczyk near Colonsay, Sask., was here charged with wilfully shooting and wounding Mrs. Telso Wesoloski. The crime

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913,

appears to have resulted out of a dispute between neighbours, using a right-of-way over the unfenced land of the Wesoloski's.

Baczyriski freely admitted the crime; but claimed that Mrs. Wesoloski had struck him with a hoe, and that he only acted in self-defence.

12. *Rex vs. Oska*.—Convicted, sentenced to 5 years penitentiary.

The crime occurred at Edmonton, Alta. Oska had been working for a Mrs. Paleto, a widow, and proposed marriage to her. On her declining, he took out a knife and threatened her, but she still insisted in her refusal, whereupon he stabbed her several times in the body.

13. *Rex vs. Warasail*.—Awaiting trial.

Result of drunken brawl. He was employed on the Canadian Northern railway near Blackfalds, Alta., and with a number of his fellow labourers came into town, and proceeded to have a spree at the local hotel. As a matter of course, they got unruly, and the proprietor of the establishment called in the village constable. He attempted to arrest one of the gang, a man by name of Robertson; but, he violently resisted. At this stage Warasail interfered and tried to stab the constable from behind, and was only prevented from doing so, by the timely aid of the porter of the hotel, who knocked the accused's hand away.

Warasail has since been tried at the fall sessions of the assizes, when the agent of the attorney general reduced the charge to one of assault on peace officer. To this charge Warasail pleaded 'guilty,' and was sentenced to 2 years penitentiary.

14. *The attempted murder of Town Constable Allen of Wetaskiwin*.—On September 20 last at about 2.45 a.m. Messrs. Fowler & Co.'s store at Wetaskiwin was broken into. The town constable on night duty, noticed that the door of the store was open, and was about to enter to investigate, when he was shot down from within. He reports that three men made up the gang; but the night was so intensely dark that he could give only very meagre descriptions.

We were called in to assist, but it was only after a month of continual search and effort, that we finally succeeded in locating the three suspects, one of whom will be charged with the attempted murder.

15. *Rex vs. McLarnan*.—Discharged at preliminary hearing on entering into recognizance for \$1,000 and two sureties of \$500 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for one year.

Henry Frederichs of near Chappis Lake, Alta., complained that his young son George while riding on horse back, had been shot at by one Joseph McLarnan. The father claimed that his son had a very narrow escape, the bullet just passing in front of him and cutting off a few hairs out of the horse's mane.

16. *Rex vs. Jensen*.—Acquitted.

The outcome of a quarrel of two neighbouring farmers (the defendant John Jensen and R. J. Emerson, plaintiff) of the Winnifred district, over the possession of a horse. Emerson claimed that Jensen had discharged a loaded shot gun at him.

The accused, in his defence, stated that the shot went off by accident, and that the cartridge contained no pellets, as he had previously extracted them.

17. *Rex vs. Lawson*.—Convicted; sentenced to life imprisonment.

For some time considerable ill blood appears to have existed between the prisoner, brother-in-law of the complainant (Byrum Harpell) of near Seven Persons, Alta. Fresh fuel was added to the feud, because Harpell had been instrumental during the early part of the year in assisting in getting a conviction against Lawson on a charge of false pretences, on which he was sentenced to four months imprisonment with hard labour.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On the evening of May 24 last, Harpell came in from work in the field, and was going up into the loft of his barn to throw down some hay. While on the bottom rung of the ladder, some one (who on arrival of the police turned out to be Lawson) fired a shot at him from the loft; the bullet striking Harpell in the head, glanced off the skull and took a downward course into the neck.

He was duly tried and found guilty by the judge, who observed in summing up, that he was sure from the evidence that the defendant had gone to Harpell's place with the deliberate intention of murdering him.

18. *Rex vs. Spellman*.—Convicted and sentenced to 3 years penitentiary.

L. Don Spellman, a citizen of the United States, temporarily residing at Yeomans, Sask., attempted to murder his wife Nettie Spellman with an axe, inflicting serious wounds, and, undoubtedly but for the timely interference of his son-in-law, would have carried out his purpose.

Unreasonable jealousy over his wife, to whom he had been married some 27 years, appears to have been the motive.

19. *Rex vs. Donchon (Doukhobor)*.—Convicted and sentenced to 3 years penitentiary.

Another attempted uxoricide case, resulting out of domestic differences and strife. A most brutal affair.

A woman, by name of Nasta Houtza, heard some screams issuing from a house at Canora, Sask., and on entering the premises, found Donchon standing astride over the prostrate body of his wife, hacking at her with a knife.

He attempted to suicide directly after the assault, and his life ebbed in the balance for some time.

20. *Rex vs. Carroll*.—Awaiting trial.

The charge was preferred by the municipal police of Taber, Alta.

From the evidence it appears that Carroll, just prior to the offence with which he stood indicted, was visiting a house of ill fame at Blairmore, Alta., and told an inmate of the resort that he intended to shoot a man by name of H. F. Annable, of Taber, Alta.

Early next morning, the accused was found with a gun in Mr. Annable's house at Taber, and threatened to shoot him. The gun was eventually, however, taken away from him, and it appears also that he had been drinking heavily for some time, and was evidently not quite responsible for his actions.

Jealousy over an alleged intrigue with a married woman appears to have been the motive.

The case has since come up for trial, when the jury found him not guilty of attempted murder, but guilty of pointing a revolver.

He was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment with hard labour in the Lethbridge guard-room.

21. *Rex vs. Christian*.—Awaiting trial.

The defendant was here charged with having wilfully shot with intent to murder one Pat Egan, formerly a detective in the employ of the city police at Lethbridge, Alta.

Revenge seems to have been the motive, as Egan, whilst still a member of the city force, had on two previous occasions ordered the defendant out of the city.

The accused has since been tried at the fall sessions of the Supreme Court, when the charge was reduced to one of assault causing actual bodily harm. On this charge he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment (maximum sentence) in the Alberta penitentiary.

On passing sentence, the honourable Mr. Justice Walsh observed, that he would have imposed a heavier punishment, if it had been in his power to do so; gun play was getting far too prevalent in southern Alberta.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Manslaughter.—Eight indictments are recorded; one carried over from last year, while seven new cases were entered during the past twelve months.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Van Cammeyt (Belgian).*—Jury acquitted.

The defendant acted as deputy returning officer at the last Dominion election at poll 164, three miles south of MacKay, Alta. After the closing of the poll some trouble appears to have arisen within the building, where a number of Belgians had congregated, some of whom are said to have been under the influence of liquor. In order to quell the disturbance, Van Cammeyt brandished a revolver, and claimed he was pushed, whereupon the weapon was accidentally discharged, killing a man named Edmund Brahevelt.

An inquest was held, and the coroner's jury found Van Cammeyt culpably responsible. He was accordingly charged, tried before the Supreme Court, and acquitted by the jury empanelled at the trial.

New cases entered during the current year:—

2-3. *Rex vs. Christiansen & Soresen (Norwegians).*—Stay of proceedings ordered by Crown.

They were accused of having through culpable negligence caused the death of one Kenneth Kingston, a Dominion land surveyor, who was found in the bush some 15 miles north of Mistatim, Sask., with a bullet wound in his back.

The investigation established that it was hardly a case of murder, but rather that the deceased had been shot in mistake for a wild animal. Christiansen and Soresen were trapping in the vicinity, and certain suspicious facts were fastened on them. However, the evidence available was purely of a circumstantial nature, and the Crown ordered a stay of proceedings.

4-5. *Rex vs. Leine and Neine (Americans).*—Jury acquitted.

On the evening of October 12, 1911, an explosion occurred in the baggage room of the depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Lacombe, Alta., wrecking the building, and fatally injuring the baggage man, as well as seriously wounding his assistant. The baggage man, Everett MacLeod by name, had his left leg blown to pieces, was taken into hospital and died there the following morning. The assistant baggage man, one George Bickford, suffered some severe burns, but had no bones broken.

It appears that the explosion occurred while MacLeod was moving a trunk, which it was latterly established had been checked by Henry Leine and Harry Leonard Neine, travelling photographers. They were arrested, and an inquest held into the surrounding circumstances of the death of Everett MacLeod. The coroners' jury found the following verdict:—

'That Everett MacLeod came to his death from injuries received from the explosion of a trunk in the baggage room of the C.P.R. depot at Lacombe, on the evening of October 12, 1911, and from evidence produced it is the opinion of the jury that the trunk causing the death of the said Everett MacLeod, was checked over the C.P.R. from Red Deer to Lacombe by Henry Leonard Neine and Harry Leine.'

Neine and Leine had been at Lacombe on that day, taking photographs of the interior of bank premises, jewellery, stores, &c., and claimed that they were travelling photographers in the employ of one A. N. Avelsdson, with headquarters at Calgary, Alta. They said that the trunk was the property of their employer, and contained among some other photographic supplies, a quantity of magnesium powder and chlorate of potassium, used in taking flash light photographs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The local inspector of the Bureau of Explosives of the Railway Association, examined the wrecked building, and gave it as his opinion that the explosion was not caused by dynamite or nitro-glycerine, but apparently by some chemicals. He also stated that chlorate of potassium mixed with magnesium powder, if subjected to shock, would explode. He wired the substance of his finding to the Chief Inspector of his department, who confirmed the local inspector's opinion.

The case was tried in due course before the Supreme Court, when the accused stated in their defence that they were ignorant of the dangerous nature of the contents of their trunk, and the jury acquitted.

6. *Rex vs. Dembrowski (Galician)*.—Convicted of assault causing bodily harm, and criminal neglect, while a third count of manslaughter, on which he was also indicted, was withdrawn during the course of the trial of the case before the Supreme Court. Sentenced to 2 years penitentiary.

The case occurred at a Galician settlement near Skaro, Alta. The coroner's jury found the defendant culpably responsible for having caused the death of his infant son Mike Dembrowski, a babe in arms, not yet a year old.

Mrs. Dembrowski's statement, subjoined hereto, given to the investigating constable, discloses brutality of a very aggravated and inhuman nature, difficult to equal in any calendar of criminal cases. Her statement is as follows:—

'I have not been living with my husband for several months, and lived with him on bad terms for years. He drives me away from home constantly, and I had a charge of non-support laid against him before Mr. Aylesworth, J.P., at Lamont; but I don't know what happened. From the beginning of last winter up to the present time, I only come home to my children when my husband is away. He is abusing me and all the children continually by assaulting us, threatening our lives, running after us with a big butcher knife or fork, or anything he can get hold of. This he does when he comes home from town, where he regularly gets intoxicated; he also brings a quantity of intoxicating drinks home with him.

'On February 12, he was in town again, and when he returned, I escaped from the house before he came in, as accustomed. On leaving home, the children remained in the house with the baby, Mike Dembrowski, who was then not yet a year old. My daughter Hanka, 15 years of age, and Nastasia, 12 years of age, were looking after the baby. These two girls told me the next day I met them that their father, John Dembrowski, was drunk when he came home, and because the child was crying, he wanted to kill it. He struck the child with his fist on the chest a few times for that purpose, but Nastasia grabbed the child from the cradle and escaped with it under the bed; and by doing so, she saved the child from getting murdered right in the cradle that day. The next time I saw the child, it would not eat and was very sick. Dr. Archer was called in the month of April, and on examining the child, he said that its ribs were broken. On May 5, the child died, and was buried on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 1-57-20-4.

'When the child was dead and washed, the breast was swollen where the doctor said that the ribs were broken.

'Hanka and Nastasia have since run away from home, as all my children did before, on account that they could not stand the abuse any longer.'

7. *Rex vs. McRury*.—*Nolle prosequi* entered.

The defendant in this case is a medical practitioner, and it was alleged, had through culpable negligence caused the death of a woman, to whom he had been rendering professional services during confinement.

8. *Rex vs. Lawrence (half-breed)*.—Awaiting trial.

Pierre Thoma and the defendant, accompanied by a boy of the Beaver Indian tribe went out moose hunting.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Some days later Thoma's body was found some 30 miles out in the bush west of Spirit river, with bullet wounds in neck and chest. On investigation, Lawrence was found responsible, as it was established that he had shot the deceased in mistake for a moose.

SCHEDULE of prisoners committed to and released from R. N. W. M. Police guard-rooms between October 1, 1911, and September 30, 1912.

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.						YUKON.			Grand Total.
	Regina Guard Rooms 1 and 2.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	otal.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Athabaska Land- ing.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial on October 1, 1911	44	7	7	13	71	11	34	34	14	...	93	10	3	13	177
Total number of prisoners received during the year.....	788	157	147	166	1,258	393	1,101	456	607	26	2,583	91	3	94	3,935
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year	771	156	150	179	1,256	372	1,070	470	582	23	2,517	91	6	97	3,870
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on Sept- ember 30, 1912.....	61	8	4	....	73	32	65	20	39	3	159	10	....	10	242

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of prisoners received into R. N. W. M. Police guard-rooms between years 1900 and 1912.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	* 1909.	1908.	1907.	* 1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners re- ceived.	3,935	2,710	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	54

* 11 months.

Whitehorse.

From a police point of view the territory is quiet and orderly; it has been remarkably free from serious crime. Our strength is only 40 for that vast area. It is not sufficient and ought to be increased.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Detachments are maintained at Fort MacPherson and Herschel island in the Arctic sea. Inspector Beyts, who is in command, reports the district as quiet and orderly.

The usual winter patrols were made from Herschel island to Fort MacPherson, and from Dawson to Fort MacPherson without mishap.

A chain of shelter houses has been erected between the above points, and stocked with emergency rations.

Winter patrols were made down the Mackenzie as far as Fort Simpson.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

Superintendent Demers proceeded to Fort Churchill overland in June, and took over the command of the district from Superintendent Starnes, who has been stationed there since December, 1909.

The district has been very peaceful and quiet.

Treaty payments were made by Superintendent Starnes at Churchill and York Factory. The Indian Department expressed their satisfaction.

The detachment at Cape Fullerton on the north shore of Hudson bay, was not maintained last winter. The men were sent from Churchill by the Schooner *Laddie*; but, the vessel could not call owing to adverse storms, and therefore the men were brought out to Newfoundland, from whence they returned to Regina and were sent back to Churchill overland.

The winter patrol to Churchill has been so frequent that it scarcely calls for comment. Two rest houses were erected by the police between Split lake and Churchill, as points of refuge for these patrols. They were found most useful last winter.

As I have already stated, this district is now a part of Manitoba, and our work there is carried on by arrangement with the government of Manitoba. To keep up with the rapid construction of the Hudson Bay railway, more men will have to be detailed for duty along that line this coming season.

WINTER PATROLS.

In addition to those already mentioned, patrols were made from Le Pas to Lake Brochet, Green lake to Portage la Loche; Smith's Landing to Great Slave lake; Fort Chipewyan to Athabaska Landing, entailing thousand of miles travelling with dog trains. These occasional visits to far northern points have a marked effect for good on the isolated Indian bands, who welcome our men with open arms.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

IMMIGRATION.

We acted for the immigration department in searching out needy settlers, and supplying them with food. There was very little destitution as compared with the winter of 1910-1911.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Every reported case of want, no matter how isolated it may be, is promptly inquired into; and, if found necessary, relief furnished.

The force has given every aid to this department in enforcing the laws against undesirables, and aiding in deportation.

CUSTOMS.

Our officers and non-commissioned officers at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes still act as sub-collectors; and all members of the force on boundary patrol act as preventive officers. I understand that the department is preparing to appoint its own officers at the above points, which is most satisfactory to us.

INDIANS.

Escorts were furnished to all treaty payments, where required. Detachments were maintained in the vicinity of all large reserves.

There is an increase of convictions under the Indian Act, due to the large number of licensed hotels in the vicinity of most reserves; and the ignorance of new comers who know neither the illegality, nor the danger of supplying intoxicants to Indians.

The Indians are an inoffensive and peaceful people. The younger generations have not the character of the older. Many of the young Indians speak English fluently, dress as white men, and are easily mistaken for half-breeds. One of this class, crazed with drink, ran amuck near Brooks last summer, and Constable Davies, stationed at that point, was shot and killed in trying to arrest him.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, &c.

Engagements, &c.—

Engaged constables.. . . .	203
Engaged special constables.. . . .	107
Re-engaged after leaving.. . . .	7
Surrendered from desertion.. . . .	1
Arrested after desertion.. . . .	2

Total increase.. . . .	320
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Re-engaged without leaving.. . . .	68
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Discharges, died, &c.—

Time expired.. . . .	27
Purchased.. . . .	50
Invalided.. . . .	7
Pensioned (including 2 officers).. . . .	6
Died (including 1 officer).. . . .	5
Deserted.. . . .	48
Dismissed for bad conduct.. . . .	40
Dismissed for inefficiency.. . . .	1
Special constables discharged.. . . .	105
Dismissed as unsuitable.. . . .	3

Total decrease.. . . .	292
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Total increase for year 1912—

N. C. Os' and constables.. . . .	28
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3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Died—

Superintendent C. Constantine.
Reg. No. 2410 Staff Sergt. Webber, H. S.
“ 4837 Constable Davis, F. W.
“ 5158 Constable Massina, A. J.
Special Constable Crowshield.

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 1197 Sergeant Adams, G. F.
“ 2785 Sergeant Oliver, W. R.
“ 2044 Constable Keays, E. J.
“ 2526 Constable Dowler, T.

Officers retired to pension—

Superintendent G. E. Sanders, D.S.O.
Superintendent A. E. Snyder.

Appointed Inspectors—

Lieutenant A. D. Irwin.
Lieutenant C. A. Rheault.

Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 2929 Staff Sergeant Gordon, F. A.
“ 3234 Sergeant-Major Acland, A. E.
“ 3667 Sergeant-Major Spalding, J. W.
“ 4188 Corps. Sergeant-Major Dann, T.
“ 1943 Staff Sergeant Currier, G. W.

Promoted to Superintendent—

Inspector T. A. Wroughton.
Inspector F. J. A. Demers.
Inspector F. J. Horrigan.

Promoted to Surgeon—

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser.

Promoted to the rank of Honorary Surgeon—

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Mewburn.
Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Braithwaite.

Two hundred and three recruits were engaged during the year, and seven re-engaged after leaving making a total of 210.

Recruiting was carried on last March and April in Winnipeg, western Ontario, and the maritime provinces.

It was found that a sufficient number could not be obtained, so that authority was given to recruit in England, and Inspector West, who was on leave in England at the time, was authorized to engage men, and advance them a part of cost of the journey to Regina. He secured in all 33 men.

Although 210 recruits were engaged, the strength is still under the authorized 700.

The personnel is of the first importance. Not only must we secure good material, but after training, retain them in the service. A trained man of good character and intelligence with the necessary actual experience is invaluable to us. Unfortunately, men do not enter the force as a career for life as they do in the Royal Irish Constabulary, rather they look upon it as a stepping stone to something better; or, are attracted

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

to it by a hazy idea that it is a life of ease varied by exciting pursuit of daring criminals. When they find that it is all work and severe discipline, they become dissatisfied, and either purchase their discharge or desert.

The force suffers from the 'growing pains' of the country, which are apparent in labour strikes, over speculation and extravagance.

The increase of pay granted on April 1 by order in council on your recommendation was much appreciated, but it only affected the younger members of the force, and not the officers nor non-commissioned officers. I recognize that the increase was as much as could be made without an amendment to the Act.

I most respectfully submit to you, sir, that a substantial increase of pay to all ranks of the force is necessary for the following reasons:—

- (1) The increased cost of living.
- (2) The present relative smallness of the pay as compared with that in civil life.
- (3) The increased work and responsibility of every member as the result of the great growth in the west.

This recommendation, I am confident, will receive your sympathetic and earnest consideration.

If the pay be increased to such an amount as will make the applications more numerous than vacancies, then I hope to improve the personnel—

- (1) By accepting recruits on probation only.
- (2) By discharging those lacking in energy, intelligence and character.
- (3) By making dismissal the severest punishment.
- (4) And, by retaining in the service for a longer period the experienced, tried N.C.O.'s and men.

I regret to have to record the deaths of four members.

Superintendent Charles Constantine died at Long Beach, California, in May, after a long and tedious illness. He had served continuously for 26 years. Before joining us, he was an officer of the Provincial battalion stationed at Winnipeg, and took part in both the first and second rebellions.

Because of his strength of character, sound judgment, and physical strength, he was selected for much of the pioneer work of the force. He was the first to command in the Yukon Territory; and in the early days of the gold rush, his tact and firmness established the reputation of that gold camp as the most orderly in the world. Subsequently he was employed in the far north, and in the strenuous work of the Peace-Yukon road making, contracted the disease which eventually caused his death.

His comrades, one and all, lament his untimely death.

Constable Davies, who was killed while courageously performing his duty, was a man of much promise, well thought of by his officers, and well-liked by his comrades.

Staff Sergeant Webber and Constable Massina were also valuable members of the force.

The force has also suffered in the retirement to pension of Superintendent Sanders, D.S.O., and Superintendent Snyder. Both were able men of unimpeachable character who had done excellent service in Canada, and also South Africa.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

HORSES.

The strength was increased by 20. Ninety-one remounts were purchased at an average cost of \$161.26. Fifty-five were cast and sold at an average of \$82.32.

It is not possible to secure the class of horse of 10 years ago. They are not bred in the country. This force will not be satisfactorily horsed until horse owners take up again the breeding of saddle horses. I do not anticipate that they will, because the breeding of heavy farm horses is more profitable. That being the case, I think it worthy the consideration of the government to take up the breeding of horses for its own permanent corps.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits is carried on with less efficiency every year, because of the insistent demand of duty, which must be attended to. I can see no hope for great improvement, until the wastage is reduced and the strength increased.

To turn a raw recruit into a trained disciplined man, able to ride and care for his horse, to use his arms with effect, and to have a competent knowledge of the law, and of his duties as a peace officer, requires time.

Every attention is given to the work of training, and I sometimes think that too much is demanded from the recruit, and that he is overworked.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Revolver practice was carried out in every division with good results.

Rifle practice was again omitted, because our new Ross rifles were destroyed by fire in March last.

An excellent 6 target permanent range built in concrete with iron target frames, has just been completed at headquarters; and, next season the practical training of recruits with the rifle will be carried out.

The re-arming of the force is now under consideration.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

Forty new saddles were purchased, and sufficient harness and transport to replace that worn out.

Automobiles are now in common use throughout the west. They furnish the quickest means of reaching any point, and can be used for at least 8 months of the year in all parts of the province, and in southern Alberta, practically throughout the year.

To render police service more effective, I am of the opinion, that we should have automobiles at all central points to enable us to reach any point where crime has been committed with the least delay. Fourteen would be required.

The cost would be heavy; but, a considerable reduction in the number of horses could be made. Increased efficiency would result.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

RATIONS, &c.

Provisions, fuel, light, and forage were purchased by open tender, on which contracts were awarded.

The supplies have been of good quality, and in accordance with the contracts.

BUILDINGS.

The large Barrack building at Regina, occupied by the men, and in which were the arms and certain valuable stores, was totally destroyed by fire about 3 a.m. on March 21, last.

An exhaustive inquiry as to the cause of the fire, was held by a board of officers, who found that it was due to defective electric wire. The fire was discovered almost immediately, but it spread so rapidly in the dry wooden building, that the men only had time to escape from their quarters. All their uniform and private effects were lost.

You instructed that a building should be built of modern fire-proof construction, to afford accommodation for offices, stores and sergeants' mess, and that the building similar to that destroyed should be fitted up for the men's quarters.

Plans and specifications were prepared, tenders called for, and contract let. Construction was commenced in July, but owing to bricklayers' strike, delay in procuring material, and difficulty in getting sufficient labour, not as much progress has been made as was expected. It is not now possible to have the building ready for occupation before August next.

Comfortable quarters have been fitted up for the men in B. block, baths and lavatories installed, and the whole interior placed in an excellent state of repair.

A contract was also let for new quarters and stable at Edmonton for 30 men and horses. Good progress has been made, and it is hoped the buildings will be ready in February next, when the headquarters of 'G' division will be moved from Fort Saskatchewan to Edmonton.

The vacated post at Fort Saskatchewan will be turned over to the government of Alberta, who have purchased it for a jail site.

A contract has also been let for new quarters at Banff. Construction will be commenced early next spring.

Minor repairs have been made at all posts.

Officers and men are comfortably housed.

I have submitted to the Acting Comptroller a memorandum of the buildings and repairs, which will be required next year.

GENERAL.

A disastrous cyclone caused great destruction to life and property in Regina on June 30 last. The whole resources of the force at this point were placed at the disposal of the city authorities.

The following letter was received from His Worship the Mayor:—

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

'REGINA, SASK., July 18, 1912.

'Commissioner PERRY,
 'Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
 'Regina, Sask.

'DEAR SIR,—I duly received your's of the 11th inst., advising me of the withdrawal of the night patrol, which had up to that time been maintained by the members of your force. I am instructed by the Executive Committee to write you expressing our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by this force during our time of trouble. We have had so much reason to be satisfied with the working of the several organizations that had in charge the different features of the work in connection with this storm that it is difficult at times to express oneself adequately as to the services rendered by the several organizations. We believe, however, that the services of these different organizations have only been made possible by the services rendered by your force. I believe that perhaps more was done to establish a sane understanding of the situation by the attitude of the officers and men on this patrol than in any other way, and appreciating this, it is difficult for me, on behalf of the committee, to properly express the feelings of gratitude that we have.

'You will please convey to the officers and men our appreciation of their services, and believe me to be, on behalf of the committee,

'Yours very truly,

'(Sgd.) P. McARA,
 'Mayor.'

Their Royal Highnesses the Governor General and the Duchess of Connaught, made an extended tour through western Canada in September and October.

A camp on the Ghost river, to be occupied by the royal party, was prepared by a detachment under the command of Inspector Duffus.

Owing to bad weather it was not occupied, but the time was spent at Banff where orderlies, grooms, and horses for Their Royal Highnesses' use were supplied.

Mounted escorts were furnished at Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge and Regina.

His Royal Highness inspected 'Depot' division and headquarters on October 14, and was graciously pleased to direct that the following general order should be published:—

'The Commissioner is commanded by Field Marshall H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G. &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, and Commander in Chief, to express to all ranks, His Royal Highness's pleasure in having been able to inspect the Headquarters of The Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and his entire satisfaction with the results of the inspection.

'His Royal Highness also desires to convey to Officers and Men who formed escorts at several points during his western tour, his approval of their smart and soldierly appearance, and the efficient manner in which they performed their duty.'

I desire to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of all ranks during the year.

I am especially indebted to the Assistant Commissioner and all staff officers, and to officers commanding districts for their untiring efforts in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
 Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, October 1, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of 'E' division for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers continue to pour into the country and demands for new detachments are numerous.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Calgary and its neighbourhood during the early part of September.

A camp had been pitched for them on the Ghost river, about fifteen miles from Cochrane, but prolonged wet weather precluded their going under canvas, and visits were paid to Banff and Laggan instead.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months:—

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- charged.	With- drawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Against the person—						
Assault, common.....	86	74	8	4		
" causing bodily harm.....	7	4	3			
" aggravated.....	2	2				
" indecent.....	6	6				
Attempted murder.....	2	1	1			
Murder.....	6	1		2		3
Carnal knowledge.....	1					1
Criminal libel.....	2	1				1
Procuring abortion.....	1					1
Attempted ".....	2		1	1		
Bigamy.....	1		1			
Buggery.....	3	3				
" attempted.....	1		1			
Non-support of wife.....	1	1				
Neglect of child.....	1	1				
Abduction.....	1	1				
Extortion.....	3		2			1
Against the property—						
Cattle stealing.....	8	4	3			1
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3				
Horse-stealing.....	10	5	3	1		1
Theft.....	126	104	19	1		2
False pretenses.....	12	8	4			
Forgery.....	10	9	1			
Mischief.....	7	4	3			
Breach of contract.....	44	43		1		
Damage to property.....	18	18				
Theft of timber.....	8	8				
Receiving stolen property.....	4	4				
Robbery.....	8	6	2			
Burglary.....	1	1				
Fraud.....	3	2	1			
Shooting cattle.....	2	2				
Dogging cattle.....	2	1		1		
Unlawful possession of dogs.....	1	1				
Intent to steal.....	1	1				
Intent to defraud creditors.....	1					1
Against law and justice—						
Resisting arrest.....	3	3				
Fabrication of evidence.....	1	1				
Perjury.....	1		1			
Obstructing peace officer.....	3	3				
Against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons.....	7	7				
Fighting.....	11	11				
Dog fighting.....	5	2	3			
Furious driving.....	1	1				
Pointing gun.....	5	5				
Carrying explosives.....	1	1				
Threatening language.....	1	1				
Against religion and morals—						
Inmates of disorderly houses.....	5	5				
Keeping disorderly houses.....	11	11				
Vagrancy.....	314	314				
Drunk.....	223	223				
Running gambling game.....	2		2			
Indecent act.....	1	1				
Indecent exposure.....	2	2				
Prostitution.....	5	5				
Insulting language.....	7	7				
Carried forward.....	1,0004	922	59	11		12

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Correc-tions.	Dis-charged.	With-drawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Against Religion and Morals—						
Selling obscene photos.....	1	1				
Swearing in public.....	5	5				
Act of gross indecency.....	1	1				
Common nuisance.....	1	1				
Against Railway Act—						
Offering C. P. R. tickets for sale....	1	1				
Stealing railway ride.....	54	54				
Breach of railway commission.....	1	1				
Trespassing on C. P. R.	4	4				
Blockage on C. P. R.....	2		1	1		
Against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk.....	60	60				
Liquor to Indians.....	22	21	1			
Indians in possession of liquor.....	8	8				
Gambling on reserve.....	3	3				
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations—						
Park Regulations.....	113	113				
Against Northwest Ordinances—						
Insanity.....	42	37	54	1 died.		
Masters and Servants Act.....	52	44	7	1		
Estray animals.....	7	6	1			
No record of hides.....	1	1				
Leaving hole in ice.....	2	2				
Prairie fires.....	9	8	1			
Illegal branding.....	1	1				
Illegal possession of opium.....	2	2				
Selling cocaine.....	1	1				
Obstructing road allowance.....	1	1				
Peddling without license.....	1	1				
Game.....	3	3				
Breach of Game Act.....	10	9	1			
Liquor while interdicted.....	9	9				
Selling liquor out of hours.....	2	2				
Unlawfully selling liquor.....	47	46		1		
Frequenting bars while interdicted..	1	1				
Breaking quarantine.....	1	1				
Breach of Motor Act.....	2	2				
Drunk while in charge of motor.....	1	1				
Miscellaneous—						
Breach Village Act.....	4	4				
	1,479	1,377	76	14		12

The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to penitentiary:—

Number of convictions.....	1,377
Number of fines imposed.....	627
Sentences to jail.....	656
Suspended sentences.....	83
Sentences to penitentiary.....	12

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1912:—

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court.. . . .	65
Number of convictions.. . . .	37
Number of fines imposed.. . . .	2
Sentences to jail.. . . .	14
Sentences to penitentiary.. . . .	18
Acquitted.. . . .	12
Suspended sentences.. . . .	7
Withdrawn.. . . .	2
Number of cases awaiting trial on September 30, 1912.. . . .	10

The total number of cases entered being 1,479, the number of convictions there-out stands at 1,377, with 10 cases still awaiting the decision of the courts. Roughly speaking, that is about 93 per cent of convictions.

We have at present time no less than four prisoners in custody awaiting trial for murder.

The first victim was the late Constable F. W. Davies of this division who was stationed at Brooks on detached duty.

On June 3 last Corporal Johnson, who was stationed at Bassano, received a telephone message to the effect that the body of the Brooks mounted policeman had been found on the trail between Southesk and Lathom.

He and the coroner, Dr. E. C. Harris, started at once in a motor for the scene of the murder and arrived there at 3 a.m. on June 4.

The body was found lying on its back about twenty feet off the trail, the breast of the coat being saturated with blood.

The body was removed to Bassano where an inquest was held.

Pending this, we made inquiries as to the murderer and the circumstances of the crime. The first person to give us any material particulars was a young fellow named Emil Petersen and his story may be told in his own words:—

‘I am a teamster. I live at E. C. Brandenburg’s camp. I was coming from Brooks on Monday morning last going to Brandenburg’s camp west of Brooks. I was walking carrying clothes. When I was about a mile east of Cassils I saw a team coming. I waited for the team and saw they were Indians. I asked them for a ride, said I would give them 25 cents to take me to Cassils.

‘I asked the slim Indian, but he wanted 50 cents, but took me for 25 cents. He knew I had 35 cents more, and when we got close to Cassils he said he would take me for a couple of miles more for 35 cents. About 1½ miles west of Cassils he asked me if I would buy him some whisky. I told him I was not of age to buy whisky. I was 17 last March 22. He told me to get out of the democrat. I got out and asked if I could have my clothes and while I was asking him he had a rifle pointing at my chest. He told me to get out of there. He took a shot at me when I was about three rods away and another when I was going over the track a hundred yards away. I laid down on the other side of the track and watched them. I went on after they had gone away. I walked up the track and had the operator report to the mounted police at Bassano by telephone. I hung around to see if there was any answer and as there was not, I started for camp. At the first crossing west of Southesk a mounted policeman called to me and asked if I was the fellow that was shot at. I told him “Yes.” He said, “Where did they shoot you?” I said to him, “they did not shoot me, they shot at me.” He then asked me where these Indians where. I said, “the Indians passed here about 15 minutes ago going west towards the reserve”; then he left me, and I went to camp. I had seen this mounted policeman at Brooks. I saw him next opposite Leckie siding. He was dead. I saw the Indians that shot at me in the mounted police barracks here. The Indian that shot at me was in the centre cell at the mounted police barracks. He spoke good English, the others did not speak English. This Indian said the other Indian was his brother. There were two bucks,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

a squaw and a papoose. I saw the Indians drinking whisky; it said on the bottle, Scotch Whisky. I took a drink because my refusing made the Indians mad, and after I drank it it made me feel funny in the head. They were driving a bay horse and a small black.'

An employee of the Sesson Company who was hauling telegraph poles said while going into Southesk on June 3 about 7 p.m. he saw a mounted policeman who was wearing white schapps, riding in a westerly direction on the Brooks trail.

Previous to this he had seen an Indian and a squaw in a democrat going westward. He had nothing to say to them but saw enough of them to be able subsequently to identify the Indian who was driving. It seems there was another Indian lying down in the democrat covered over with a rug.

It transpired that Petersen was not the only person at whom the Indian had fired. A man named Nicholas Klyne, an employee of the C.P.R. told us that on June 3 he met three Indians near Brooks. One was driving, and two were lying down in the hinder part of the democrat.

The Indian that was driving said 'Hey—wait, give me your blankets.' I said 'No, they are mine.' He then said 'Wait—I look through your blankets.' I said 'No, they're mine.' The Indian who was driving then said 'I'll shoot you right now.' I was about 30 feet away when he began to shoot at me. I was shot at about 5 or 6 times. The other Indian got up and looked around, I was afraid he was going to shoot too, and I just ran. After I had gone quite a distance I looked around and saw that the Indians had gone. I was shot once through the hat and twice through the blankets. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This man went to Brooks and reported the occurrence to the late Constable Davies and he at once started out to look for the Indians.

The three occupants of the democrat were 'Mike Running Wolf' alias Jim Ham, who was driving, and the other two Indians were 'Pretty Young Man' and his wife 'Red Face.' 'Red Face' told the whole story of what was done both at the inquest and at the preliminary investigation. The following is what she said before the coroner:—

'On Sunday night we got to near Brooks. On Monday morning last we drove into Brooks. Mike Running Wolf went into the town and got some booze. The party was Mike Running Wolf, Pretty Young Man, I and papoose; the papoose is Vincent Yellow Old Woman's son. We were driving a democrat and team, black horse and a bay horse, bay horse had two hoofs on left front leg. Mike bought three bottles from town early in the morning around 6 or 7 a.m. Then we drove to south side of track, and Mike went back to get some more; we were about two miles from town. When Mike was in town "Pretty Young Man" started to drink. A Cree Indian "Many Shot" came around, and "Pretty Young Man" gave him a drink. This Indian went away and Mike came back and hitched up. He had three bottles; when we got on the road we started drinking. We had just come a little way and Pretty Young Man got drunk and we put him to bed behind; this was in the morning. As we were driving on the road a white fellow came along and Mike said we would give him a ride about 300 yards. When we got as far as that Mike stopped the team, jumped down and talked to white man; I do not know what was said. Mike got on again and white man got off. I did not look at him, do not know which way the white man went. I cannot turn my head. Mike said the white man had run over the railway track, I never heard a shot. When we got down the track east of Lathom where a water tank used to be we saw a mounted policeman coming. This was late in the afternoon, the sun was getting low. The policeman caught us up and was talking and riding on the right side of rig. Mike told us afterwards that the policeman told him to go back to Brooks. I was not looking at the policeman. I know that the policeman shot, as Mike was holding the lines. After the policeman shot, his horse ran ahead and circled round the team and went to left side of rig and then Mike shot at him with a

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

rifle. Mike fired the second shot. The first shot, the policeman sat on his horse, the second shot he fell off. Mike told me to hold the lines. Mike jumped down and got hold of the policeman's horse. Mike took the policeman's white schapps off and put them on, he took the policeman's belt and revolver and his hat and put them on. Mike got on the policeman's horse and told me to drive on a little way and then Mike told me to stop, when he tied the policeman's horse to the team. Mike got in the rig and started to drive to the dam; we went across the bridge and went to the first house, "Nose Cutter's." "Pretty Young Man" was lying in the back of rig. I was feeling good when the policeman was shot and Mike had drunk enough to make him feel good, but he was not falling around. We went to "Nose Cutter's" house and Mike took the child into its mother. Mike asked Nose Cutter if there were any more tents around. Nose Cutter said, "Tents right here." Mike went up to "Kegs" tent and then he went back to rig and woke up "Pretty Young Man." The three of us went into "Kegs" tent and Mike told one of the boys to hold the team while we were having breakfast. Mike sat on one side of the tent and "Pretty Young Man" on the other. Mike had two rifles under his legs and a revolver in his hand. I heard Pretty Young Man crying. Mike talked loud and wanted everybody to come into the tent. All the Indians came in, and Mike said, "I want to see you now as you will not see me again because I am going away the first thing in the morning, because I killed a mounted policeman, and I am not going to let the police arrest me." When Pretty Young Man heard that, he said it was too bad and started crying, other Indians came in and "Vincent Yellow Old Woman" sat right alongside Mike. Vincent took the revolver away from Mike. I heard Vincent say, "Alright, I hold him now," and some of the Indians came and tied Mike up. I saw Buckskin take the two rifles Mike had, outside. "Mike," "Pretty Young Man" and myself were brought to town and handed over to the police.

'When Mike fired first shot at the mounted policeman, he was on left side of team, the policeman was on the left a little behind when Mike fired the second shot. Mike was sitting on the seat on the right side and I was on the left. The policeman crossed the road and fell off his horse on the right side of the trail about 20 feet from it. The policeman was riding on the right side of the rig, we kept on trotting till the policeman fired. I think the reason the policeman fired because he wanted Mike to stop. I could not see what way the policeman pointed his revolver. Mike was sitting with two rifles. I heard him saying he took the rifles here in Bassano. One was short and one was long. Mike shot the policeman with the long one. While we were driving around Brooks and Bassano I was afraid of Mike because Mike said if we tried to leave him, he would shoot us. This was before Mike killed the policeman. Mike told me to say that the person who killed the policeman was the half-breed who gave him the whisky, the half-breed with the black moustache. Mike said if I did tell the truth he would say that I killed the policeman. I never saw this half-breed. Mike told me to say this after we were arrested.'

The Indians who arrested Mike and his party took them into Bassano and handed them over to the municipal chief of police—a very creditable piece of work which saved us a great deal of trouble.

'Pretty Young Man' was convicted of being intoxicated and the half-breed who supplied 'Mike Running Wolf' with the liquor was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The charge against Red Face was withdrawn and she was bound over as a witness.

Rex vs. Regard Bertrand.—During the latter part of the year 1911, a Mrs. E. F. Orrey was living in Nanton and running a restaurant there. Regard Bertrand was cook in the restaurant. Mrs. Orrey moved to High River during the present year, and in April married her cook.

Mrs. Bertrand had a homestead of her own, and Bertrand wanted her to hand it over to him, but she would not as she said she was keeping it for her children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Evidence will be given in court to show that this was a bone of contention between them, and eventually after a more serious quarrel than usual, Bertrand shot his wife dead. This is a municipal case.

Rex vs. Henry Verri.—This charge arises out of a drunken brawl between two half-breeds in Calgary in the month of June last.

The victim, Alfred Glenn, having been hit over the head with a bottle, succumbed to his injuries after a time. This is a city of Calgary case.

Rex vs. Lawson.—On the night of the 30th July last, I received a telephone message from the superintendent of the C.P.R. at Morley, that a brakeman had been shot 'by two hoboes' at about 11 p.m. R. G. Blair, the brakeman in question, was removed to hospital at Banff, but died there next day. Police from Banff and Morley went to the spot, but the actual murderer made his escape. The man who was with him at the time was captured a little later and was given six months' imprisonment with hard labour under the Vagrancy Act; it has now been decided to lay a charge of aiding and abetting against him.

We learnt from the prisoner that his companion's name is Dick Lyons. The circumstances briefly are that after the arrival of No. 3 train at Morley, the conductor and his two brakemen ordered two tramps to get off the train. The tramps were reluctant to leave, and the trainmen were following them towards the rear of the train. One of the tramps, Dick Lyons, drew a revolver and fired at the three trainmen.

The conductor, who was nearest, happened to stumble at the moment and the bullet, which was probably intended for him, found its billet in the groin of the brakeman, who was furthest away from the pistol.

Dick Lyons is said to be an adept at jumping on and off trains, and very soon intimated to his companion, Lawson, that they had better part company.

There was a short time when, if the C.P.R. had promptly offered a sufficient reward, the Indians might have searched more thoroughly. As it was they worked in a half-hearted manner. They knew that the man they were looking for was armed with a revolver and that he would not scruple to use it if necessary.

The offer of a reward of \$250 at the time, might have stimulated them somewhat, but after 24 hours had elapsed it was too late.

We have been fortunate enough this year to run to earth one criminal for whom we have been looking for more than four years,

This is one Milton Field, who was wanted for horse stealing and who was apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Mr. Justice Walsh on June 4 last.

Similarly, ever since December, 1909, we have been chasing all over the continent after one Frank Caviness, with several aliases, who obtained \$850 by a most impudent trick from an unsuspecting individual.

On April 19 last the operative in charge of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department of Seattle (Mr. Thomas B. Foster, who is always attentive to any wants of ours), wrote to let me know that our quarry was undergoing sentence of one year in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, and that his term would expire in January, 1912. He said in his letter: 'I regard this man as one of the cleverest crooks on the Pacific coast if not in the entire country. Up to his present sentence he has never been convicted except as a disorderly person. I trust you will be able to handle him and give him his just deserts when he serves his present sentence.'

That is just what we were prepared to do, as we had a dead sure case against him, but the Attorney General's Department ruled—'If Caviness will waive extradition, you are authorized to send an officer for him, but if he fights I would ask that you take no further steps.'

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

I laid this proposition before Mr. Foster, who replied—'Knowing this crook as well as I do, it would be waste of time to put up to him the question of waiving extradition.'

The matter thus dropped.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were 13 cases of prairie fires during the early part of the year, after the end of May the abundant rains prevented ignition. In four instances we could not discover the cause of origin, and one charge was dismissed by the court, but convictions were obtained in the other eight cases.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL,
CALGARY, ALTA., October 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'E' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room and female jail during the past year has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints.

A male lunatic, William Leskiner, who was brought to the guard-room on August 3, 1912, by the Red Deer city police, having been committed to await the order of the Attorney General by A. T. Rowell, J.P., died in the female jail on August 22, 1912. This man, who was a Finlander, after being here for about ten days, refused to take any food except when force was used, and appeared to have some stomach trouble. This was thought so by the jail surgeon, but as he refused to speak it was almost impossible to ascertain what was wrong with him. The coroner, Dr. Costello, viewed the body, and decided an inquest was not necessary. A post-mortem examination was made, but no cause of death, other than starvation was found.

The guard-room, female jail and outbuildings are in good repair, the whole of the stove pipes have just been repaired and put in order preparatory to the winter.

During the summer, we have been very overcrowded, as many as 90 prisoners having been confined in the 48 cells in the guard-room and female jail, this was caused principally through the provincial jail at Lethbridge becoming overcrowded and being unable to accommodate any more prisoners.

The number of lunatics admitted during the year was 78, being a slight increase on last year.

Prisoner William Restkind, who was undergoing a sentence of 60 days for vagrancy, became violently insane, and was taken to Ponoka asylum on May 17, 1912.

Female prisoner Jennie Proud, who was undergoing a sentence of three months for prostitution, became insane and was taken to Ponoka asylum on June 5, 1912.

Prisoner John Rawson, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for theft, was transferred by an order in council, to the provincial jail on June 27, 1912, suffered a great deal from asthma while at Lethbridge and was transferred back to this guard-room on July 28, 1912. His health improved a great deal after returning to Calgary, and he was released on an order from the Minister of Justice and handed over to an immigration officer, who subsequently handed him over to his friends, on September 10, 1912, ten days before the expiration of his sentence.

There are four prisoners charged with murder awaiting trial in the guard-room at the present time. Three have been awaiting trial for nearly four months, and the other, who is undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment for vagrancy, has just been charged with aiding and abetting the murder of one Roy Blair, a C.P.R. brakeman, at Morley, Alta., on July 30 last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

F. J. BASSON, *Sf. Sgt.*,

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Males—		Females—	
Whites..	839	Whites..	48
Half-breeds..	30	Half-breeds..	9
Indians..	47	Indians..	5
Negroes..	21	Negresses..	18
Japanese..	1	Lunatics..	17
Boys..	4		
Lunatics..	61		
Chinese..	1		
Total..	<hr/> 1,004	Total..	<hr/> 97

Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1911..	34
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1912..	65
Daily average..	58
Maximum number, August 6, 1912..	90
Minimum number, December 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 1912..	37
Serving sentence..	53
Awaiting trial..	6
On remand..	4
Under observation, on remand..	1
Awaiting transportation..	1

Number received in guard-room.	78
Males.	61
Females.	17

Males—		Females—	
To Ponoka asylum..	38	To Ponoka asylum..	12
Discharged as sane..	17	Discharged as sane..	1
Discharged to relatives..	3	Discharged to relatives..	1
Died in female jail..	1	Deported..	2
Deported..	1	Under observation..	1
To Medicine Hat hospital..	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total..	61	Total..	17

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

LIST of prisoners who have undergone, or are undergoing sentences from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk	160		21 ⁸³ / ₁₀₀
Vagrancy	174		17 ¹⁰⁷ / ₁₃₄
Stealing railway ride.....	67		23 ¹⁴⁷ / ₁₆₇
Theft	69	2	6 ⁴⁴ / ₆₉
Assault	28	1	2
Breach of contract.....	16		29
Damage to property.. .	12		12 ⁷ / ₁₂
Selling liquors without license	4	2	7 ²⁴ / ₄
False pretenses.	5	3	8 ⁴ / ₅
Forgery	7	3	5 ³⁷ / ₇
Robbery with violence	1	3	
Assault on peace officer.....	4		25
Uttering forged cheque.....	1	12	
Theft from person	2	1	15
Liquor to interdicted person.....	9		23 ⁸ / ₉
Selling cocaine.....	1	3	
Pointing firearms	4		26 ¹ / ₄
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1	9 ¹ / ₃
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.....	3	5	
Creating disturbance.....	1		14
Drunk while interdicted	2	1	
Peddling without license	1		10
Threatening and abusive language.....	1		14
Receiving stolen property.....	4	2	22 ² / ₄
Exposing person	1	9	
Resisting arrest	4		14
Fraud	1	6	
Indecent assault.....	2	9	
Contempt of court.....	2	2	
Offering C.P.R. ticket for sale.....	1		20
Wounding	1	6	
Having explosives in possession	2		22
Frequenting disorderly house	1	3	
Insulting langurge	8	1	20 ⁸ / ₈
Kindling prairie fire.....	1		21
Indecent act.	1	2	
Females—			
Drunk	5	1	19
Theft	8	3	3 ⁶ / ₈
Keeping disorderly house.....	16	2	3 ² / ₁₆
Inmates of disorderly house.....	7	2	
Prostitution.....	9	1	18 ³ / ₉
Vagrancy	11		27 ¹ / ₁₁
Liquor without license.....	1	3	
Liquor while interdicted.. .	1	1	
Obscene language	1	2	
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Drunk.....	23		27 ¹ / ₂₃
Liquor to Indians.....	5	2	12
Counselling Indian to obtain liquor.....	1	2	
Drunk on reserve.....	5	1	18
Assault.	1	1	
Females—			
Drunk	2	2	22
Liquor to Indians.....	2	2	15

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

STATE OF INDIANS.

We have had to deal with 60 drunken Indians—just 27 less than last year, and 21 convictions have been obtained for supplying them with liquor.

The Indians made a brave showing at the 'stampede' which was held here during the second week in September. I should judge there were some twelve hundred of them in the procession which passed through Calgary streets on the opening day, and the fact of there having been so few found intoxicated during the week's visit induces the reflection that, after all, it does no harm to let the Indian have a little holiday and to let him see what is going on in the world.

We mourn the loss of a comrade, it is true, owing to the act of a semi-drunken Indian, but that was happily an isolated circumstance.

'Tom Threepersons,' a blood Indian young man, covered himself with glory by riding a celebrated bucking horse, called 'Cyclone,' and by thus, carrying off a thousand dollar prize and the championship belt offered at the 'stampede.'

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Stations.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary.. .. .	1	1	3	1	1	12	4	23	16
Banff.. .. .				1		1		2	2
Bassano.. .. .					1			1	1
Berry Creek.. .. .				1		1		2	5
Brooks.. .. .						1		1	1
Canmore.. .. .						1		1	1
Carbon.. .. .						2		2	3
Cochrane.. .. .						1		1	1
Gleichen.. .. .					1	1	2	4	4
High River.. .. .				1				1	1
Innisfail.. .. .					1			1	1
Irricana.. .. .						1		1	1
Morley.. .. .						1		1	1
Okotoks.. .. .					1			1	1
Parvella.. .. .					1	1		2	4
Red Deer.. .. .						1		1	1
Rocky Mountain House.. .. .						1		1	1
Strathmore.. .. .						1		1	1
Trochu.. .. .				1		1		2	4
Total	1	1	3	5	6	27	6	49	50

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

The annual revolver practice has been carried out, but we have had no time for any other training except the breaking of the remounts.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent.

HORSES.

On October 1, 1911, there were 46 horses in the division and since then we have received 8 remounts and one transferred from Regina.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Three horses were cast and sold, two were transferred to another division and Reg. No. 440 was destroyed for glanders at Gleichen, leaving a total of 50 horses in the division at the present time.

The time is approaching when we shall require from 4 to 6 team horses.

TRANSPORT.

We require one lumber wagon for Gleichen detachment.

HARNESS.

We are in want of one set of Concord medium harness.

BARRACKS, ETC.

The barrack buildings generally are in good repair except that new quarters for a married and single inspector are urgently required.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'E' Division, R. N. W. M. Police.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The Macleod district is progressing steadily and substantially, and the season on the whole has turned out most satisfactorily. In the early part of the year, conditions were most favourable, and crops were looking excellent, but a spell of extremely hot weather came in June and somewhat retarded the proper growth. The rain in July, however, put fresh vigour into the roots, and crops came along well on the whole. The harvesting of the grain has been carried on under trying conditions, the weather being most variable.

This year I am pleased to say that in many cases farmers have gone somewhat into mixed farming, particularly in the matter of raising hogs. Last year many were selling frozen wheat at 30 cents per bushel, but this year they are turning low grade wheat into pork, and selling it at 8 and 9 cents per pound live weight. Mixed farming is only in its infancy as yet, and I look forward to a remarkable increase in this industry. Setting mixed farming aside, this has been a most successful year for the grain grower. Parts of the district were visited by cut-worm, which in some cases totally destroyed the fields they attacked, and some of the farmers re-sowed with barley, but the probability of its having escaped the frost is doubtful.

The government telephone system has this year been extended to the rural districts with a speed and efficiency which may be described as remarkable, and the farmers are showing themselves by no means backward in availing themselves of the benefits to be obtained therefrom.

Railway construction has shown a great deal more life than heretofore. The line from Pincher to the Beaver Creek mines is practically completed, in fact some traffic has already passed over it. The C.N.R. branch from Macleod, south and west to Pincher creek has been graded almost the whole distance, and it is hoped that the grade from Calgary to Macleod will be an accomplished fact in the early part of 1913.

The mining industry was as stated in my last report, hit very hard by the strike. The majority of the companies however, seized the opportunity to do a great deal of development work, with the result that, though they have not yet got into their stride, they will have a largely increased output in the near future. The mine of the West Canadian Collieries at Lille was the hardest hit by the strike, and I regret to report that the company found it imperative to close down this fall. Prior to the strike they used to ship from this camp, approximately 5,000 tons of coke, and from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of coal per month. After the strike ended, they found that their customers had naturally been compelled to go elsewhere, and were unable to get sufficient

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

business to justify the expense of running the industry. This camp of course closed down entirely and our detachment was withdrawn.

The great horse and cattle ranches are now a thing of the past and at present the consequent depletion of the stock markets is not met by the mixed farmer, and stock of all kinds are selling at greatly enhanced prices. While on this subject, I would like to point out that for the class of horse which the police used to buy for \$100 and \$125 a few years ago, we are now asked to pay \$170 to \$200. Beef steers used to sell from \$25 to \$40, they are now ranging from \$75 to \$80, and the Twin lakes detachment, this spring reported the sale of 300 head from the Milk river ridge, several of which netted their fortunate owner \$100 a piece.

The *Claresholm* sub-district comprises all that territory between and including townships 11 and 17, and west from range 23 to the B.C. boundary. The police strength in this area is 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 4 constables. The settlers are for the most part law abiding and industrious, and the whole district is one where people from different countries live in peace and quietness. Except in the eastern portion of the sub-district, the land has been occupied and farmed for some years, and consequently there are not many changes of public interest. The outlook for the district is much brighter than for the last few years, as the crops are good. Lumbering has also become quite an industry, with several mills in the Porcupine hills, which have a very considerable output. Business men report bigger sales of machinery and general merchandise, coupled with less difficulty in getting in their collections than in any previous year.

Claresholm is a thriving little town on the C.P.R. Calgary-Macleod branch. The population remains about the same as last year. The creamery built last year is now in operation, and is proving a great success. Most of the butter is shipped to Calgary. The main pipe line of the Canadian Natural Gas Company from Bow island passes some miles east of the town, and pipes are being laid down into Claresholm; this promises to be a great boon to the inhabitants. Gas will be supplied this winter. The Provincial Demonstration Farm under the management of Mr. McNellie, has had a successful season except in regard to fall wheat, which did not turn out well in the greater part of the sub-district. This was due to the attacks of a new variety of worm on the roots. The acreage for the locality is about the same as last year, but the yield and grade are far ahead. Ranching is still carried on to some extent west of the town. The Waldron ranche sold 2,200 head of cattle last spring at a very good figure. The shipments of grain for 1911-12 from Claresholm were: wheat, 992,986 bushels; oats, 29,127 bushels.

Granum.—This town is about 12 miles south of Claresholm on the same line of railway. It has a good farming country surrounding it and the crops this year are very good. Gas is also being laid into this town. The C. N. R. Macleod-Calgary line is about 7 miles east of Granum, a small gang of men are grading on this branch. The government telephone lines have been extended east and west, which is a great boon to the farmer. Wheat shipped, 553,908 bushels.

Woodhouse.—Although this is only a flag station and situated six miles north of Granum, there are four elevators, and the shipments of the 1911 crop totalled 417,110 bushels of wheat.

Stavelly is twelve miles north of Claresholm on the same line of railway, and has just been incorporated as a town. The poor crops of last year left the farmers in rather straitened circumstances, but this year the excellent crops will put them on their feet. The provincial government recently purchased a farm two miles south of the town, which is to be used as a demonstration farm. The shipments of wheat

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

totalled 800,000 bushels. No new buildings of any importance have been erected, but nevertheless this is a thriving little town.

Parkland.—A small village of about 100 inhabitants, situated between Stavely and Nanton. There has been no alteration since last year. Grain shipments were: wheat, 624,589 bushels.

Nanton.—On the same line of railway, has a population of about 700. This is a progressive little town, owns its own electric light plant, has cement side walks, and is talking of putting in a water system. The surrounding district is noted for its oat growing; the crops this year are excellent. Ranching on a small scale is carried on west of the town, and there are some fine herds of stock. Last year some of the farmers who had poor grain did not go to the expense of getting it threshed, but fed it to stock, which gave most satisfactory results, and proved the advisability of mixed farming. A creamery was started last summer, and up to date 28,000 pounds of butter have been shipped. The grain shipments for 1911-1912 were: oats, 870,000 bushels; wheat, 527,000 bushels.

Cayley.—Six miles north of Nanton is a village of about 100 inhabitants. It is a shipping point for cattle, and its busy time is in the fall. Stock shipped from this point in 1912 were cattle, 7,677 head; horses, 41; sheep, 800; hogs, 274. Grain shipments were: wheat, 227,800 bushels; oats, 455,600 bushels.

Carmangay is a thriving town on the Lethbridge-Aldersyde branch of the C.P.R. and is situated on the Little Bow river. It has a population of about 450, owns its own electric light plant, and water system; the water being pumped through a series of filters from the Little Bow river. The country surrounding is very good farming land, the soil being lighter than other parts, and crops maturing earlier. Crops this year are excellent. The grain shipments for 1911-12 were: wheat, 983,400 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels.

Vulcan is a small village on the same line as Carmangay, and has a population of 275, double the number recorded last year. Three elevators have been built during the year, and have a capacity of 80,000 bushels. The village has gone ahead more than any other town in the Claresholm sub-district, and consequently a detachment was opened at this point on September 23 last. Grain shipments were: wheat, 635,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels.

Barons.—This is a village situated on the same line of railway, and has a population of 190. There has been a slight increase in population. The crops are good in this locality. The shipments of grain for 1911-12 were: wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; oats, 50,000. This enormous shipment of wheat speaks volumes for the quality of the soil in this district.

Champion.—Another small village, has a population of about 200 and has three elevators. Crops are very good in the vicinity. Shipments of grain were: wheat, 400,000 bushels; other grains, 50,000 bushels.

Noble.—Another hamlet on the same line, is doing enough business to supply the needs of the farmers in the vicinity. Shipments of grain were: wheat, 281,100 bushels.

Kirkcaldy and *Ensign* are two other small points, which are doing well, considering their youth. The total shipments of grain from the Claresholm sub-district were: wheat, 7,642,793 bushels; oats, 1,679,727 bushels.

The *Pincher Creek* sub-district is bounded on the east by the west line of range 28, on the west by the British Columbia boundary, on the south by the north line of township 4, and on the north by the south line of township 11. The nature of the country varies from rolling, to hilly and mountainous. Our strength at present

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

in this district is: 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 8 constables. The industries of the district are varied, chiefly farming and coal mining. There are also cement and brick factories, creameries and a brewery, this is still under construction. A considerable quantity of stock is raised, but this industry is declining, owing to the continued fencing and cultivation of the old open range. The foreign element is very strong, particularly in the towns of the Crowsnest Pass where the mines are situated.

Pincher Creek is the headquarters of the sub-district. The town has not made any great increase, but the citizens are living in hope that the C.N.R. will be running trains in some time next year. A contract for a municipal building, totalling \$23,000 has been let, and the town is also sinking \$10,000 in cement sidewalks. The general health of the locality has not been very good, there were several cases of contagious and infectious disease. Business has been good and storekeepers have done well. There have been several changes in business ownership during the year, the principal change being the sale of the A. N. Mouat ranch to Mr. G. O'Malley for \$40,000. Crops for this year are good, wheat averaging 25 to 30 bushels per acre, mostly grading No. 2. Although there have been some very large yields reported, running as high as 45 bushels, still this is the exception and not the rule. Oats in this neighbourhood will be mostly used as green feed this year. Hay is of good quality, although shorter in the stem than usual, owing to the dry spell in the early summer. It is fetching a good price and commands a ready sale.

Pincher Station, the nearest railway point to Pincher Creek, on the Crowsnest branch of the C.P.R., is a small place with about 70 inhabitants. The size of its population is no indication however of the volume of business done, as trade has been remarkably brisk owing to the large transient trade from the various construction camps, and also from the farming community at Summerview. The Merchants Bank have opened a branch. C.P.R. freight business at the station runs about \$20,000 per month. The elevators have already handled 200,000 bushels of this year's crop, an increase for the corresponding period of last year.

Cowley, the next point west on the railway, has gone ahead considerably. A good deal of building has been done. Crops have been very heavy, wheat running from 30 to 44 bushels. Cattle have decreased somewhat owing to the continued cutting down of the range.

Lundbreck is largely supported by the Breckenridge and Lund coal mine, which is a non-union pit, and consequently was not affected by last year's strike. They however work rather intermittently and as a natural result business is very variable, and the village not as prosperous as it might be. There are some very fine ranches north of Lundbreck, and the houses are fitted with modern improvements.

From *Burmis* west, the settlement is practically one large coal camp, and the various towns touch so closely upon each other that it is more convenient to discuss them as a whole.

Round *Burmis* settlers are going into garden produce, which is netting them very nice profits in the mining camps; this is an industry which I think could be increased very materially. The mines near *Burmis* have worked fairly steadily since the strike. The Davenport mine has shipped 39,840 tons of coal, with a monthly pay roll of \$4,200. They have invested a great deal of money in development work. The Leitch collieries at Passburg and Police Flats have also invested heavily in development and improvements. Their shipments are 43,800 tons of coal, and 5,960 tons of coke. The plant is in first-class condition, and a prosperous year may be predicted for this firm.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The *Bellevue* district comprises the coal camps of Bellevue, Hill Crest and Maple Leaf. The mines have been working well since the strike and business shows an improvement on last year, when of course everybody was hampered by the strike conditions. The Union Bank have opened a new branch at Bellevue; the population remains about the same. Shipments from the Bellevue pit amount to 230,271 tons, with an average number of 400 men. Much time has been lost owing to shortage of cars. It will be remembered that about two years ago this mine suffered from a disastrous explosion, and the strike following immediately thereon has handicapped the company severely. The mine has now been safeguarded against another explosion. The Maple Leaf mine has been working steadily; the year's output of coal totals 39,317 tons. At this point also a good deal of money has been invested in improvements. There is a new hotel going up at this point. At Hillcrest I have also to record considerable improvements in the mine property. The output for the year was 70,896 tons, with a monthly average of 200 men working. A large co-operative store has been erected here; it was subscribed for by the miners of Bellevue, Hillcrest and Frank. The limekilns just west of this camp have worked steadily, shipping about 12 cars per week. I have already spoken about the closing of the Lille camp. There are 3,000 tons of coke piled up here for which a purchaser cannot be found.

The town of *Frank* has occupied a prominent position in the Dominion press on account of the report by the government engineers as to the dangerous condition of Turtle mountain. Business as a natural consequence has been very bad, but it is to be hoped that the removal to the new townsite, which is to take effect immediately, will have a beneficial effect. Most of the business places have closed down and the village presents a most forlorn appearance. The output of coal from the mine was 127,321 tons.

Blairmore has made rapid strides in the past twelve months, and is now the best town in the Pass. The population is estimated at about 2,000. The provincial government have been very busy on the local roads and are putting them into first-class shape. The town has put in a water system, this is not quite completed as yet. The Rocky Mountain cement plant have had a pay-roll totalling \$61,950 in the past year, they have employed on an average of 120 men per month, and shipped 84,000 barrels of cement, 1,000 tons of lime, and spent \$55,000 in improvements. The West Canadian Collieries shipped 90,225 tons of coal with an average of 210 employed monthly. The McLaren mill has been running since July 8. They employ 50 men and turn out about 50,000 feet per diem.

Coleman is another camp that has gone ahead steadily this year. Business is good, and every one feeling optimistic. The International Coal Company shipped 345,000 tons of coal and spent \$50,000 in improvements. The McGillivray Coal Company have shipped 98,430 tons, and have spent \$11,500 in improvements. The Pelletier saw mill has been enlarged and has shipped a million and a half feet of lumber during the past year.

Taking everything into consideration it may be safely predicted that the Pincher Creek sub-district is now entering upon another year of steady and substantial growth.

The *Cardston* sub-district is bounded on the south by the International boundary line (which in this case is not an imaginary line, but an extremely substantial five wire fence), on the west by the B.C. boundary, on the north by the north line of township 4, and on the east by the west line of range 22. Our strength in this district is, 1 inspector (residing at present in Macleod, on account of the impossibility of obtaining suitable quarters), 1 staff sergeant, 1 corporal, 3 constables. This portion of the district is noted for the excellence of its farm products, and its people are always

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

looked upon as dangerous competitors at the big agricultural shows. The principal town is Cardston, at the terminus of the A.R. & I. railroad, which was taken over bodily by the C.P.R. this year. Kimball, Ætna, both of these on the old trail to Montana, and Mountain View and Caldwell, which lie west of Cardston on the trail to the Waterton lakes, are the principal settlements. The district being so purely agricultural, there is no sudden growth to be recorded anywhere, but business is steady, and the improvements that have been made are its natural result, and not put in in a speculative manner. The edge of the Blood reserve touches the north side of the town of Cardston, and therefore stops all growth in that direction. Messrs. Gordon Ironsides and Fares shipped 3,000 head of Mexican cattle to Cardston from El Paso this summer, and turned them on to the Blood reserve. There was a good deal of local excitement when these cattle arrived. Two hundred and fifty of these steers were selected for the Calgary stampede, and it is a matter of history that those animals were the fastest and wildest ever procured for a similar exhibition. Big shipments of cattle have been made steadily throughout the year. I am glad to be able to record that no prairie fires occurred in this sub-district throughout the year. The Twin Lakes detachment still acts for the Customs Department, and report direct to the Collector at Lethbridge. I am of the opinion that it will be necessary for us to open the old Boundary creek detachment again next spring as the United States government are now resuming work in earnest upon their canal works at Babb, Montana, which is only nine and a half miles from the border. All their supplies are coming in via Cardston in bond, and are then hauled over the line by way of the Boundary creek gate. This heavy traffic will naturally require supervision. Taking everything into consideration the settlers are quiet and industrious.

The *Macleod* sub-district is bounded on the south by the north line of township 4, on the west by the west line of range 28, on the north by the south line of township 11, and on the east by the west line of range 22. The headquarters of the district are stationed at Macleod, but the detachment strength for the sub-district is, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 3 constables, 4 scouts. This strength is of course supplemented by the men at the barracks in Macleod. Macleod is the principal town, and there are also the villages of Orton and Monarch. This locality used to be known as one of the best in the west for stock, now its claims to attention rest upon the fine quality of grain that **it produces, and I hope that in the near future it will be recognized as the best mixed farming district in southern Alberta.** The existence of the Blood and Peigan reserves, the former being the largest reservation in Canada, is proving a great bar to the full development of the district. Some members of the reserve appear to be in favour of a sale of part of their reserve, but others have an excellent argument when they say, 'If we sell, what will our children do?' Monarch, lying east of Macleod on the line to Lethbridge, is the centre of a steadily growing farm community; there is a large Dutch settlement in this neighbourhood. The Macleod stone quarries are near Monarch, and are turning out a good quality of stone, for which there is a steady demand. Orton is a Mormon settlement a few miles east of Macleod, off the railroad, and is a quiet little place.

The town of Macleod has increased most substantially, and buildings that have been erected or are now in progress, are of a class that any town might be proud of. Mr. T. B. Martin has erected a very handsome cinematograph theatre, which is leased by a coast syndicate. Mr. Leather has built a business block, and Mr. R. G. MacDonnell has another handsome block almost completed. An English syndicate are erecting a large business block on 2nd avenue. The excavation for the new municipal building is waiting for the builders to start work. The hopes of the citizens are now turned towards the long promised post office, but as yet there are no signs of its materializing. This is indeed a most urgent necessity for the efficient handling of the large volume of mail that is distributed from Macleod. The waterworks system is being enlarged, and a great deal of main supply pipe has been relaid this summer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The town is now engaged in putting in a filtration plant close to the power house, and hopes to get under way next year with a new trunk sewer. Natural gas mains have been laid in town, and some of the boilers at the municipal power plant have been fitted to burn this fuel as an experiment. There has been no great boom, but steady increase on a solid foundation.

CRIME.

In this connection, I beg first to invite your attention to the enormous increase in our population, in order to show that though the number of cases handled has increased in numbers, the larger increase of population has, I think, brought the percentage of crime down, instead of its being increased. Although as I have previously stated, the number of criminal cases has increased. It is quite a source of satisfaction to be able to draw your attention to the very material decrease over last year, in the number of serious cases which have been heard by the Supreme and District Courts, which I think speaks for itself.

During the past year my attention has been very frequently drawn to crimes which have been committed, due to the practice of men carrying revolvers and pistols. I have noticed that various police officials have commented upon there being no authority for a peace officer to search those whom he might suspect of carrying such weapons, and having these impounded, and I would also invite your attention to the fact of some legislation being urgently required in this respect. In addition to this I would ask you to consider the necessity of having legislation which would strike even more deeply at the root of this practice than the right to search for concealed weapons, and it is to much more stringent regulations as to the sale in the first instance of such weapons.

I would recommend to you that revolvers and pistols should not be sold except on an order from a justice of the peace, and then only to reputable householders, resident in the town of place of sale; further that such permits might be cancelled by the Attorney General's Department of the province for reasonable cause.

Total cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts.

Cases tried.. . . .	68
Convictions.. . . .	53
Fines.. . . .	7
Imprisonment.. . . .	19*
Penitentiary.. . . .	4†
Suspended sentence.. . . .	9
Acquittals.. . . .	11
Set over.. . . .	4

* 19 sent up on 32 charges.
† 4 sent up on 5 charges.

The following statistics give details of crime in the district for the past year:—

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	3	2	.....	1
Unlawfully wounding.....	2	2	.....
Assault, common	151	128	23	
" causing bodily harm	10	9	1	
Attempted suicide.....	1	1	.....
Intimidation	1	1	.....
Attempted rape.....	1	.....	.....	1
Shooting with intent.....	1	1	.....
Non-support	1	.....	1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	93	72	17	4
" from the person	2	2	.....
" by juvenile.....	13	13	.....
Horse stealing.....	5	1	4	
Cruelty to animals.....	20	18	2	
False pretenses	12	9	3	
Forgery and uttering.....	8	6	1	1
Receiving stolen property.....	2	1	.....	1
Wilful damage.....	9	7	2	
Mischief	7	4	3	
Fraudulent branding.....	2	1	*1	
Housebreaking	2	2	.....
Fraud	2	2	.....
Maiming cattle.....	4	2	2	
Burglary.....	1	.....	.....	1
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons.....	6	6	.....
Pointing firearms.....	6	5	1	
Discharging firearms.....	2	2	.....
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	188	186	2	
Drunk and disorderly.....	267	265	2	
Causing disturbance.....	26	23	3	
Insulting language.....	13	10	3	
Indecent exposure.....	10	10	.....
Seduction	†1	1	.....
Keeping house of ill fame.....	1	1	.....
Inmate " "	1	1	.....
Frequenter " "	9	8	1	
Keeping gaming house.....	4	4	.....
Keeping opium den.....	2	2	.....
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	8	7	.....	*1
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1	.....
Absconding witness.....	1	1	.....
Resisting arrest.....	1	1	.....
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	*31	31	.....
Gambling on train.....	1	1	.....
Drunk on duty.....	1	1	.....
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians.....	26	22	4	
Indians drunk.....	17	16	1	
Drunk on reserve.....	*53	46	7	
Liquor in possession.....	5	5	.....
Truant school children.....	1	1	.....
Hunting on Indian Reserve.....	1	1	.....
Cutting timber on "	1	.....	1	
Offences against—				
Fisheries Act.....	21	20	1	
Dominion Lands Act.....	1	1	.....
Customs Act.....	1	1	.....
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....	4	4	.....
Mines Act.....	3	3	.....
Opium Act	1	.....	1	
Post Office Act	1	1	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants.....	108	85	20	†3
Game Act.	9	8	1	
Hide and brand ordinance.....	2	2		
Prairie and forest fire.....	13	13		
Liquor license.....	43	43		
Insanity	9	7	2	
Estray animals	4	4		
Pound ordinance.....	3	3		
Public health	2	2		
Hawkers and pedlars.....	1	1		
Noxious Weeds.. . . .	6	5	1	
Pollution of streams.....	1	1		
Steam boilers.....	5	4	1	
Motor vehicles.....	2	2		
Highways...	7	6	1	
School ordinance.....	1	1		
Companies Act.. . . .	1	1		
Fence ordinance.....	1	1		
Total.	1,287	1,161	113	13

* 6 convictions for perjury quashed upon appeal to the Supreme Court en Banc.

† 3 cases awaiting final disposal in the District Court.

The following are short statements of some of the most serious cases disposed of:—

Louis Baldavino.—During the strike at the West Canadian Collieries at Blairmore in August, 1911, several attempts were made to prevent a few men going to work in the mine to keep it in repair. These attempts finally led to the arrest of Baldavino, who had used threats and bad language towards one Harry Royluck. On September 6, 1911, accused appeared before W. P. Lindsay, Esq., J.P., at Blairmore, and was committed for trial. On November 1, 1911, accused appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Stuart, and after hearing the evidence, the accused was convicted and allowed out on suspended sentence.

Milton Bolton, perjury.—During the hearing of the case of *Rex vs. McEwan* at the Supreme Court at Macleod in November, 1911, the accused who was one of the witnesses, committed perjury whilst giving evidence. Accused was ordered into custody by His Lordship, Mr. Justice Stuart. On November 3, 1911, accused was committed for trial; on November 4 he appeared in the District Court before His Honour Judge Crawford and pleaded 'guilty.' On the 6th he was sentenced to one year in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

George Vezzoni, fraudulent branding.—This was a case from Lundbreck in which the accused was charged with stealing a cow and calf the property of James Milvain. It seems that during the round up, Milvain's calf was found with the accused's brand on it. Subsequently Milvain sent for the accused and a conversation took place in which the accused offered to buy the cow and calf if they could be found, but Milvain would only sell the calf on the understanding that it was to be butchered. Milvain then searched for the cow and calf but could find no trace of them. Afterwards the cow and calf were found in Vezzoni's corral, nine miles away from Milvain's place. Information was laid and accused arrested. On October 27, 1911, he was remanded for trial; appeared in the District Court at Macleod on November 13, 1911, and was found 'guilty' of fraudulently branding the calf. He was fined \$150 and ordered to pay Mr. Milvain \$15, the value of the calf.

C. E. Wacome, cattle-stealing.—On January 20, 1912, information was received at Macleod that cattle-stealing was supposed to be going on at the Peigan reserve.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

An investigation was at once commenced, and it was learnt that on the night of January 13 a man named C. E. Wacome had gone to the ranche of John Franklin, south of Macleod, and adjoining the Peigan reserve, and had there put up his team and slept in the granary. On the morning of the 14th he was found asleep in the granary by one of the farm hands, and then explained that he had shot one of his cattle on the Peigan reserve as he could not get it home. His sled being in the yard, was seen to be filled with fresh killed beef. Wacome then left the ranch. On January 15 Wacome was seen going to the Peigan reserve by way of the east gate, and on the 17th was again seen going in the same direction. On January 23 the foreman for Maunsell Bros. was interviewed and he then produced two hides which he had found on the Peigan reserve where the cattle belonging to this company range. On the 24th the foreman pointed out the place where he had found these hides, and the sled tracks being plainly visible were tracked from the point where the animals were butchered, to Franklin's ranch, and from there to the farm of a man named Sullivan, where it was learnt that Wacome had cached a quantity of fresh-killed beef in a snowbank there, and had been there two or three times, generally arriving early in the morning, and that on the 22nd he had borrowed a heavy wagon and had left Sullivan's place with 11 quarters of beef, fresh killed, saying that he was going to Macleod. Wacome was then traced up, but no trace of him could be obtained until Granum was reached; here we learnt that he had tried to sell the beef but had been unable to do so on account of its dirty condition. At Claresholm, Wacome succeeded in selling the beef, below market value. Here he gave the name of Wilson. The next heard of him was at a farm near Macleod, where he had lived on and off, and here the sled was found which had been used at the killing. Accused was next heard of at Sullivan's where he left the heavy wagon and left at once with a buggy, going towards the boundary. Information had been sent out to Stand Off and Wacome was intercepted on the reserve while on his way to Cardston. On further investigation of this case it was found that he had killed three head of cattle, the property of Maunsell Bros. Accused appeared at Macleod for preliminary hearing before P. C. H. Primrose, Esq., Commissioner of Police, and on January 31 was committed for trial. On February 1, he appeared in the District Court before Judge Crawford and pleaded 'guilty.' He was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary. Accused was on ticket-of-leave at the time, having been convicted in 1910 on two charges of theft and one of house-breaking.

Marshall Glover (coloured), assault causing actual bodily harm.—On November 10, 1911, three employees of Andrew Nordlund, who was running a threshing gang east of Stavely, left the town of Stavely with a team for the purpose of joining Nordlund's crew. Their names were Wesley Bunting, Marshall Glover and Paul Erickson. The three were more or less under the influence of liquor, and Bunting and Glover each had a bottle of whisky with them. When about three miles from Stavely, Glover threw Bunting's bottle out of the sleigh; Bunting retaliated by throwing out Glover's bottle. Glover jumped from the sleigh and found the bottle broken. An argument ensued, and Glover asked Bunting to fight, but Bunting refused. About 5 minutes later Erickson, who was driving the team, heard a blow and a groan, and looking round, saw that Bunting was down, and Glover swinging an axe as if to strike him. Just then the team gave a lurch forward, and threw Glover out of the sleigh into the road. Erickson drove on at once and left him there. Bunting did not speak during the rest of the trip and was apparently unconscious, but, however, on arrival at Nordlund's, got out of the sleigh and walked to the house. Erickson then drove back to Stavely and laid an information. In the meantime Glover had walked to Stavely, hired a team and driver and drove to Nordlund's where he collected the wages due him and then drove back, intending to catch the night train for the south. The driver, however, had purposely caused delays, and returned to Stavely too late for the train, Glover being at once arrested. Bunting, in the meantime, who had not spoken a word

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

since being struck, and was still unconscious, was removed to the General Hospital at Macleod, where he was found to be suffering from a fractured skull and was operated upon by Dr. Kennedy. He made rapid progress and was able to appear at the preliminary examination of Glover before R. E. Tucker, Esq., a commissioner of police, at Claresholm, on November 25, when Glover was formally committed for trial. Accused appeared in the Supreme Court at Macleod on February 6, 1912, before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons, and pleaded 'guilty.' He was sentenced to 7 years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Frank Snider, forgery.—Accused who was working for a farmer named J. L. Workman, of Macleod, left his employment during the winter of 1911, and on January 19, 1912, passed off a cheque for \$25 signed J. L. Workman. On presentation of this cheque it was found to be a forgery. Accused had by this time left Macleod; every effort was made to trace him and on February 1, he was arrested at Monarch, under the name of Fisher. On February 2, he appeared before P. C. H. Primrose, Esq., a commissioner of police at Macleod, pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Dan 'One Owl,' horse stealing.—The accused, a Peigan Indian, on April 15, 1912, stole two horses from the reserve, the property of 'Many Chiefs,' and sold them. On May 4, accused was arrested, and on May 7, was committed for trial. On May 15, he appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford in the District Court at Macleod, was found 'guilty' and sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

James Williams, assault.—This was a case from Claresholm where the accused, under the influence of liquor, entered the restaurant kept by one R. Muratabayashi, a Japanese. During the course of the meal some dispute arose between the accused and the complainant, and the accused wanted to fight. Complainant picked up a chair, and saw accused put his hand in his pocket. Then a shot was heard, which on investigation was found to have been fired by accused, the bullet passing within three inches of complainant's head. The revolver was subsequently found where accused had hidden it. On February 28, 1912, accused appeared before R. E. Tucker, Esq., a commissioner of police, at Claresholm, and was committed for trial. On May 20, accused appeared in the Supreme Court at Macleod before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey, and was found 'guilty' and on May 23, was sentenced to two weeks in the Macleod jail, and to pay a fine of \$200.

A. J. Martin, theft.—The accused, a conductor in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was arrested at Macleod on May 1, 1912, on two charges of theft of money received by him as fares, and being the property of the said company. Accused was committed for trial and on May 22, and 23, was tried before His Lordship the Chief Justice, who found him 'guilty' and sentenced him to 18 months imprisonment in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Sam Wilinsky, murder.—Early on the morning of February 19, 1912, it was reported at the police barracks at Frank, that as some miners were going to their work in the Old mine, they had discovered a dead man lying near the pathway. Investigations were at once made, and it was found that the body was that of George Lakatocz, a miner, and that he had been shot. The coroner and doctor were notified and a jury summoned. After the body and scene of the crime had been viewed, an adjournment was taken pending the result of the post mortem examination. In the meantime further investigations were being made, which resulted in the arrest of Sam. Wilinsky upon suspicion. A thorough search of the scene of the crime and of the vicinity was at once proceeded with, and very important facts were brought to light. The man Wilinsky was a boarder at the home of the deceased, and state-

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

ments made during the investigation showed that Wilinsky was supposed to be on very intimate terms with Mrs. Lakatocz. When first seen after the murder, the accused was found to have a wound in the little finger of his left hand, and this had all the appearance of being caused by a small calibre bullet. When the police visited the Lakatocz home shortly after the discovery of the body, Mary Lakatocz made an attempt to strike the accused with a poker, saying to him 'You kill him,' and Wilinsky replied: 'Well, if you say yes, well yes, I did it.' The inquest was resumed on the 22nd and 23rd and considerable evidence taken. The post mortem revealed that three bullets had entered the body of the deceased. It was also shown that the wound in Wilinsky's finger was no doubt caused by a bullet of the same calibre. An X-ray photograph of the wounded finger showed foreign substance in the wound, and on further examination, particles of lead were discovered and also tiny splinters of painted wood, which were proved to have been taken from the wall of the cell occupied by the accused when remanded to the Macleod guard-room. The importance of this last discovery will be understood by the fact that Wilinsky, when asked how he injured his finger, had stated that he had fallen on some ice, and in falling had run a piece of wood clean through his finger. Evidence was also produced showing that Wilinsky had purchased .32-calibre revolver ammunition and also that five days before the commission of the crime he had bought a .32 revolver under a false name; the bill for which purchase being found in his clothes. The coroner's jury unanimously returned the following verdict:—

'We, the jury, unanimously come to the conclusion that George Lakatocz came to his death from wounds caused by revolver shots, and we consider that those shots were fired by Sam Wilinsky, and were fired wilfully.'

The preliminary examination of the accused commenced at Frank on February 29, 1912, before P. J. Biddell, Esq., J.P. Considerable evidence was put in for the Crown, and on March 2, the accused was committed for trial. On May 14, 1912, the hearing of the case commenced in the Supreme Court at Macleod, before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey, and a jury, concluding on May 17, when a verdict of 'guilty' was returned, after the jury had been out eight minutes. Accused was then sentenced to be hanged at Macleod on July 26, 1912. On the night of July 25, the condemned man made a full and voluntary confession which substantiated in every detail the evidence offered by the Crown at the trial. The execution was carried out on the following morning without a hitch.

Fritz Eberts and Mathias Jasbec, murder.—The investigation into the murder of Reg. No. 4584 Constable G. E. Willmet, which occurred at Frank on April 12, 1908, and which has been carried on continuously since that date, finally culminated in the conviction of Fritz Eberts before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons, and a jury at a special sitting of the Supreme Court held at Macleod from April 2 to 6, 1912. The accused was sentenced to be hanged at Macleod on June 1, 1912.

Ever since the murder, every rumour and clue that came to our notice has been carefully traced up and dissected, but there seemed to be no hope of solving the problem, until on October 2, 1911, certain information was received, and, with further information obtained on the 14th of the same month, a new aspect of the case was presented. This new line was followed up and sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the arrest, at New Michel, B.C., on November 2, 1911, of two Germans, Fritz Eberts, alias Charles Stefan, and Mathias Jasbec, both of whom had resided in Frank in 1908. The prisoners were at once brought to Macleod. On November 5 very important information was obtained at New Michel, which resulted in our getting possession of the identical gun with which the murder was committed. On November 7, Jasbec made a written confession of the actual events of the night of the murder, charging Eberts with the sole execution of the crime. This confession was amplified by Jasbec, who made further statements on the 7th and 8th. On November

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

11 and 14, the preliminary examination of Fritz Eberts was held by P. C. H. Primrose, Esq., a commissioner of police, at Macleod. A number of witnesses were heard, including Jasbec, and the accused was committed for trial. On November 15, R. Y. Douglas, Esq., J.P., held the preliminary examination of Jasbec, and after hearing the evidence he was committed for trial.

At the trial before the Supreme Court in April, 1912, a large number of witnesses were heard. The case lasted as has been previously stated, from the 2nd to the 6th, with an extra session every night. The cross-examination of Mathias Jasbec alone occupied ten and a half hours, and it may be stated now that even this severe ordeal failed to shake him. The true facts of the murder as brought out at the trial are as follows:—

Early in the month of April, 1908, several burglaries had occurred in Frank, the last one being on April 9, when the Imperial hotel was entered. On the night of April 11, Constable Willmett was detailed on plain clothes duty to ascertain if possible who was responsible for this series of crimes. The next morning, about 7 a.m. the body of the unfortunate constable was found lying in the alleyway behind the Imperial hotel with an enormous gaping wound in the neck and chest, caused by a discharge from a shot gun. Death must have been instantaneous. From the evidence adduced before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and the jury, the Crown showed that on April 1, 1908, Jasbec arrived at Frank from Taber, and on the invitation of Eberts, went to reside with him. Jasbec subsequently brought up his wife and family, who also lived in Eberts' shack. The mines at Frank were then closed down. On April 11, Eberts proposed to Jasbec that they go out that night and secure some provisions. About dusk, having made all preparations, the two men laid down on the kitchen floor to await midnight; Mrs. Jasbec and Mrs. Eberts and the children were occupying the only other room in the shack. About midnight Eberts woke Jasbec up, telling him it was time to go. Eberts took Jasbec's shot gun, and when outside the shack door began to load it, and when asked by Jasbec why he was taking the gun, replied 'I always take something to defend myself with.' They then proceeded from the shack to the C.P.R. railway station, Eberts handing the gun to Jasbec. Eberts then made an attempt to enter the freight shed attached to the station. Jasbec, watching, saw the shadow of a man across the street, and calling Eberts' attention to it, said, 'Let's be going.' Eberts replied, 'Oh, that's only some other man out stealing grub like ourselves.' Not being able to effect an entrance into the freight shed, Jasbec and Eberts then left and went round behind the store belonging to P. Burns & Co., where Eberts attempted to get in by the back door. Becoming nervous, Jasbec said to Eberts, 'Oh, let's go home'; after a while they left, and proceeded towards the back of the Imperial hotel where Eberts saw the shadow of a man coming down the alley. He took the shot gun from Jasbec, and said, 'You go round that way, and I'll go this, I want to see who that is.' Jasbec by this time was getting decidedly nervous, and waiting until Eberts had got out of sight round the corner started for home. To use his own words, 'I had just got about five feet away when I heard a shot, I then ran, and after running a short distance I was overtaken by Eberts who was carrying the gun and said to me, 'Just as I got around the corner some one put a revolver in my face and said, "What are you doing here?" and I put up the gun and fired; I must have hit him high up, I saw him fall to the ground. I think it was a policeman.' They then ran until Eberts' shack was reached, where they again laid down on the kitchen floor waiting for daylight. Eberts kept getting up and looking out of the window, saying 'Some one will likely come.' During the morning following the murder Eberts said to Jasbec, 'Let's go over to Jukubzick's shack and learn the news.' They went over and were told that it was a policeman who had been shot. Jububzick said, 'I guess you fellows were out last night,' but Eberts denied this saying that they were both in bed. Eberts then returned home, and during the morning told Mrs. Jasbec, 'We were out last night and had bad luck, I shot a policeman.' On Jasbec's

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

return to Eberts' shack he asked his wife if she had heard anything and she replied that she knew all, as Eberts had told her. On April 13, 1908, Eberts' shack was visited by the police, and he then gave the name of Charles Stefan, and on being asked to produce his shot gun, produced a single barrelled shot gun which was broken. Jasbec was also present, and produced an army rifle saying that he had no gun.

Eberts and Jasbec stayed round Frank for several months, and finally drifted to the United States and back again to Canada, and came together again in New Michel, B.C. Talk then began to come up in the vicinity regarding the murder at Frank, and one thing leading to another, they were both arrested at New Michel on November 2, 1911. Jasbec was arrested first in his father-in-law's house. A few minutes after he had been removed, Eberts arrived, and asked what the police had taken him for. On being told the charge Eberts said, 'Then they will come for me next.' Eberts at once went to the Jasbec home and told Mrs. Jasbec about the arrest of her husband for murder, and implored her not to say a word as only she and the two men knew how the policeman was killed. Eberts then went to his own shack, and when arrested was talking to his wife. On being told the charge he exclaimed, 'Those G—— d—— women have given me away.' Evidence was also produced as to the time the shot was fired, &c., in short every jot of evidence that had any bearing on the case, however slight, was submitted by the Crown.

On May 5, 1912, Eberts was reprieved until July 15, pending an application to the Supreme Court of Alberta sitting *en banc* at Calgary, for a new trial. The court sat at Calgary on June 4, 1912, and the application was refused, one of their lordships dissenting. On June 29, Eberts was further reprieved till November 4, pending an application to the Supreme Court of Canada for a new trial. Jasbec is still awaiting trial.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Last year I had the pleasure of recording only five cases under this ordinance. This year we have handled 13. The great extent of land under cultivation is a great help in staying the process of a fire, and those that have taken place have been confined to a comparatively small area.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts and also at all police courts. Whenever necessary the coroner has been attended on. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts, and brought to Macleod from outside points. Escorts have been provided for all convicts sentenced to the Edmonton penitentiary, as well as for those juveniles who have been committed to the reformatory at Portage la Prairie under the provisions of the Dependent and Delinquent Children's Act. We have notified the Immigration Inspector at Lethbridge of all cases that in the opinion of the police required his attention for deportation purposes. We have kept track of all ticket-of-leave convicts, who reported monthly, and these reports we have forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa. The last annual report of 'D' division mentioned the fact that the opening of the Lethbridge Provincial jail had caused a reduction in the number of prisoners undergoing confinement in our guard-room, but the rapid and constant filling up of the accommodation at that institution has reacted very heavily upon us, and we are now receiving at this point all prisoners sentenced in the Macleod district for terms ranging up to three months. The guard-room report for 1911 showed a total of two hundred and forty-two prisoners confined during that year, but the provost's report for 1912 shows a total of four hundred and four; an increase of one hundred and sixty-two.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I attach a detailed report from the provost showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since October 1, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'D' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Macleod.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1912.

Eleven prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year, ten being sentenced to terms of imprisonment and one awaiting trial.

During the year three hundred and ninety-three were admitted, making a total of four hundred and four prisoners confined during the year.

Compared with last year there has been an increase of one hundred and sixty-two prisoners.

They are classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites.. . . .	335
Indians.. . . .	37
Half-breeds.. . . .	2
Negroes.. . . .	6
Chinamen.. . . .	4
Lunatics.. . . .	4

Females—

Indians.. . . .	3
Half-breeds.. . . .	2

Total.. . . .	393
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Forty-eight prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of twenty-four days. Eleven were admitted to bail.

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October.. . . .	7
November.. . . .	33
December.. . . .	64
January.. . . .	40
February.. . . .	54
March.. . . .	31
April.. . . .	15
May.. . . .	28
June.. . . .	15
July.. . . .	34
August.. . . .	31
September.. . . .	41

393

Monthly average of prisoners.. . . .	33.3
Daily average of prisoners.. . . .	22.01
Maximum number of prisoners received in any month.. . .	64
Minimum number of prisoners on any day, October 21.. . .	5
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month.. . .	7

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	253
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, &c..	64
Sent to Alberta penitentiary for an average sentence of 3 years, 3 months..	4
Sent to Lethbridge provincial jail for an average sentence of 5 months, 1 day..	31
Sent to other places for trial..	7
Sent to Ponoka asylum..	3
Sent to the industrial school at Portage la Prairie..	5
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1912..	32

Females—

Sent to Calgary female jail for an average sentence of 2 months..	2
Fines paid..	3
Total..	404

The following table gives details of prisoners who served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence; a total of two hundred and eighty-one, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Total. Sentence.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Murder..	2	1 hanged.	1 waiting execut.
Assault, common..	5	1	
Drunk and disorderly..	43		19
False pretenses..	1	1	
Indecent exposure..	1	1	
Keeping common gaming house..	1	2	
Stealing ride on C.P.R..	23		16½
Vagrancy..	165		22½
Theft..	11	2	7
Unlawful shooting..	1		14
Wilful damage..	2	1	7
Carrying concealed weapon..	2	1	16
Resisting Peace Officer..	1	1	
Receiving stolen goods..	1	2	
Cruelty to animals..	1		15
Provincial Statutes—			
Masters and Servants Act..	1		15
Indian Act—			
Liquor to Indians..	5	2	12
Intoxication..	14		28
Loitering round School..	1	1	

Compared with last year there was an increase of one hundred and twenty-eight prisoners undergoing sentence.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints. A sufficient quantity of prison clothes has been supplied. The prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

Last spring six electrical exhaust and ventilating fans were installed in the guard-room; these fans have greatly improved the ventilation.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Prisoner Sam Wilinsky who was sentenced to death on May 17 for murder, was executed in the guard-room yard on the morning of July 26.

Prisoner Fritz Eberts, also sentenced to death on April 6 for murder, has been reprieved twice pending appeals, and is now awaiting execution, which is set for November 4, 1912.

In conclusion, I beg to respectfully invite your consideration to the point of having a permanent man employed in the guard-room as assistant provost, who would know the handling of the guard-room and prisoners during my temporary absences.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. L. LINDBLAD, *Corpl.*,

Provost.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

As stated in my mention of the Cardston sub-district, our detachment at Twin Lakes acts for the department and reports to the Collector at Lethbridge.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Stand Off and Peigan detachments have most of their work in connection with the two reserves. At Stand Off our men are assisted by an interpreter and two scouts, and at the Peigan, Constable Fyfe is assisted by one scout. We have also an interpreter at Macleod. I should like to draw your attention to the fact that it is extremely hard to get good scouts and interpreters nowadays for the wages authorized by the department. A scout has to keep up two or three head of ponies for use on duty, he generally has a family to keep, and if he were not on the force, it would be an easy matter for him to obtain work either from a farmer or rancher, or in the beet fields of the sugar factory at Raymond, which annually draws a large number of Indians. The pay he would thus receive is on the same scale as that of a white man. In order to get Indians who will stay and do good work, the rate of pay must, in my opinion be made considerably more attractive. It is most inconvenient at the post in Macleod, where we have frequently been without an interpreter during the last few years, when a party of Indians come in, who cannot talk English, and time has to be wasted hunting round the town to get an interpreter. With regard to crime we have to chronicle a considerable increase in drunkenness, and in this connection I must say that it is the younger and educated generation who are the worst offenders. I would also remark with particular reference to the offence of supplying liquor to Indians, that nowadays it is not so much the unprincipled white man supplying fire water to the unfortunate Indian, as the wily red man watching for the tenderfoot, and getting him into trouble without the slightest compunction.

STATE OF INDIANS.

On the Peigan reserve the Indians have about 1,600 acres of land under crop, about an average of 15 acres per head to those who have taken up farming. Their crops have turned out fairly well and they seem to be reasonably industrious on the whole.

There has not been much crime amongst them, the majority of cases being for liquor. There are 454 Indians on this reserve.

A good many of the bloods have been working out for farmers in the vicinity of the reservation this year, and are reported as being good workers and willing. They get the same rate of pay as is offered to white labour. Those who work farms on the

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

reserve have had a good year, and are prosperous. This fall a number have obtained work with the threshing gangs between Cardston and Raymond, and some are working in the beet fields of Raymond.

The numbers of cattle and horses are 4,000 and 3,000 respectively. The horses are mostly of the Indian pony type, but the cattle are of very good class, and several pure-bred bulls are always kept on the reserve.

As on the Peigan reserve, the principal crime has been drunkenness. There are about 1,128 Indians on this reserve.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

From the attached distribution slate, you will see that the strength of 'D' division has been reduced 13 men and 5 horses in the past year, which was quite a blow to an already hard working division; as a better understanding of this I would simply illustrate it by pointing out that in 1911 79 of a strength handled 1,076 criminal cases, and in 1912 66 men handled 1,287 criminal cases, and the matter was further accentuated by the fact of our having (in addition to the night guard) to furnish a death watch over condemned prisoners from April until September, 1912.

I have again to report that the greater number of criminal cases have been handled in the Crowsnest Pass, and would emphasize my remarks of last year as to the advisability of reducing the size of that sub-district to enable Inspector Belcher to devote the whole of his time and attention to the mining district, and further to enable him to have his home nearer his work. Owing to our men being employed constantly, we have no reserves and when additional men are required for particular purposes it costs time and money to bring them into headquarters from the outposts, and then there is the danger of trouble or offences taking place in the sub-district points which have been thus deprived of police protection.

I would urge upon your serious consideration the bringing up of 'D' division to a strength which would give us a reserve capable of being *at once* available, and not having to wait until men could be brought in from outlying detachments or from Regina, over 400 miles from Macleod.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF 'D' DIVISION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	HORSE		
										Saddle.	Team.	Total.
Macleod		3	1	3	2	2	16	4	31	23	14	
Bellevue						1	1		2	1		
Big Bend						1	1		2	3		
Blairmore							1		1	1		
Boundary Creek												
Burmis							1		1	1		
Cardston				1				1	2	1		
Carmangay						1			1	1		
Claresholm					1		1		2	3		
Coleman							1		1	1		
Frank					1		1		2	2		
Granum												
Kootenay												
Lille												
Lundbrech							1		1	2		2
Monarch												
Nanton							1		1	1		
Passburg												
Peigan							1	1	2	1		
Pincher Creek		1					2		3	4		
Porcupine Hills							1		1	1		1
Stand Off					1		1	3	5	2	2	4
Stavely							1		1	1		1
Twin Lakes							2		2	3		3
Vulcan							1		1	1		1
On Command	1								1			
On Leave						1	1		2			
Attached						1			1			
Total	1	4	1	4	5	7	35	9	66	53	16	69

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

This spring the whole division was put through a course of physical exercise, and mounted and dismounted drills; the men were divided into squads, and each squad trained at headquarters for a week. Advanced lectures on law and police duties were also given. We are still without a rifle range, a fact which is greatly to be deplored, as the division are getting sadly out of practice, and I should be very glad if some steps could be taken towards the relieving of this want. The annual revolver practice was carried out in August in very favourable weather, and with good results, eleven men qualifying for the 'Crossed Revolvers.'

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for the past year has been an improvement on 1911. We have had one or two serious offences which were appropriately handled. I am glad to say that the offence of intoxication is apparently still on the decrease.

HEALTH.

I have again to record a year of good health in the division. The most serious cases were one of typhoid fever and one of appendicitis. Good recoveries were made

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

in each case. A sewer is now in course of construction to connect the barracks with the municipal system. This will do away with our septic tank system, which has been badly overloaded for some time past.

HORSES.

Seven new horses were purchased during the year. One filly, bred in the force, was taken on the strength. Two horses were transferred to 'K' division; eight were cast, and three were destroyed, which on September 30 last gave us a total of five horses less than the total shown in my last report.

The total mileage travelled by our horses was 182,791; striking an average of 74 horses on the strength, this gives an average per horse of 2,470 miles.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport and harness are in very good shape, any repairs which were required being attended to at once.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen at Macleod naturally does but a small business, and while there is not a large amount of cash in hand, still it owns all its stock and the piano which was put in some years ago.

READING-ROOM.

We have continued to add to our stock of books, mostly in the way of current fiction. The illustrated and daily papers have been regularly received.

STORES.

For some months past the Q.M. store has been woefully deficient in certain portions of kit, notably stable jackets, for which there is always a steady demand on re-payment issue, as they wear out quickly.

The general and other stores supplied have been of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

Our buildings are in good shape, but I have to repeat my recommendation of last year regarding the painting of the roofs.

GENERAL.

I wish to bring to your notice the interest displayed in the work by all ranks, and the hearty co-operation afforded me by the officers, N.C.O.'s, and constables of the division in the carrying out of our duties during the past year. Being absent at Ottawa at the hearing of the appeal case of Fritz Eberts, during the time when this report was in course of preparation, I beg to record the assistance rendered me in this work by the officers and staff at headquarters, and particularly my orderly room clerk, Reg. No. 4016 Sergeant G. E. Blake.

The increase of pay, so considerably given last year, was, I am sure, duly appreciated by those affected by this increase, but I wish to draw to your notice the fact that a number of the long service constables received no benefit therefrom, and would ask your consideration upon the subject of an increase which would affect all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'D' Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. R. CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police.
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The Edmonton district has experienced another year of prosperity and development. Notwithstanding an unusually wet July and August, with cool weather, the crops throughout are excellent, and have escaped frost except in one or two localities, where there was a little damage from this cause. The oat crop especially is an exceptionally bountiful one.

There has been much railway construction on main and branch lines and the demands for labourers on construction works of all kinds in town and country have been far in excess of the supply, with resulting delays in large and small contracts. The supply of building materials, also, has run short of the requirements in many instances, notably in Edmonton where many works of importance have been delayed.

Settlers continue to arrive in the district in large numbers and the tendency with them, as with the older settlers, seems to be towards mixed farming. This district is pre-eminently suitable for mixed farming and, should this be more generally adopted in the future, the best results would undoubtedly follow.

CRIME.

There has been an increase in the number of offences dealt with, the increase following naturally upon the increase of population. It is becoming more than ever apparent, however, that the strength of this division must be increased to keep pace with the changing conditions if crime and vice are to be effectively dealt with. As reported last year, the men available to police this large district, many of whom are inexperienced, are insufficient, and it is impossible to give prompt attention to all complaints. The results are detrimental to the best interests of the public and of ourselves.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Summary of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1912:—

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	6	3	3		
Attempted murder.....	6	3	2	1	
Manslaughter.....	5	1	4		
Assault, common.....	231	177	45	9	
Assault, aggravated.....	18	16		2	
Assault causing bodily harm.....	16	10	2	2	2
Assault, indecent.....	7	2	3		2
Rape and attempted rape.....	6		1	1	4
Attempted suicide.....	7	4	1	1	1
Bigamy.....	1	1			
Carnal knowledge.....	12	3	2	1	6
Non support of wife & family.....	6	2	3	1	
Abduction.....	2			2	
Abortion.....	1				1
Criminal neglect.....	3	2	1		
Shooting with intent.....	2		1	1	
Intimidation.....	12	9	1	2	
Wounding.....	3	3			
Threatening to kill.....	2	2			
Cruelty to children.....	2	2			
Offences against property—					
Theft.....	281	182	66	18	15
Horse stealing.....	14	6	3	2	3
Cattle stealing.....	27	10	13	1	3
Receiving stolen property.....	8	1	7		
Cattle killing.....	1		1		
Cattle wounding.....	8	2	4		2
Cruelty to animals.....	18	16	2		
Burglary and housebreaking.....	16	11	1	1	3
Conspiracy.....	2	2			
Fraud.....	2		1		1
False pretenses.....	75	35	19	10	11
Forgery.....	20	16	2	1	1
Robbery.....	10	6	2	1	1
Shopbreaking.....	4	4			
Arson.....	4	4			
Wilful damage to property.....	15	11	4		
Mischief.....	7	6	1		
Cattle shooting.....	8	1	3	3	1
Breaking and entering.....	2				2
Dogging cattle.....	2	2			
Offences against public order—					
Offensive and concealed weapons.....	18	17	1		
Pointing fire arms.....	3	2	1		
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works.....	20	14	4	2	
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Vagrancy.....	194	184	10		
Drunk and disorderly.....	153	149	4		
Buggery.....	2	1	1		
Incest.....	2	2			
Causing disturbance.....	85	82	2	1	
Harbouring vicious dogs.....	2	1	1		
Gross indecency with males.....	2	2			
Seduction.....	4		2	1	1
Keeper house of ill fame.....	18	16	2		
Inmate house of ill fame.....	14	13		1	
Frequenter house of ill fame.....	3	2	1		
Indecent exposure.....	5	2	3		
Keeping gaming house.....	2	2			
Frequenter gaming house.....	4	4			
Gambling.....	9	9			
Posting obscene letter.....	1				1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Administration of Law and Justice—					
Perjury	4	.....	.....	2	2
Bribery	3	2	.....	.....	1
Contempt of court	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Escape from custody	4	3	.....	.....	1
Attempted rescue	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Obstructing peace Officer	7	5	2	.....	.....
Evading Justice	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Railway Act—					
Stealing ride	2	1	1	.....	.....
Explosives in possession	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	16	14	2	.....	.....
Indians drunk	21	20	1	.....	.....
Indians drunk on reserve	22	22	.....	.....	.....
Indians in possession of liquor	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Purchasing from Indian illegally	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Trespassing on reserve	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Gambling on reserve	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries Act	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Masters and servants	181	154	19	8	.....
Lords Day Act	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Game ordinance	27	25	2	.....	.....
Estray animals ordinance	11	9	2	.....	.....
Liquor license ordinance	133	111	20	2	.....
Prairie fire ordinance	36	34	2	.....	.....
Steam boiler ordinance	5	3	.....	2	.....
Insanity Act	61	45	16	.....	.....
Public Health Act	21	21	.....	.....	.....
Motor Vehicle Act	18	17	1	.....	.....
Brand ordinance	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Fence ordinance	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Horse breeders' ordinance	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Road ordinance	2	1	1	.....	.....
Pool room ordinance	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Disputes Act	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Extradition Act	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,015	1,570	301	79	65

Summary of number of cases committed to higher Courts of Competent Jurisdiction.

Number of cases committed..	246
Number of convictions..	126
Number of acquittals or dismissals..	46
Number withdrawn..	7
Number awaiting trial..	67

Convictions:—

Number of imprisonments..	47
Number sent to penitentiaries..	43
Number on suspended sentence..	23
Number sentenced to death..	1
Number sentenced to Industrial School, Portage la Prairie..	6
Number sentenced to pay fine..	5
Number sentenced to be extradited..	1

Total.. 126

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Among the more important cases during the past year are the following:—

Rex vs. Fred Carlson, murder.—This case, carried over from last year, when the particulars were reported, came up for trial in April last. The defence was one of temporary insanity, but, as the accused had never shown any signs of insanity before or since the murder, and had been under observation of medical men while in confinement awaiting trial for a long time, as pointed out to the jury by the judge, this defence did not impress the jury very much and a verdict of 'guilty' was rendered, followed by the death sentence.

Rex vs. James Atkinson, murder.—This case also was carried over from last year. One Milo Bankes had been shot and killed by Atkinson as the result of a quarrel. The trial took place in October last. The defence was that the accused had shot Bankes while suffering from mental aberration, and that there was even a possibility of the rifle going off by accident while aimed at the deceased. The court pointed out to the jury the bearing of the evidence, which was clearly that Atkinson had killed Bankes while in a fit of anger. After deliberating for an hour, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with recommendation to mercy. His lordship sentenced the accused to ten years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Rex vs. John Folstrom, murder.—On the night of October 20, John Folstrom and Hermann Beckman, Finlanders, who were partners living in a tent together on C.N.R. construction west near Junkins, had been drinking and came to blows. Both were powerful men and had been quarrelling and fighting all summer about their work on construction. When this last fight was over, Folstrom went to bed in the tent, whereupon Beckman struck him with a coffee pot. Folstrom, who had a .22 magazine rifle, then went outside, taking this with him, and, when a few paces from the tent, and being followed by Beckman, fired several shots in the dark in the direction of the tent. One shot took effect in Beckman's body near the heart, severing an artery and causing death.

The trial of accused took place on November 1. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with recommendation to mercy, and he was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

Maxime Pylypczuk alias Mike Phillips, murder.—The above named is a Galician with a record. When living in the southern part of the province, and employed as a coal miner, he had been charged with the murder of a woman and acquitted. He was married, but for some time his wife had refused to live with him. On March 20, his wife was at her father's near Pakan, in this district, where Pylypczuk appeared unexpectedly. From the facts ascertained afterwards, it would appear that he had sought her with the intention of killing her. While she was getting a pail of water from the well, he stopped her and asked her if she would live with him again. It is not clear what her answer was, but instantly he fired several revolver shots at her and quietly walked away. The father was the only witness, and made no effort to detain Pylypczuk. The woman was taken to the Vegreville hospital, where she died a few hours after arrival there. It was some time before we were notified, and Constable Schreyer, who happened to be at Andrew at the time, reached the scene as soon as possible and took up the pursuit. All other available men were placed in that portion of the district and railway stations and trains were watched. There is no doubt that Pylypczuk obtained shelter and assistance from some of the Galicians to whom he was known, and, notwithstanding prolonged efforts in this district and throughout the country, the murderer has not been heard of from that day to this. One of my reports to headquarters at the time is given below, from which it will be seen that the constant press of work at all times makes it difficult to deal with emergencies when they arise.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

' EDMONTON, March 25, 1912.

' The Commissioner,
' R. N. W. M. Police,
' Regina, Sask.

' SIR,—*Re* Maxime Pylypczuk alias Mike Phillips—murder.

' I have been unable to forward a full crime report yet regarding this murder as Const. Schreyer, who knows the particulars, is still after the murderer in the Galician settlements.

' The main facts are that Pylypczuk went to his father-in-law's home on the 20th inst., had some conversation with his wife who was there, and suddenly shot her three times in the breast, the woman dying the following day. It was some time before we were notified. Constable Schreyer, who was on duty in the vicinity, was the first to hear of it and took up the pursuit. Every available man has been detailed for this duty along the C.N.R. and in the settlements north of the C.N.R. The country is more or less wooded and the fugitive will receive assistance from compatriots. We have information of his having been seen near Shandro on Friday.

' It is in a contingency of this kind that our inadequacy through lack of men to cope with the conditions is unpleasantly forced upon us. All other duties have to be laid aside and men taken from detachments and away from other investigations and, notwithstanding this, the ground is not sufficiently covered.

' To-day for instance. Det. Sergt. McCarvell is required at court as a witness. To-morrow Det. Const. Bailey is required at court as a witness. One man is at Winnipeg to escort a prisoner here, and one other escort to Edson. Court is sitting at Edmonton, requiring three men as prisoners' escorts and court orderly. Inspector Worsley is at Castor disposing of a case. Inspector Sweetapple, with the few men available for the purpose, is in the large district north of the Canadian Northern railway *re* this murder. There are nine prisoners at Edmonton and there is not one spare man for any purpose, even including office staff, and other more or less pressing requirements, such as execution of warrants, &c., have to be laid aside.'

Rex vs. Nein and Leine, manslaughter.—On the evening of October 12, the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Lacombe was wrecked by an explosion, the baggage-man killed and another man seriously injured. The contents of a trunk, while being somewhat roughly handled, had exploded with disastrous results to life and property. On being informed by telephone by Corpl. Bayly, stationed at that point, I directed him to closely watch persons attempting to leave Lacombe, as it was thought at first that the explosion must have been caused by nitro glycerine or other powerful explosive used by safe crackers, a number of whom at that time were operating in the west, and that they must have arrived at Lacombe with the trunk, identity of which was then impossible. As the south-bound train was pulling in to Lacombe at 3.45 a.m. of the 13th, Corpl. Bayly observed two men on the station platform who aroused his suspicions and he questioned them. They gave the names of Henry Leine and Harry Nein, and stated that they had had a trunk burnt up in the fire that followed the explosion, and were bound for Calgary. The trunk check was asked for, but search of their pockets and valise failed to bring it to light. The train had by this time arrived at the platform and the two suspects endeavoured to board it, but were detained. Detective Sergeant Tucker, who had been sent to Lacombe by this train, then joined Corpl. Bayly and the men were taken to the detachment for further examination. It was ascertained that they were travelling photographers employed by one A. N. Avelsdson of Calgary, and that they came from Tacoma, U.S.A. Further investigation developed the fact that they had checked a trunk to Lacombe from Red Deer, and that this trunk contained, among other things, a considerable quantity of magnesium powder used in flash light photography and a package of potassium chlorate. As it seemed likely at this time that these chemicals were the cause of the

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

explosion, the two photographers were held and eventually committed for trial when the case had been fully established.

At their trial the defence was that both of the accused were ignorant of the properties and dangerous nature of the magnesium powder and potassium chlorate, which had become mixed in the trunk, and should not therefore be held criminally responsible. The jury took this view and acquitted the accused, and the court, on discharging the jury, remarked that their verdict was a proper one as there was little doubt that the prisoners were not aware of the risks they themselves, as well as others, ran in handling the trunk and contents.

Aveldson, their employer, had suddenly left Calgary for the United States a few hours after the explosion and destruction of the Lacombe station.

Rex vs. Wilson and Girven, conspiracy and arson.—On March 1 a warehouse at Lacombe, occupied by the Lacombe Produce Co., was destroyed by fire. Circumstances pointed to arson and Detective Sergeant Tucker was detailed to investigate. It was found that considerable insurance was carried on building and contents. The company had at one time consisted of two partners, who had started the business on borrowed capital. One of them had since dropped out and at the time of the fire Samuel Wilson was the sole owner. The manager was Isaac MacIntosh, who was thought to have an interest in the company, and was under suspicion accordingly, he being in Lacombe at the time of the fire and the owner, Wilson, at Calgary. It was ascertained before long, however, that a Mrs. Girven, mother-in-law of Wilson, had been at Lacombe the night of the fire and inside the burnt building, where she subsequently said Wilson had sent her from Calgary to get some papers.

With this as a starting point, it was eventually possible to place Mrs. Girven and Samuel Wilson on trial for conspiracy and burning of the building, which was over insured, and from which Wilson was the only person likely to benefit. A very complete case was eventually made out against the accused. The preliminary hearing was set for March 20, when A. H. Russell appeared for the Crown, P. J. Nolan for the town of Lacombe, O. M. Biggar for the insurance companies and T. M. Tweedie for the accused. Georgina Girven did not appear and the defence produced two doctors' certificates to the effect that the woman was not in her right mind and not fit to appear, and asked that a commission be appointed to inquire into her sanity.

Mrs. Girven not having appeared, the prosecution asked for an adjournment, which was granted, and, no renewal of bail being forthcoming for Mrs. Girven, a warrant was obtained for her arrest and the other accused, Wilson, was taken to Edmonton in custody. On March 27 both accused were committed for trial, which took place at the next Supreme Court sittings at Red Deer on November 23, 24 and 25, where it was shown that Wilson had, on other occasions also, profited by the mysterious burning of insured property. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and Wilson was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Girven was sentenced to two years in the same institution. There is no doubt that this case had a very good effect in the matter of frauds against insurance companies. Detective Sergeant Tucker, who had been largely instrumental in its successful issue, was highly commended by their association.

Rex vs. McConnell, carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years.—In view of the frequency of these charges and the difficulty of obtaining convictions, owing to the lack of corroboration of the victim's evidence, it is satisfactory to be able to note that in this particular case, wherein the accused was school teacher of his victim, he was found guilty of the offence charged and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Rex vs. L. B. Katchen, cattle stealing.—In January last some twenty-five head of cattle belonging to Ernest Auger disappeared from the range near Stettler. Inquiry developed the fact that cattle supposed to have Mr. Auger's brand had been disposed

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

of to the Dominion Meat Company, West End Meat Company, Cattle Meat Market and People's Meat Market, all of Calgary. These cattle had been unloaded at Calgary on the night of January 10, slaughtered on the 11th and the hides disposed of at once by an uncle of L. B. Katchen, a cattle dealer of Calgary. The hides were sold in the first instance to the Alberta Hide and Fur Company, who sold them to McCready of Calgary and Vancouver, who shipped them to Allen & Son of Kenosha, Wis., U.S.A., where they were finally located and found to have Mr. Aunger's brand.

Meanwhile inquiries where the cattle had been ranging resulted in our finding that L. B. Katchen, with one Summerton, had been to Aunger's place on January 5 and asked Aunger's father if he had any cattle to sell, and was answered in the negative, after which he had a conversation with the hired man, John Wartnow.

It was also ascertained that Summerton, about this time had been seen looking after a bunch of cattle near the railway for shipment by train, some of which at least had been seen to have Aunger's brand. Summerton was arrested and his statements regarding his connection with the cattle he had been seen in possession of led to the arrest of Wartnow, the hired man at Aunger's. Both Wartnow and Summerton decided it was best, in their own interests, to state what their connection with Aunger's cattle had been, and Katchen was then arrested. The facts, as finally ascertained, were, in brief, that Katchen had induced Wartnow and Summerton to steal Aunger's cattle, for which he was to pay them three and a half dollars for each animal and one thousand dollars to keep their mouths shut. Summerton had wanted to do the best he could for Katchen and take fifty head, but Wartnow had compromised on half that number and only twenty-five had been run off, for which Katchen had settled with Summerton and had shipped and sold the cattle in Calgary. Katchen's sentence was five years in the penitentiary and Wartnow and Summerton received a suspended sentence. Detective Sergeant MacBrayne did effective work in this case.

Murder of Aurelia MacGuckin.—On August 14 Phillip MacGuckin notified the Edmonton city police at about 7 p.m. that he had found his wife dead at their home in City Park Annex, on his return from work. Members of the city force with the coroner, went to the scene and found the body of Mrs. MacGuckin lying on the floor in an easy posture, the face and head covered with a towel. It was at first thought that she had fallen off a chair and fractured her skull and the ambulance was sent for to remove the body. Meanwhile, however, a bullet hole was discovered in her head and subsequently in a wire screen in a window which was open, and through which it had been fired, and the bullet itself was found embedded in the wall, a .32 nickel copper jacketed revolver bullet. It was discovered, also, that the MacGuckin house was on the far side of the street that formed the city's boundary and we were therefore notified to this effect, and the body was removed by the city police under the instructions of the coroner. Detective Sergeant McCarvell then took up the case and the same night a statement was obtained from Phillip MacGuckin, the husband, who had been detained. This did not throw any light on the matter, beyond clearing him of suspicion to a great extent, and subsequently, at the inquest a week later, it was made abundantly clear that he could have had no part in the commission of the crime.

From that day to this we have worked on this case and have run to earth everything that looked like a clue, but without success so far. Both MacGuckin and his wife were of exemplary conduct and had no enemies that we have been able to discover. The time was during fair week, when there were thousands of strangers in the city, including all kinds of crooks and the nondescript characters that accompany the circuses and side shows and amusement booths that accompany the fairs.

The MacGuckin house is in an isolated spot surrounded by trees and brush, and in the same quarter of the city as the fair, which was held at the City Park Grounds, the next subdivision to the City Park Annex. The only theory of the crime which now remains, as a result of the investigations made, is that sneak thieves, believing the house to be temporarily unoccupied, entered it to rob it of any valuables it might

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

contain, but, being interrupted by Mrs. MacGuckin, who may have attempted to give an alarm, was shot by the man on watch outside, and, not wishing to move the body from where she fell, owing to the risk of bloodstains on hands and clothing, covered the face with the towel, picked up nearby, that any person who might pass soon after and look through the window might not discover the crime, which apparently was committed at about 4 p.m. and was not discovered until 6.30 p.m., when MacGuckin arrived home from work at the Burns Packing Plant, which is twenty-five minutes walk from his house.

One circumstance that lends colour to this theory is the fact that a small purse belonging to Mrs. MacGuckin, and which was in a handbag hanging on the bureau, was found quite empty, and we have reason to believe that she had some change in the purse at the time and several small coins which she had kept there for a long time. Also that another house in a nearby locality, and from which the owner was absent, was entered the same afternoon, a window casing having been removed for the purpose. It contained nothing of value which could be stolen. No one had been noticed by the few neighbours in the vicinity.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Few fires have occurred during the past season and loss from this cause has been inconsiderable.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.

Orderlies have been supplied for all criminal sittings of the court in the three judicial districts comprised in this police district. This means practically all the time as the district courts dispose of many criminal cases.

Orderlies and coroner's assistants are provided for all inquests. The number of these is considerable.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from the courts and jails, and for insane persons on transportation to asylums.

A constable attends all summary proceedings before justices of the peace.

All criminal summonses and subpoenas are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons not otherwise looked after are inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of correspondence and other work as many such estates pass through our hands every month.

Department of Provincial Health.

On behalf of this department, we constantly have duties on hand with regard to contagious and infectious diseases, and relief of destitute persons.

Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the Provincial Act.

License Department.

Infractions of the liquor license ordinance coming to our notice are reported upon for the information of the license department. On Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railway construction west of Edmonton, where the Public Works

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Act was in force relative to the sale of liquor until the beginning of the year, we have dealt with many cases monthly, both under the Act and the liquor license ordinance.

INDIANS.

The usual escorts and duties have been performed in connection with treaty payments. Special attention has been given to infractions of the provisions of the Indian Act and the convictions obtained under that Act number sixty-five, as compared with thirty-eight last year. This is a very considerable increase. Nearly all of these convictions were of drunken Indians and of those who supplied them with the liquor. The increase of settlement and consequent distribution of liquor makes it easier for the Indians to obtain it.

Apart from drunkenness, and which is by no means general, the Indians of this district give little trouble and are honest and peaceful.

PRISONERS.

Below is given the report of the Provost in charge of the guard-room and jail, with a summary of the prisoners in our custody during the last twelve months. That there was overcrowding will be readily understood, when it is recalled that the guard-room contains but thirty-two cells.

The completion of the provincial jail at Lethbridge has not lessened the number of our prisoners. It has apparently only accommodated the increase of prisoners over last year. A noticeable feature of this year's records is the much greater number of men sentenced to the penitentiary. Last year the number was twenty-five. This year it is forty-three.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,

R. N. W. M. Police, 'G' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'G' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912.

At midnight of September 30, 1911, there were 34 prisoners in the guard-room, consisting of 16 undergoing sentences, 14 awaiting trial and 4 awaiting deportation.

During the twelve months 456 prisoners were received, making a total of 490. They were classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites.. . . .	424
Indians.. . . .	5
Halfbreeds.. . . .	19
Negroes.. . . .	15
Lunatics.. . . .	26
Chinamen.. . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	490

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Number of prisoners received each month—

October..	24
November..	27
December..	36
January..	36
February..	33
March..	36
April..	46
May..	47
June..	43
July..	57
August..	43
September..	28
Total..	456

The daily average was..	42
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day..	71
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day..	23
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1912..	20
Number of prisoners serving sentences..	23

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired..	223
Sent to insane asylum..	18
Sent to Alberta penitentiary..	36
Deported..	8
Released (held for deportation, released by order of the Immigration Department)..	1
Sent to other places for trial (Athabaska Landing)..	3
Sent to Lethbridge jail..	36
Released on ticket of leave..	2
Sent to reform school (juveniles)..	4
Handed over to Superintendent dependent and delinquent children..	2
Handed over to relatives (lunatics)..	2
Discharged as cured (lunatics)..	6
Appealed..	4
Dismissed..	43
Suspended sentences..	20
Sentence quashed..	2
Released on bail..	16
Fines paid..	21
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1912..	43
Total..	490

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

are classified as follows:—

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms in the guard-room

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Attempted murder.....	1	2	..	..
Common assault.....	23	..	1	13 $\frac{4}{5}$
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	9	..	4	21 $\frac{1}{5}$
Indecent act on male person.....	2	2	..	..
Indecent assault....	2	1	6	..
Horse stealing.....	1	4	..	..
Trespassing on Indian Reserve.....	2	..	1	..
Manslaughter.....	2	11	..	..
Theft.....	71	..	2	27 $\frac{9}{11}$
Cattle stealing.....	1	2	..	..
Mischief.....	4	1	1	22 $\frac{1}{5}$
False pretenses.....	17	..	7	22 $\frac{16}{11}$
Forgery.....	11	1	11	13 $\frac{7}{11}$
Attempted carnal knowledge.....	1	2	..	..
House breaking.....	5	..	9	..
Shop breaking.....	8	3	2	7 $\frac{1}{5}$
Criminal neglect.....	1	2	..	..
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6	..	1	10
Carnal knowledge.....	2	2	6	..
Vagrancy.....	57	..	1	0 $\frac{11}{5}$
Cruelty to animals.....	1	..	..	10
Drunk and disorderly.....	33	..	..	11 $\frac{7}{11}$
Frequenting house of ill fame.....	1	..	1	..
Incest.....	1	10	..	..
Drunk while interdicted.....	4	..	..	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Masters and Servants Act.....	13	..	..	17 $\frac{4}{15}$
Indians, drunk.....	3	..	2	..
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3	..	3	..
Gambling.....	2	..	1	..
Obstructing Peace Officer.....	5	..	1	14
Escape.....	1	..	1	..
Selling liquor without license.....	3	..	1	26
Wounding cattle.....	2	..	2	.. $\frac{1}{4}$

Two prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.: A. Boucher and J. Boucher, who were sentenced on May 10, 1910, to 18 months' hard labour for theft and escape from custody. They were released on October 16, 1911, having served 16 months and 23 days.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good and the prison rules strictly enforced. The health of the prisoners has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. BLYTH, *Sergt.*,

Provost.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

DISTRIBUTION and Strength of 'G' Division on September 30, 1912.

Place.	Superinten- dents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Sup. cons- tables.	Total.	Saddles.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
Camrose					1			1	1				1
Castor						1		1	1				1
Clyde						1		1	1				1
Coronation						1		1	1				1
Daysland						1		1	1				1
Edmonton	1	1			3	5	4	14	4	4			8
Edson		1			1	1		3	4				4
Entwistle				1				1	1				1
Fitzhugh						1		1			1		1
Fort Saskatchewan		1	1	3		14	5	24	20	7		1	28
Hardisty						1		1	1				1
Hinton						1		1	1				1
Lacombe					1			1	1				1
Lac Ste. Anne									1				1
Morinville						1		1					
Stettler		1		1		1		3	2				2
Stoney Plain													
St. Paul des Metis						1		1	1				1
Tofield						1		1	1				1
Vegreville			1					1	1				1
Vermilion						1		1	1				1
Wainwright						1		1	1				1
Wetaskiwin					1			1	1				1
On Command		1		1		1		3					
In hospital and sick						2		2					
Prisoners						1		1					
Absent without leave						1		1					
Deserted						1		1					
Attached										1			1
	1	5	2	6	7	39	9	69	46	12	1	1	60

DETACHMENTS.

Reports in the past have been to the effect that the number of detachments was greater than the strength of the division could very well bear, while still insufficient for the proper policing of this large and populous district. This condition becomes more marked and acute with time and consequent development of the district, and the increasing proportion of men without training and experience makes it more than ever apparent.

HEALTH.

The division has been comparatively free from serious illness. One man was transferred to Depot to be invalided for varicocoele. We had one case of typhoid and one man operated on for appendicitis, while one N.C.O. has been a long time off duty and under treatment for sciatica.

HORSES.

During the year we received nine remounts. Eleven horses were cast and sold, the average price realized being \$80.73. One horse died.

The mileage of 'G' division horses for the last twelve months is 143,105.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment is in serviceable condition. A few more saddles are required.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CANTEEN.

The small canteen at Fort Saskatchewan is paying its way and is useful.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

These are supplied with piano, billiard table, newspapers and periodicals, and a small library of books purchased and renewed by monthly subscriptions from members of the division.

POLICE WORK ON RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

This feature of our work continues to require the services of an officer and several men between Edmonton and the Rocky mountains. They are distributed at the principal points along the G.T.P. and C.N. railways.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are of good quality.

GENERAL.

It is hoped that the increased barrack accommodation at Edmonton, authorized this year, will be completed in February next, when the present overcrowding and congestion will be relieved.

Edmonton was visited during the present month by His Royal Highness the Governor General. The required escorts were supplied by the militia.

The question of increased pay is one that should receive early consideration if the force is to retain any efficiency. It is becoming every day more impossible to keep men under present conditions, and to obtain suitable men as recruits.

The Industrial Workers of the World have obtained some footing at Edmonton and during the present month have endeavoured to prevail upon city workmen to leave their work. Demonstrations were made and a considerable number of foreigners were intimidated or induced to join them, but the prompt measures taken by the city authorities had good results and the movement at present does not appear to be gaining ground. The large number of foreign labourers makes of Edmonton a good field for this organization.

Members of the division have done their best to accomplish satisfactorily the large amount of work that has fallen to their lot.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'G' Division.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 5, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been a fairly favourable one from many standpoints. Owing to the failure of the crop of 1911 in this district it was found necessary to issue relief to about 50 settlers living in the country around Manyberries, and a few were supplied with relief from Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille detachments by the N.C.O.'s and constables there acting under the instructions of the Immigration Department. I do not anticipate that much, if any, relief will be needed this year as the districts referred to have had excellent crops.

Cattle and other stock have wintered well in the central and western part of this district, but not so in the eastern section, where the loss of stock was heavy, but the high price of beef will I think compensate the owners for their losses.

The prospects for a good crop were excellent in the early spring, but we had a drought in June, when rain was most needed, consequently some crops which were indifferently sown have been failures. At this time the conditions did not look very promising, but the farmers who farmed well have come through all right as the late rains and the warm sunshine following brought the crops on rapidly, consequently there is a fair crop, and while there will be no big yields this will be compensated by high grades. The crops from Taber east are excellent and the grade high, it is stated that most of the wheat will grade No. 1 Northern.

Potatoes have been an excellent crop throughout the whole district. A large amount of flax has been grown throughout the district with fair yields.

Very little coal mining was done in the early part of the year owing to the immense quantity of American coal stocked by dealers consequent upon last year's strike. However this is now exhausted and the mines will soon be working full time. A great deal has been done during the year in the development of mine property, notably, No. 6 Shaft; Royal Collieries; Diamond City; Chinook and Lethbridge Collieries. These mines will give employment to a large number of men during the winter.

Business in Lethbridge has been comparatively quiet during the year and is to a large extent the aftermath of last year's coal strike. Much civic improvement has been made, a number of streets have been paved, street railway laid down and cars now in operation. Lethbridge has laid out 3 parks, the Galt, Adams and Henderson, which would do credit to any of the largest cities of Canada.

Medicine Hat is growing very fast and is now well on the way to become a large manufacturing centre.

Taber is also growing fast and at present showing great activity. The splendid crops grown in the country adjacent to this town, all of which will be marketed there, will give a large impetus to business there this winter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The natural gas well at Bow island has been fully developed and the gas is now being piped to Calgary, a distance of 175 miles.

Towns along the Crow line and the Macleod—Calgary branch are also being supplied.

Lethbridge is now busily preparing for the Dry Farming Congress, which is to meet here on October 19, when representatives from all parts of the world are expected to be present.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have taken over the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Companies holdings and are now preparing ready-made farms throughout the district similar to those on the main line north.

The whole southern section of this district, heretofore considered unfit for anything except grazing, is now dotted with farms, and when the settlers become better off, and are able to purchase a few head of cattle each, there will be more cattle raised than when the country was devoted entirely to stock raising. One of the most difficult problems in this district which farmers have to contend with is the presence of noxious weeds and I am satisfied that more stringent measures will have to be taken by the government to eradicate this pest.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered for the past year is 979 with 88.5 per cent convictions, as against 657 cases for the year ended September 30, 1911. The increase has been general with the exception of cases under the Masters and Servants Act, where there has been an increase of over 300 per cent. I have come to the conclusion judging by the cases brought before me that there are too many men employing labour who are not in a position to pay and should themselves be employees.

The following is a short summary of the more important cases handled during the year:—

J. J. Shaw, incest.—In July, 1911, a letter was received from a woman named Mary Shaw, living at Sedro Woolley, Wash., stating that she had received word from her daughter Estella, aged 13, who was living on a farm with her father at Sweet Valley, Alta., saying that she was pregnant to her father. The matter was taken up, and after investigation lasting about six months, the father was arrested and committed for trial on a charge of incest. The girl herself was taken charge of under the Neglected Childrens' Act. Shaw was tried before Judge Stuart and jury on April 26, and acquitted. This case disclosed a shocking state of depravity, almost unbelievable, and necessitated a large amount of work.

William Bower, horse stealing and false pretenses.—On December 22, 1911, a livery stable keeper named Wild, at Taber, reported that he had hired a horse and buggy to a man whose name he did not know, some days previously and that the man had not returned, and that he was of the opinion that the outfit had been stolen. Traces of the horse were found going east, with the result that the horse and rig was found in the possession of one Delbert Burnham, of Burnett, where the accused had traded it off for another horse and rig. Further trace was found at Winnifred, where he had again traded with a man named W. Munden, and it was said the accused was heading for the boundary line. Every available man in that section was put on this case and it was learned that he had doubled back to the Crow line and he was traced to Seven Persons, where he traded the outfit he got from Munden to a man named J. F. Leonard. In every trade he made it was his custom to get cash to boot, which enabled him to live during this time. He was finally located and arrested at Norton, about twenty miles south of Medicine Hat, where he had sold this latter horse to a man named Harvy Woolley. He was tried before Judge

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Winter and pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the provincial jail on four charges of horse stealing and false pretenses, the sentences to run concurrently. The horses were returned to their respective owners. Owing to the accused changing horses and outfits so often we were put to an immense amount of trouble in locating this young man. He is to be deported at the expiration of his sentence.

Frank Herington, Hjelmarm Bodie and Charles Anderson, shooting horses and horse stealing.—The shooting of eight valuable horses, the property of A. R. Marchessault and others in the Manyberries district in September, 1911, was one of the most dastardly crimes committed during the year. On September 14, Marchessault telephoned to the Medicine Hat detachment saying that eight head of horses had been driven from his field, and that they had been found shot in a coulée by a rancher named Leslie Nantes. Inspector Parker immediately proceeded to the scene, where it was found that the horses had been shot in this coulée evidently by an expert shot. The investigation showed that they had been driven in a circle and shot as they passed, nearly every one being shot in the heart. Suspicion pointed to one Frank Herington, who disappeared after the shooting. Two valuable grey Percheron fillies were stolen from the field the same night, and I at once made every effort to locate these animals, as I was confident that the location of these would lead to the apprehension of the culprit. Staff-Sergt. Ashe was detailed on this case and spent a large amount of time on it, and from his investigation I was satisfied that the shooting had been done by one Frank Herington and a Finlander named Hjelmarm Bodie. Bodie was arrested at Barons by Staff-Sergt. Ashe on suspicion and brought to Lethbridge, and remanded for a few days, but as we had not at that time been able to locate the team of fillies we were unable to produce any evidence against him, consequently he was discharged. Subsequently the horses were found in possession of a man named Colquhoun, living at Forres, Sask. He had bought them from a man answering the exact description of Herington, but who signed his name on the bill of sale as William Murphy.

As Herington was married to a half-breed woman living in the Cypress Hills and had a number of children, I was satisfied that wherever he was he would communicate with his family. I consequently had *fac similies* of his fictitious signature, 'William Murphy,' made, and the mail addressed to his family at Coulée, Battle Creek and Minda post offices watched with the result that letters were received shortly after from Meeker, Rio Blanco county, Colo., addressed to his wife and the writing on the envelope was identical with that on the bill of sale. Authority was asked for and given to take extradition proceedings if Herington was arrested in the United States. I repeatedly wrote to the sheriff at Meeker, Colo., but never received any replies. The next trace of Herington was at Chester, Mont. He evidently moved from there as we got no further trace of him till a letter was received from Morrissey, B.C., addressed to his wife. I immediately sent Staff-Sergt. Ashe and Corpl. Corby to Morrissey dressed as lumberjacks, with the result that Herington was arrested at a lumber camp near Morrissey, B.C. He was brought to Lethbridge where he made a complete confession. He was committed for trial by Insp. Parker at Medicine Hat and was subsequently sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary by Judge Winter. Bodie was re-arrested by Staff-Sergt. Ashe, together with his brother-in-law, Charles Anderson, and were both committed for trial by Insp. Parker. They appeared before Judge Winter and pleaded 'not guilty.' Bodie was found guilty on the evidence of Herington and others, and was sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary. Anderson was acquitted.

The reason given for the shooting of the horses was that Marchessault had foreclosed mortgages on the property of Herington. Three of the horses that were shot were the property of a settler named John Flynn, who happened to be camped at Marchessault's that night.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Re Charles Fletcher, charged with theft and house-breaking.—In the month of April, 1912, there appeared in the Lethbridge papers articles under the heading of 'Lost Lake,' that some person had been going around that district and breaking into unoccupied settlers shacks and committing different depredations. Corpls. Coleridge and McBrayne and Const. Ironside were detailed to try and effect the arrest of this person. After about two months' work a man named Charles Fletcher, who answered the description given of this man, was arrested by Corpl. MacBrayne at Lethbridge and was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment in the provincial jail on two charges of house-breaking, the sentences to run concurrently. In the meantime Fletcher had also been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Lethbridge guard-room for theft of \$15 from a Chinaman at Bow Island. Fletcher's operations extended over a large portion of the northeast part of this district, and he was no doubt responsible for a great many of the complaints of breaking and entering shacks where it was impossible to get any direct evidence as to the guilty party.

Re J. F. Lawson, attempted murder.—On May 24, 1912, a telephone message was received from Seven Persons at Medicine Hat saying that a man named Harpell, living at Endon, had been shot in the back of the neck by some one hiding in his stable on his homestead. Sergt. Harper immediately proceeded to the scene of the shooting and on arriving there found the stable surrounded by some of the neighbours of Harpell, who informed Harper that the man who did the shooting was still in the stable. Harper climbed in at the hay loft, first of all putting his hat on a stick as a precaution, and arrested Lawson, who offered no resistance. The preliminary hearing was waived by the counsel for the defence and the accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey at Medicine Hat on May 28, on charge of attempted murder and was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. The evidence disclosed the fact that Lawson had gone to Harpell's place with the deliberate intention of murdering him.

Robert Clarke, breaking and entering post offices and theft of postal notes and money orders.—On the morning of June 7, a telephone message was received from the postmaster at Stirling stating that the post office at Stirling had been entered on the night of June 6 and that \$27 in silver, a quantity of postal notes and money orders stolen. The place had been entered through a window and the thief had evidently stamped the orders and notes with the Stirling date stamp before leaving, as one of the stamped notes was found on the floor of the post office. Corpl. MacBrayne was detailed to work on this case and he also found that a peculiar marked pocket-knife and a locket had been stolen at the same time, the latter having been taken from a letter in the mails. Suspicion pointed to three strangers who had been seen in Stirling on the afternoon of June 6. The descriptions of these three men were distributed throughout the three provinces and to the south of the boundary line. Shortly afterwards trace was received through the officer commanding 'D' division that a man had been passing postal notes stamped and dated Stirling, June 7, at Cayley, Nanton, High River and Okotoks. We then received a letter from the post office inspector at Calgary stating that the post office at Monarch had been broken into and the date stamp stolen. Also that the post office at Langdon had been entered and a number of postal notes and money orders stolen from there.

Staff Sergt. Ashe, who was working on this case on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway received information that a cross-eyed man had attempted to pass one of the stolen notes at Bassano for \$48.50. I also received notification that the post office at Stavely had been entered on the night of May 31, and a number of registered letters stolen. We were at this time using every endeavour to trace the three men who were seen at Stirling on the afternoon of the day of the robbery there. We then received word that a cross-eyed man had cashed stolen orders at Coaldale and Chin. We were then satisfied that he had doubled back into this district. The next trace we got of the cross-eyed man was in a telephone message from the postmaster at Bow

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

island who telephoned and said that a cross-eyed man had come into the post office and attempted to cash two of the stolen notes for \$10, that he had left the post office to get the local police and when he returned the man had disappeared. I caught Corpl. MacBrayne at Medicine Hat and instructed him to come up the Crow line and sent Corpl. Coleridge from Grassy lake down the line towards Medicine Hat. A man giving his name as Robert Clarke was arrested about 4 a.m. on the next morning by Corpls. Coleridge and MacBrayne, he was walking east along the railroad track and was arrested just west of Winnifred. On searching him a large number of the missing postal notes and orders were found, also the locket and knife stolen from Stirling post office. He was brought to Lethbridge where he made a voluntary confession of having broken into and entered the post offices at Stavely, Stirling, Monarch and Langdon, also that he had broken into a barber's shop at Claresholm a short time previously. A note-book was found on Clarke showing the aliases used by him and also the ingenious methods by which he disposed of the stolen notes. The *modus operandi* being to mail letters containing one or two notes addressed to one of the different aliases, he would then call at the post office, ask for his mail and take out the notes in the presence of the postmaster and present them for payment.

We also learned through the officer commanding 'G' division by wire from Wetaskiwin that an express parcel containing a large number of the notes was in the office there, addressed to J. V. Earle, one of Clarke aliases, also that there were two registered letters in the post office addressed to the same person. These were found to be in Clarke's handwriting, and were held but were not called for.

Clarke did not use the trains much in travelling from place to place but purchased a bicycle at Calgary from some of the proceeds, and travelled by that means.

He appeared before Judge Winter on June 28, and pleaded 'guilty' to all the charges and was sentenced to seven years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The loss to the department will not be great as an order was made by the judge to turn over to the Post Office Inspector the \$89 found on the accused as well as the bicycle which had been purchased out of the proceeds. The bicycle is still in my possession but will be sold and the amount received for it will be forwarded to the Post Office Inspector.

There has been one charge of murder preferred during the year. A settler named E. C. Stokely is now in the guard-room here awaiting trial on a charge of murdering his brother, who was shot and killed on July 7. His trial will take place before the Supreme Court sitting here on October 29.

The number of cases shown under the summary of crime does not include the cases of the city police forces in the towns throughout the district, but only those which have been handled by the division.

'K' DIVISION,

LETHBRIDGE, October 4, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912.

At midnight of September 30, 1911, there were in cells 14 prisoners, consisting of three undergoing terms of imprisonment, five committed for trial, two awaiting trial, two awaiting deportation, two insane.

During the twelve months 607 prisoners were received, making a total of 621. Compared with the number last year, there has been an increase of 152.

They are specified as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Males—

Whites.. . . .	571
Indians.. . . .	6
Half-breeds.. . . .	5
Chinese.. . . .	5
Japanese.. . . .	1
Negroes.. . . .	11
Lunatics.. . . .	18
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Total.. . . .	617
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Females—

Whites.. . . .	3
Lunatics.. . . .	1
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Total.. . . .	621
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Number of prisoners received:—

October.. . . .	34
November.. . . .	19
December.. . . .	47
January.. . . .	63
February.. . . .	55
March.. . . .	58
April.. . . .	55
May.. . . .	54
June.. . . .	42
July.. . . .	53
August.. . . .	66
September.. . . .	61
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Grand total.. . . .	607
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The average daily number.. . . .	31
The average number monthly.. . . .	50
The maximum number in any day.. . . .	60
The minimum number in any day.. . . .	5
The maximum number received in any month (August).. . .	66
The minimum number received in any month (November).. .	19

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired.. . . .	278
Sent to Ponoka lunatic asylum.. . . .	14
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary.. . . .	11
Deported to England.. . . .	3
Deported to France.. . . .	1
Deported to Austria.. . . .	1
Deported to Finland.. . . .	1
Deported to Sweden.. . . .	1
Deported to the United States.. . . .	53

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Deported to Scotland.. . . .	1
Taken to Kingston, Ont. (insane).. . . .	1
Taken to provincial jail, Lethbridge.. . . .	75
Sent to other places for trial.. . . .	19
Sent to the industrial school, Portage la Prairie.. . . .	1
Sent to Galt hospital for treatment.. . . .	3
Died in the guard-room.. . . .	1
Released by order of the Attorney General.. . . .	2
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of.. . . .	112

Females—

Sent to Calgary to serve sentence.. . . .	3
Sent to Calgary (insane).. . . .	1
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1912.. . . .	39

Grand total.. . . .	621
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The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 331. These classified are as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	161	1	3
Drunk and disorderly.	73		20
Theft	17	1	19
Tresspass on C.P.R.	24		26
False pretenses	3	1	14
Stealing a ride C.P.R.	12		25
Assault occasioning bodily harm.	2	2	3
Assault	15	1	15
Assault on peace officer	1	3	
Drunk while interdicted.	1		30
Unlawfully entering Canada.	4		30
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons.	2		30
Embezzlement	1	3	
Creating a disturbance	4		15
Damaging property	1		30
Receiving stolen property	1	3	
Indecent exposure	1		10
Liquor licence Act	1		10
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Liquor to Indians	5	1	14
Drunk, etc.	2	1	7

In cells at midnight September 30, 1911	14
Received during the year	607
Total	621
Discharged during the year	582
In cells at midnight September 30, 1912.	39
Total	621

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners good.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.

During the past 12 months 18 lunatics were admitted to the guard-room; 14 lunatics were sent to Ponoka asylum; 1 lunatic was sent to Kingston, Ontario, and 2 were discharged; 1 female lunatic was sent to Calgary guard-room.

During the past 12 months 53 undesirable immigrants were deported to the United States. Also one each to the following countries:—England, Scotland, France, Sweden, Finland and Austria.

All those deported served terms of imprisonment previous to being deported.

The guard-room has been very much overcrowded, particularly so through having to keep so many lunatics and prisoners who are committed on very serious charges in separate cells.

During the past 12 months the following improvements have been made in the guard-room:—A new floor has been laid in the bathroom; also a new enamel bath, three enamel wash basins, enamel urinal, and two water closets have been put in to replace the old ones condemned.

New flooring has also been laid in the guard-room office.

During the past 12 months three prisoners have been removed to the Galt hospital for treatment.

One prisoner, Richard Albert Walker, was admitted to the guard-room on May 7 last, sentenced to a term of 1 month hard labour for trespassing on C.P.R. property. At the time the prisoner was admitted he was insane and suffering from syphilis. He died at 9 p.m. on the night of May 12, 1912, in the guard-room.

One prisoner, Edwin Clark Stokely, was admitted to the guard-room on July 12 last on a charge of murder, and was committed for trial on July 11 last by Insp. Howard, J.P., and is still in the guard-room awaiting trial.

One prisoner, John Carroll, was admitted to the guard-room on August 15 last on a charge of attempted murder, and was committed for trial on August 14 last by S. J. Layton, J.P., and is still awaiting trial in the guard-room.

One prisoner, Richard Christian, was admitted to the guard-room on September 19 last on a charge of attempted murder, and is still awaiting trial in the guard-room.

During the past 12 months 104 finger prints and photographs have been taken of prisoners committed to the guard-room for indictable offences, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa; with the result that one, William Harkness, who was committed to the provincial jail, Lethbridge, on a charge of theft and sentenced to 2 months' hard labour, was found to be William McDonald, who had been sentenced to 2½ years in the New Westminster penitentiary, B.C., on a charge of robbery with violence and had been released on parole. At the expiration of his sentence in the provincial jail he was transferred to the Edmonton penitentiary to serve the unexpired portion of his sentence, 1 year 2 months and 18 days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VENUS, *Sergt.*,

Provost.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1912.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dis-missed.	Not tried.
Against Public Order—				
Carrying offensive weapons	9	9		
Pointing firearms.....	2	1	1	
Carrying pistol with intent.....	1	1		
Against Administration of Justice—				
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Escaping from custody.....	4	3		1
Intimidation.....	1	1		
Contempt of court.....	1	1		
Perjury.....	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	300	292	8	
Abduction.....	1			1
Incest.....	1		1	
Seduction.....	3	1	1	1
Seduction of girl under 14.....	1		1	
Indecent assault.....	4	2	2	
Keeping gaming house.....	1	1		
Playing cards in gaming house.....	2	2		
Looking on at card game in gaming house.....	1	1		
Indecent act.....	2	1	1	
Against person and reputation—				
Attempted murder.....	5	1	2	2
Assault.....	84	73	11	
Assault causing bodily harm.....	4	3	1	
Murder.....	2		1	1
Attempted suicide.....	1		1	
Attempted rape.....	1	1		
Rape.....	2	1	1	
Shooting with intent.....	3		2	1
Excavation left open.....	5	5		
Assault with intent.....	2		2	
Neglect to provide for wife.....	1		1	
Against rights of property—				
Burglary.....	3	2	1	
Theft.....	78	64	14	
Horse stealing.....	11	6	2	3
Robbery from post offices.....	1	1		
False pretenses.....	17	12	5	
Fraud.....	1	1		
Destroying trees.....	1		1	
Theft of trees.....	15	15		
Mischief.....	13	11	2	
Concealing stolen horse.....	2		2	
Cattle stealing.....	2			2
Cattle killing.....	4		4	
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2		
Criminal breach of trust.....	1		1	
Concealing mortgaged property.....	2		2	
Intent to commit indictable offence.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen property.....	7	3	3	1
Horse shooting.....	4	3	1	
Housebreaking.....	3	2		1
Wilful damage.....	1	1		
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	11	10	1	
Intoxication.....	18	18		
Against Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Smuggling goods into Canada.....	8	8		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride.....	26	26		
Trespassing on C. P. R.....	11	11		
Selling liquor to operator on duty.....	1	1		
Operator drunk on duty.....	1	1		
Against Immigration Act—				
Illegally entering Canada.....	33	32	1	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Against Ordinances—				
Insanity Act	25	20	5	.....
Noxious weeds	13	13		.....
Masters and servants	103	92	11	.....
Steam boilers	8	8		.....
Public Works	3	2	1	.....
Liquor license	35	32	3	.....
Pound ordinance	3		3	.....
Public health	15	10	5	.....
Game Act	18	17	1	.....
Delinquent children	2	2		.....
Estray animals	13	11	2	.....
Prairie fires	5	4	1	.....
Inspection of stock	4	4		.....
Motor ordinance	2	2		.....
Highways, travelling on	3	3		.....
Entire animals	1		1	.....
Horsebreeders' ordinance	1	1		.....
Pool room ordinance	1	1		.....
Total	979	855	110	14

Total number of cases before the Supreme Court and District Court for the year ending September 30, 1912:—Number of cases, 57; convictions, 37; fines, 5; imprisonment, 17; penitentiary, 13; suspended sentence, 2; dismissed, 20.

Of the 14 cases shown as not tried in last year's report, all have been disposed of as follows:—Convictions, 6; acquitted, 4; defaulted, 1; and in the remaining three cases a plea of *nolle prosequi* was entered.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to be able to report an almost entire absence of prairie fires, which in the past have been one of our most troublesome duties. Five cases were reported during the year with four convictions.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the Supreme Court and for the trial of criminal cases at the District Court. Prisoners have been escorted to the penitentiary provincial jail and guard-rooms. The lunatics have also been escorted to Ponoka asylum. Reports have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police of all convicts reporting on license. Three hundred and four prisoners have been conveyed to the provincial jail during the year, by police transport.

Immigration.—Relief has been issued to destitute settlers and liens taken on their homesteads by members of the Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, Manyberries and Irvine detachments.

All prisoners confined in the Lethbridge guard-room who were subjects for deportation have been reported to this department.

Customs.—The members of our detachments at Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, Coutts and Wild Horse are preventative officers. The N.C.O.'s in charge at Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse are acting sub-collectors of Customs. Eight cases have been tried under the Customs Act and seven convictions obtained.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

A large number of infractions of the Customs Act have been reported to the Collectors of Customs and the majority settled by the payment of double duty.

A seizure of 68 head of horses being illegally in Canada was made by Corpl. Green and Corpl. White. The disposition of this case is still under consideration by the Commissioner of Customs.

Agriculture.—Any case of contagious disease brought to our notice has been reported to the local inspector of this department.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We have done a lot of work in maintaining quarantine at the different outbreaks of smallpox at Magrath, Suffield and in the country east of Warner. The outbreak at Magrath assumed alarming proportions, but I am pleased to report that it was of a mild form.

INDIANS.

It gives me pleasure to state that there have been fewer cases tried under the Indian Act during the year.

This year there was no procession of Indians at the Lethbridge fair with the result that not a single arrest was made for intoxication, although there were a large number of Indians in town for the fair. I am quite satisfied that it is not in the interests of the Indians to have them paraded at fairs, &c., but on the other hand tends to not only unsettle them but to degrade them.

A small amount of relief has been issued to destitute Indians at Medicine Hat.

HORSES.

The horses in this division are generally in good condition and fit for work, a few require rest and will be turned out for the winter at Writing on Stone detachment. Three or four will have to be cast and sold next spring. I will require ten saddle horses and one team early in the new year, in order to occasionally give rest to those requiring it. I realize that I have been trying to do too much with the horses at my disposal.

The following horses were cast and sold during the year: Reg. Nos. 112-209-272-282-446-2506-2670-2738 and 2973. Reg. No. 467 died at Grassy Lake on April 4 from pneumonia. Reg. No. 2419, the last of the Quorn ranch horses in this division, was destroyed at Irvine on account of a diseased foot.

Reg. No. 583 was destroyed at Medicine Hat on July 29. This horse was a remount which had just been purchased and was injured internally while being branded.

Eleven remounts were received during the year. Reg. Nos. 233 and 446 were transferred to this division from Macleod. Reg. No. 269 was transferred from this division to 'Depot.'

It would seem that it is getting more difficult each year to find suitable saddle horses, and it is seldom that a horse of the quality seen years ago in numbers, can now be found.

The mileage for the past year is as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

1911—	
October..	14,572
November..	13,909
December..	14,737
1912—	
January..	13,019
February..	13,456
March..	12,903
April..	11,800
May..	12,273
June..	12,898
July..	12,982
August..	12,194
September..	12,257
<hr/>	
Total..	157,000

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery of the division is in good shape and we have received none during the year. One set of single harness is required for the post and also one set of light medium.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been sufficient and the quality good.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

At Lethbridge hot water heating has been installed in the two officers' quarters. The old guard-room has been converted into quarters for a staff-sergeant and Sergt.-major's office.

On the night of February 15, a fire occurred in the blacksmith's and carpenter's shop building, causing damage to the extent of about \$400. Authority was given and the building again put in repair. Tenders were called for verandahs and hardwood floors for the officers' quarters, but were higher than the grant allowed. I would ask for a vote of \$1,000 to have this done next year. The detachment building at Coutts requires an expenditure of about \$400 at once to make it habitable for the winter. The old log shacks at Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille should be replaced with new buildings, as they are becoming infested with vermin. I would consider that suitable buildings could be erected for \$2,000 each, including freight.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is still prospering and is much appreciated by the men. Grants to the amount of \$633.01 have been made during the year to the division.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

Both rooms are comfortable. Papers are received monthly and weekly from the comptroller. New books are bought monthly, locally, and several newspapers are subscribed for out of the library fund.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I regret that owing to the demands for straight police work it has been impossible for me to give the division the drill and training which I consider should be given every year.

We have done a little, but not enough. The annual revolver practice has been held.

FORAGE.

All forage has been purchased under contract and the quality has been good. Oats will likely be cheaper this year than for some time past.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge	1	1	3	3	3	11		22	16
Coutts					1	2		3	7
Grassy Lake					1			1	1
Irvine					1	1	1	3	3
Magrath						1		1	1
Manyberries						1		1	1
Medicine Hat		1		1		3		5	5
Medicine Lodge					1		1	2	2
Pendant d'Oreille					1		1	2	3
Suffield					1			1	1
Warner						1		1	1
Wild Horse					1			1	2
Writing on Stone					1	1		2	4
On Leave		1						1	...
Totals	1	3	3	4	11	21	3	46	47

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. A number of men from other divisions have been operated upon by Hon. Surgeon Mewburn during the year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

On the whole this has been good. Since last report there have been two desertions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I note in my last year's report under this heading that I reported an unusually large number of accidental deaths, the number being 26. I find this year it has been increased to 47, all of which required considerable work, and where property was found, it has been taken charge of and handed over to the public administrators of the province. I also find that we have received during the year 72 circulars or letters inquiring for missing people, these have been circulated and inquiries made.

I was detailed during the month of April to recruit in eastern Canada and spent a month in getting 27 men. I found it difficult to get men of the stamp we require for the pay allowed: we require men of good character as well as a fair education, as men without these qualifications are of no use in this force. The government

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

was pleased to increase the pay of the constables of the force last spring, but this, I regret to say, did not affect the non-commissioned officers, who are the backbone of the force, and I trust that a substantial increase will be given to them sufficient to induce them to remain in the force so that it may be kept up to a high state of efficiency.

I trust, sir, that you will also see your way to recommend an increase of pay to the officers of the force, also that a change be made in the Pension Act so that we would receive our pension based upon the present value of allowances, which at the present time is a good deal greater than years ago.

I would respectfully call your attention to the crowded condition of our guard-room during the past year. We have 18 cells and what I consider accommodation at the most for 25 prisoners, but we have had as many as 60, and while we have been fortunate in not having had any outbreak of sickness, I consider that if we are to have this overcrowding that it will sooner or later result in some epidemic. The guard-room is so overtaxed that we cannot have beds for the prisoners to sleep on, consequently they have to sleep on the floor.

I have made arrangements with the Deputy Attorney General to notify magistrates and justices of the peace throughout the district to commit prisoners to the provincial jail when our number exceeded 25, but I found this arrangement could not be adhered to.

With the increase of settlement throughout the district I find it impossible with the present strength at my disposal to fully police the 12,248 square miles of territory which this division covers, and trust that the strength will be increased by ten men. The purchase of a motor car for the division would be of great assistance and save both men and horses.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the multifarious duties throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS O. WILSON, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING
'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'A' division for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Ranching in this part of the province will soon be a thing of the past. Ranchers are going out of business. Most of the land has been opened for homesteaders. Ranchers who have land of their own and leases are obliged to fence to keep their stock. Old ranching grounds are gradually being cut up by farmers. Stock cannot any more roam over the country as hitherto. Fences and herd-laws are their obstructions.

The climate has also changed, and for the last few years, owing to early snow-falls, ranchers have to make provision of hay and grain to feed their stock. The big ranchers cannot put up enough hay, and last winter they lost heavily. Horses are still grazing the year round, but last winter being hard for stock quite a number of horses died on the range.

Maple Creek district is supposed to be a ranching country, with a great number of cattle, but the price of beef in the town of Maple Creek is higher than any place in the province. Since last winter the best cut of beef has been sold for 30 cents a pound.

Last fall rain was plentiful, and heavy snow fell during the winter. It prepared the ground for a crop; this spring the soil was in good condition and encouraged farmers, even ranchers to put in a crop. The acreage was more than thrice that of last year. There was a plentiful rainfall throughout the district in the summer; the result was that a very good crop was harvested and the return was more than the average. In some places the average was 35 and 38 bushels of wheat an acre, the other grain in proportion. There were a few isolated sections hailed out but they still had a crop which returned from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre.

The town of Maple Creek showed a good growth during the year. Business was good and the fine crop just harvested assures a continuance of the same fortunate condition. About 1 mile of cement pavement has been laid on the principal streets which adds greatly to the comfort of the citizens and to the appearance of the town. Live stock shipments from Maple Creek for the year are as follows: horses, 1,180; cattle, 3,156; sheep, 3,113.

Swift Current.—This town is growing rapidly and very good business has been done. In the district the condition of settlers is reported satisfactory, the crop in yield and quality has been good and threshing has progressed nicely. The district is being settled up fast, very few homesteads available, and settlers have to go far north and south to locate. Live stock shipments from Swift Current and Waldeck

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

for year are: horses, 140; cattle, 1,190. During the year railway connection has been established northwest 45 miles to Cabri and southeast the same distance to Vanguard. Mixed trains are now running three times a week.

Gull Lake.—The condition of settlers in this district is excellent and splendid crops are reported. Land is being taken up rapidly. During the year about 5,000 horses and 3,000 cattle have been shipped from Gull Lake.

Cabri.—This village, which is at the end of the Canadian Pacific railway branch northwest of Swift Current, is about 45 miles distant. It has been in existence for a year. It is quite a village and will be a good town in a few years. The land in that district is very good. A detachment has been established at this point in July last. A branch railway line from Swift Current, which has been in operation for a short time, has helped the development of this district which is being rapidly settled. This year's crop has been a good one. There is still a small quantity of flax uncut on account of late rain. No live stock has been shipped from this district.

Happyland.—This settlement is 80 miles northwest of Maple Creek. Two-thirds of the settlers are Germans and are a very industrious people. In a few years, if they have a crop every year, they will be well-to-do. The land is very good and well adapted for any kind of grain. The condition of settlers this year is favourable and crops good, with the exception of a small strip of land that has been hailed out. Still the yield, which they have, is from 10 to 15 bushels of good wheat to the acre. The Immigration Department had to supply a great many settlers last winter with provisions and fuel. Most of the people had only a small crop last year, and some none at all, they having come on their homesteads too late to put in a crop, just being able to do breaking for this year.

Notre Dame and Lac Pelletier.—These districts are mostly settled with French-speaking farmers. During the past year a large area of land has been brought under cultivation. The settlers generally are in comfortable circumstances, being well equipped with live stock and machinery. One of the best crops which have been grown in this section was harvested this year. Threshers' reports show as high as 35 to 45 bushels of wheat, and as high as 50 bushels on some farms in Lac Pelletier, and 90 bushels of oats per acre, proving that the district is admirably adapted for grain growing. Very little damage was done by hail and none by frost. Most of the grain is still in stook so there seems to be a shortage of threshing machinery. No shipments of live stock have been made to outside points. A new ranch, that of the 76 outfit, has been opened on White Mud river on which 3,000 head of cattle have been placed. These were brought in from Montana. Many settlers in the southern part of this district are anxiously awaiting the completion of Weyburn to Lethbridge branch of the Canadian Pacific railway as it will be impossible for them to find a market for their produce till this line is in operation. Construction of the grade seems to be progressing slowly, the nearest camp to the east being 25 miles away. East of Notre Dame the villages of Neville and Vanguard on the Canadian Pacific railway branch from Swift Current are growing fast and business at both points is good. Notre Dame and Lac Pelletier farmers are hauling their products to Neville and Vanguard, a distance of from 12 to 20 miles.

In the country, south and east of the Cypress Hills, comprised in Ten Mile, Willow creek and East end sub-districts, the condition of the settlers is satisfactory. Crops where grown are good, but the greater portion of this section is devoted to ranching. Last winter in the southern part, the snow was deep and feed scarce, in consequence of which a large percentage of stock died. Many cases of destitution were reported and relieved in the Kelvinkurst district last winter. The destitution was caused by total failure of crop the preceding summer. I am glad to say that conditions there this year are more favourable, a fair crop having been harvested.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of the cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	1	1		
Attempted murder.....	3			3
Assault.....	38	24	14	
" causing bodily harm.....	3	2		1
" indecent.....	2	1	1	
Rape and attempted rape.....	5		3	2
Leaving excavations unguarded.....	3	3		
Offences against the property—				
Theft.....	36	25	9	2
" from H. M. mails.....	1	1		
Horse-stealing.....	2	1	1	
Cattle-stealing.....	3		1	2
" wounding.....	2	1	1	
Cruelty to animals.....	11	9	2	
House breaking.....	4	2		2
Burglary.....	3	1	1	1
False pretenses.....	1			1
Wilfully damaging property.....	7	4	3	
Mischief.....	4	3	1	
Trespass.....	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	4		
Pointing firearms.....	4	4		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	71	71		
Drunk and disorderly.....	68	68		
Causing disturbances.....	15	14	1	
Swearing and using obscene language.....	1	1		
Buggery and attempted buggery.....	1			1
Seduction.....	2		1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	5	5		
Inmates of " ".....	16	16		
Frequenting houses of ill-fame.....	3		3	
Keeping gaming house.....	3	3		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	1			1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Assaulting peace officer.....	1			1
Refusing to assist officer.....	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying Liquor to Indians.....	3	1	2	
Indians intoxicated.....	1	1		
Offences against provincial statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	23	17	6	
Game.....	12	11	1	
Prairie fire.....	9	5	4	
Liquor license.....	12	10	2	
* Insanity.....	16	15	1	
Horse breeders.....	2		2	
Estray animals.....	7	4	3	
Pound.....	1		1	
Pollution of streams.....	1	1		
Steam boilers.....	3	2	1	
Motor and vehicles.....	1	1		
Election Act.....	1		1	
	418	334	66	18

* 5 Brandon, 10 Regina.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE SUPREME OR DISTRICT COURT.

Number of cases.. . . .	24
Number of convictions.. . . .	12
Number of fines.. . . .	2
Number of imprisonments.. . . .	3
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary.. . . .	4
Suspended sentence.. . . .	2
Acquitted.. . . .	12
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor.. . . .	Nil.

The tabulated list of crime shows an increase for the year of 118 cases and does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws, which are not brought to our notice. On account of abundant rains throughout the past season, only six cases of prairie fire were entered, against 12 for the previous year.

Victor Erickson, murder.—A murder case usually excites public interest to a degree which no other case will, but the one at Tompkins will surely stand out in the annals of crime as showing how closely akin to a beast man can become when he allows his passions to overcome him. Victor Erickson, who resided at Tompkins, Sask., was charged with the wilful murder of his infant stepdaughter, Viola, a child of about two years. How a child of such tender years could arouse the murder-lust in her stepfather is a mystery, but nevertheless it was so, and a most terrible and abhorrent death was the result. Erickson had taken a dislike to the child ever since he married the mother, and the former suffered several beatings at his hands. The climax came, when, in its childish movements, the little girl made several excretions on the floor of the house. Then it was that Erickson, seized with a frenzy, and in a manner resembling a maniac, excruciatingly murdered the child.

The evidence was circumstantial, and the jury after a lengthy *sederunt* brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and Chief Justice Wetmore sentenced accused to 20 years hard labour in Prince Albert penitentiary.

Rape and attempted rape.—Under this head we had no less than five cases; two acquitted at the Supreme Court sittings and one dismissed at the preliminary hearing; two are awaiting trial now and accused are released on bail.

Shooting with intent.—E. P. Johnston, charged with shooting with intent. This man during the course of a spree ran his automobile into the Indian camp near the town of Maple Creek, and wantonly fired a gun at some Indians and half-breeds. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy, and his honour, Judge Lamont, imposed a fine of \$75, in default two months.

C. W. Green, shooting, on May 19 last, Paul Frank with intent. Green cleared out at the time and was supposed to have gone to the other side. He subsequently surrendered, and was tried on July 29 last. At preliminary hearing the charge was reduced to assault and the accused was fined \$30 and costs, and bound over for one year.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

'A' DIVISION.

MAPLE CREEK, SASK., September 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith guard-room statistics for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912:—

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Total number confined in guard-room on September 30, 1911: Males, 7.. . . .	7
Received during twelve months ending September 30, 1912: Males, 146; females, 1.. . . .	147
Confined in cells midnight September 30, 1912	4
Daily average.. . . .	10.86
Maximum number on any day.. . . .	20
Minimum number on any day.. . . .	0
Number awaiting trial.. . . .	1
Number serving sentence.. . . .	3

Number of lunatics received during the year:—Males, 5; females, 1; disposed of as follows:—4 males and 1 female sent to Brandon asylum for the insane, and 1 male discharged as sane.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) G. GARLAND, *Sergt.*
Provost.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to abundant rainfall generally throughout the district during the past season, only six cases were entered against twelve for preceding year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been furnished at the sittings of the Supreme Court and District Court held in this district.

Customs.—Sergt. Bath, in charge of the Willow Creek detachment, acts as sub-collector of customs there.

Department of Immigration.—The destitution which prevailed last winter amongst settlers in the Happyland and Kelvindhurst districts, gave a great deal of work to the police to do in patrolling the districts, finding out the conditions of the people and assisting them, through the Department of Immigration.

INDIANS.

Only a few non-treaty Indians live in this district. They are well behaved and give no trouble.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			
										Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Maple Creek	1	1	..	..	2	1	3	5	13	4	7	..	11
Cabri	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
East End	1	..	1	1	3	4	4	..	8
Gull Lake	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1
Happyland	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Notre Dame	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Swift Current	1	..	..	3	..	4	6	2	..	8
Ten Mile	1	..	1	1	3	3	2	..	5
Town Station	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Willow Creek	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	3
Total	1	1	..	1	5	4	11	8	31	23	17	..	40

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the reduced strength of this division it was found impossible to carry out any drills.

The annual revolver practice has been gone through with.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been satisfactory.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been exceptionally good.

HORSES.

We have all the horses we require, but many are old and should be replaced; no remounts this year; 2 horses cast and sold; 2 died.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY, ETC.

The supply of transport harness and saddlery is adequate and all is in serviceable condition. We will require two lumber wagons during the year to replace old ones.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen has been closed during the year and it was not found profitable to keep a stock of goods with such a few men in the post. The reading and recreation rooms are comfortable. The illustrated papers are regularly received from Ottawa and are greatly appreciated, especially at the isolated detachments. The room is also fitted with a piano and billiard table.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The division has been kept adequately supplied and the quality is good.

GENERAL.

Although the town of Maple Creek has now electric light and water works systems, these services have not been extended to the post. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. The installation of electric light and water here would greatly minimise the danger from fire and enable the few men in the post to deal more efficiently and quickly with any fire that might break out. The inadequate condition of the guard-room has been reported on in previous years. As pointed out last year there is no accommodation for female prisoners and no facilities whatever for washing and bathing.

Inspector J. Ritchie was transferred to 'C' division and replaced by Inspector G. W. Currier from 'Depot.' The strength of the division is still under its quota; very short of men in the post when there are a number of prisoners. The outposts closed last year could not be reopened. There are many settlements where detachments should be established, but with the reduced strength of the division it was impossible for this to be done.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX F.**ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. MCGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.**

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

There has been a much larger percentage of land under cultivation this year than hitherto and there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest, and I have not heard of any material damage by frost or hail.

Large numbers of new settlers have come in and are well to do and are settling principally in the north and northwest. They are of mixed nationalities, American and German predominating.

Regarding the new lines of railways. The construction work in the southern part of this district has been carried on all the season.

The C.P.R. Cut Knife-Wilkie line is at present running construction trains and it is anticipated a mixed service will be put on shortly.

The Kerrobert-Wilkie line will be in operation shortly for construction trains.

In the Battleford and North Battleford districts the G.T.P. have surveyed a line and partly purchased a right-of-way from Saskatoon to Battleford which will go through the Cutknife country and from there to Wainwright.

The C.N.R. have graded from North Battleford to Mervin and have steel laid as far as Edam, three trains running between these points per week. This line will, it is expected, eventually connect with Edmonton, going through the Onion Lake district.

The Prince Albert-North Battleford line is nearly all graded, but it is doubtful if steel will be laid this year.

The G.T.P. Biggar to Battleford line is practically completed and a celebration to commemorate the event is set for the 2nd proximo.

The town of North Battleford claims a population of some 5,000, and a great many new buildings have gone up and it has quite an air of prosperity.

Battleford is also forging ahead with its new railroads coming in. Population about 2,000. New buildings going up all over. A new town hall has been built at a cost of \$35,000. A milk factory has been started, also a sash and door factory and a foundry now in operation. The A. McDonald Company, of Winnipeg, are erecting a large warehouse. Cement sidewalks have been laid throughout the town, a new power-house has been built. Water pipes have been laid throughout the town and it is expected water will be turned on this year. With its beautiful wide streets and picturesque location there is no reason why the old town should not go right ahead.

Lloydminster is also making headway and many new buildings have been put up this year, one being the post office which will cost about \$30,000.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder.....	2	1	1						2
" attempted.....	1	1							1
Shooting with intent.....	3	2	1						3
Rape and attempted.....					1	1			1
Assault, common.....	136	118	18		3	3			139
" indecent.....					2	2			2
" aggravated.....	1			1					1
" causing bodily harm.....	1			1					1
" with intent to do bodily harm..	1	1							1
Attempted suicide.....	2	1	1						2
Bigamy.....	1		1						1
Abduction and aiding.....	1		1						1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	2			2					2
Carnal knowledge.....	1			1					1
Non-support of wife and family.....	1		1						1
Child desertion.....	2	2							2
Criminal neglect.....	1	1							1
Intimidation and threatening.....	4	3	1						4
Defamatory libel.....	1	1							1
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	4	4							4
Extortion.....	2		2						2
Micellaneous.....	1	1							1
Offences against property—									
Theft.....	103	76	23	4					103
" from person.....	6	1	5						6
" by juvenile.....	1		1						1
Horse stealing.....	9	4	2	3					9
Cattle stealing.....	7	2	5						7
" shooting or wounding.....	4	1	2	1					4
Cruelty to animals.....	8	6	2						8
House and shop breaking.....	6	4		2					6
Burglary.....	10	7	3						10
Fraud.....	4	1	3						4
Forgery and uttering.....	1	1							1
False pretenses.....	25	6	16	3					25
Robbery with violence.....	1		1						1
Receiving stolen property.....	3		2	1					3
Wilfully damaging property.....	4	4							4
Arson and attempted.....	2		2		2	1	1		4
Mischief.....	1		1						1
Trespass.....	1		1						1
Killing or wounding dogs.....	2	2							2
Offences against public order—									
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5	5							5
Pointing firearms.....	4	4							4
Discharging firearms.....	2	2							2
Having firearms on person when arrested.	1	1							1
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy.....	81	80	1						81
Drunk and disorderly.....	125	120	5		1	1			126
Causing disturbance.....	9	9			1	1			10
Swearing and obscene language.....	1	1							1
Indecent acts.....	1	1							1
Indecent exposure.....	3	3							3
Seduction.....	1		1						1
Nuisance.....	1	1							1
Disturbing public worship.....	1	1							1
Misleading justice—									
Perjury.....	7		5	2					7

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of court.....	2		2						2
Escaping from custody.....	2		2						2
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1							1
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Mischief on Railway.....	2	2							2
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	13	10	3						13
Indians intoxicated.....	7	7							7
Intoxicated on reserve.....	3	3							3
Liquor in possession.....	12	9	3		2	2			14
Offences against—									
Dominion Lands Act.....	1	1							1
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Masters and servants.....	196	172	24						196
Game.....	36	31	5		3	3			39
Prairie and forest fires.....	39	34	5		1	1			40
Liquor license.....	33	29	4		4	4			37
Insanity.....	24	24			1	1			25
Horse breeders.....	6	6							6
Estray animals.....	6	3	3						6
Pound.....	26	22	4		1	1			27
Herd.....	2		2						2
Fence.....	3	2	1						3
Village ordinance.....	5	4	1						5
Livery stable.....	5	5							5
Public Works.....	16	16							16
Elections.....	2	1	1						2
Druggist.....	3	3							3
Public health.....	6	5	1		4	4			10
Hawkers and peddlars.....	2	2							2
Noxious weeds.....	2	2							2
Steam boilers.....	12	12							12
Motor and vehicle.....	13	13							13
Neglected children.....	5	5							5
Optometry.....	1	1							1
Dental.....	1	1							1
Threshers.....	1		1						1
School.....					1	1			1
Town by-laws.....	3	3							3
Boarding house.....	2	1	1						2
Grand total.....	1,101	909	171	21	27	25	2		1,128

SUMMARY OF CASES TRIED BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial.....	54
Number of convictions.....	15
Fines.....	1
Sent to jail.....	4
Sent to penitentiary.....	5
Suspended sentence.....	1
Acquitted or charge withdrawn.....	20
Awaiting trial.....	8

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Details of cases of importance.

Jessie Wilson, murder.—This case was mentioned in last year's report, Jessie Wilson being committed for trial by F. J. A. Demers Esq., J.P., on November 8, 1910, appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Battleford on November 17, 1911, and was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

As was expected the defence took the line of insanity and brought witnesses from eastern Canada to try and prove that she had been insane, but instead of proving insanity, they showed her to be a woman with a sulky temper.

Thomas Elmore Wilson, it would appear had been addicted to the use of tobacco, and Jessie Wilson had attempted to cure him of this pernicious habit by placing some strychnine in his dinner, with the result that he died.

Mary Johnson, arson.—Case mentioned in last year's report. She appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury in November, 1911, and case was withdrawn from the jury, and she was dismissed. This was a case that was not handed over to the police until months after the alleged offence had taken place and it was almost impossible to gather evidence that would have warranted a conviction.

Gordon Doner, murder.—Case mentioned in last year's report. Accused appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury and was acquitted, case was tried in November, 1911.

The evidence in the case was very slim, as it was all on the evidence of one Barr, who stated that accused had told him the following morning that a drunk (Francis Belock) had been in the King George hotel at Battleford on September 23, 1911, and was sick behind the clerk's desk in the hotel, and that he, Doner, had kicked him. At the post-mortem it was proved that accused had died from the effects of a fractured skull.

R. J. Buller, false pretences.—This case was tried at Saskatoon and Buller was acquitted. Case mentioned in last year's report.

A. Arnault, burglary.—On November 21, the wholesale liquor store in Battleford owned by Leeder & Co., was broken into, and the above named party was suspected of the burglary. He was committed for trial and on December 15 he appeared before Judge MacLean and was sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

It appears that on the night of November 20, A. Arnault and his brother W. Arnault, broke into the stable of Mr. Dunbars and took two saddle horses, and rode to town, that A. Arnault went to Leeder's wholesale liquor store and broke the window, and practically cleaned the window out, some 50 bottles in all being taken, only 14 bottles were recovered.

Arnault claimed that he was assisted by another party, but this was carefully investigated and it was proved conclusively that the party named by Arnault was not out of the house the night it happened.

It appears to me that Arnault all the way through was shielding some one else, as it was impossible for him to have taken all the liquor alone, and the chances are that he was assisted by some other member of his own family and that he simply would not give the facts away.

This boy had been previously convicted of horse stealing and was released on a suspended sentence.

Jas. Sidney, criminal neglect.—On January 9, 1912, Jas. Sidney went to Biggar for supplies and returned home with his brother-in-law. Mrs. Sidney it appears

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

objected to the brother-in-law staying there and left the house poorly clad, taking her son with her, stating at the time they would have a night on the prairie, Sidney made no effort to stop her going out, nor any effort to find out where she was.

Two days afterwards her body and that of her son were found about two hundred yards from Lefee's house.

He was committed for trial in February, and was tried at Saskatoon and was found guilty.

The case was taken before the full court at Regina and the case was dismissed.

J. B. Simms, attempted murder.—This man was committed for trial at Onion Lake, and on January 17, he appeared before Judge MacLean, who after reading all the depositions, referred the case back to be tried by two justices of the peace, as it was one he could not try, and the evidence did not disclose attempted murder, merely one of pointing firearms.

He was brought before J. A. McGibbon, Esq., J.P., and F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J.P., the same day and was released on suspended sentence and fined the costs. He had already served over a month in the guard-room waiting his trial.

John Daly, attempt to wound.—Several men were in the Windsor Hotel bar, Battleford, in the month of January drinking, when Daly grabbed hold of one of them, and the party started to cry out that Daly was stabbing him. The other men took Daly away and it was found that Daly had cut this man's clothes with a knife.

He was committed for trial and appeared before Judge Newlands in April, and was found guilty of common assault and fined \$20.

Lew Wilson, threatening letters.—This man was arrested south of Lashburn and brought before F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J.P., and was committed for trial. He appeared before District Court Judge Maclean on February 12, and was released on suspended sentence.

The facts of the case are that one McCutcheon owed him a sum of money and would not pay it, and he wrote to McCutcheon's father stating that if the money was not paid he would shoot him, and stated in the letter a similar case where the man had been shot.

Robert Walker, cattle stealing.—Committed for trial on February 7 by F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J.P. Case tried by District Court Judge Maclean and accused was dismissed.

The facts of this case are that one T. Snell had a calf in Brook's pasture near Walker's farm, and that the calf disappeared and was afterwards found in Walker's stable with the horns marked with a file. Walker claimed that the calf was his and that he had lost it in the fall.

Judge Maclean, in dismissing the case, ordered that the animal be handed over to the police, who could give it to whom they liked. The animal was returned to Walker, as it was found on his place.

Later on T. Snell with some friends went to Walker's place and took the calf away, and Snell was committed for trial on a charge of robbery, but this case will not be brought up for trial, as it is considered to be a civil action, as it all depends on the ownership of the animal.

G. Klotenluck, J. Neuls Chayzkowski, cattle stealing.—The men were committed for trial at Kindersley and sent to the Prince Albert jail. The facts of the case are that these men killed an animal they did not own on the prairie and took the carcass to their own places, and parts were found in their possession.

H. Donald and R. Ferguson, theft of pig.—Clarke & Fletcher purchased some dressed hogs at Salvador, and one hog and a half was stolen, which was found in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

possession of the accused; they were committed for trial. They were tried in June at Saskatoon and sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. The defence set up was that they had purchased the hogs in Ontario and had them shipped to Salvador as baggage. This was proved to be false, as the pigs when purchased by Clarke and Fletcher were not cold, and had been placed on a box in their storehouse, and the marks of the box were quite clear on the carcass of the animals found in Donald and Ferguson's possession.

Wm. Siefert, false pretenses.—In April, Wm. Siefert called at the store of Watson and Howard at Luseland and made inquiries re the price of flour from Mr. Howard, he went away, and came back when Howard was at dinner and told the clerk, that he had arranged with Mr. Howard to get ten bags of flour, stating half was for himself and the other half for a Mr. A. Smith, giving his own name as J. Brooks.

He had previous to this obtained lumber from the Beaver Lumber Co.'s agent in February, and given his name as J. Kelly. He also bought farm implements under the name of J. Brown.

He was tried at Saskatoon on June 11 by the Honourable Mr. Justice Brown, and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

O. Gedecke, Lester Plum, housebreaking, burglary, horse stealing, &c.—The above two men were arrested near Kerrobert in July, were committed for trial by J. H. Genereux, Esq., J.P., on some fourteen charges in the month of August, and were sent to Prince Albert jail, where they appeared before Judge Forbes and were sentenced to five years on each charge to run concurrently.

These two lads started from Kindersley and started by stealing a horse from one Volk, this horse they brought to North Battleford, and traded for another, then went with the Saskatchewan Light Horse from North Battleford to Sewell. While they were at Sewell, a buggy was found in the bluff near North Battleford, filled up with articles they had stolen along the trail from Scott to North Battleford. On the return from Sewell they stole a buggy and set of harness, and burglarized two stores.

Reed Bros., cattle stealing.—In the month of July, 1911, the Reed Bros. were engaged rounding up stray horses in the Manitou district, and informed various parties that they were doing this for the provincial governments, inquiries were made and it was found that they had no authority to do so. It would appear as if they sold some of the horses they rounded up.

W. W. Reed, the father of the above, complained to the police, it was afterwards found that Ralph Reed had stolen his father's cattle and taken them to Kindersley, where he had sold some of them.

On July 7, the Reed brothers were arrested on a charge of fraudulently selling a horse, and on August 9, 1911, were committed for trial and sent to the Prince Albert jail.

On September 16 W. W. Reed laid an information against his sons, charging them with cattle stealing. Other informations were laid against Ralph and Louis Reed for cattle stealing, and warrants issued for cases against them in Alberta.

When these men were committed for trial they had the sum of \$1,282, which was handed over to the jailer. They were released on bail to the amount of \$1,000 (two sureties of \$500 each). Of the cattle stolen by them, 17 head are claimed by A. Casely.

In March, 1912, bail was renewed for these men in Prince Albert, but in June, 1912, an order was given by Mr. Justice Newlands that the bail should be finally estreated, I am unable to say if this has been done. The father, W. W. Reed, appears to be as much mixed up in illegal cattle transactions as his sons, and he has left

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

the district for the States, and it is doubtful if he will ever appear in this country again.

Painted Nose, horse stealing.—Thunderchild, a treaty Indian, came to the police at Battleford and complained that a horse of his had been stolen near Edam and sold to a Mrs. Severson, of Edam, by above named Indian. A warrant was issued and Painted Nose was arrested at Duck Lake in July, and was committed for trial the same month. In August he appeared before District Court Judge MacLean and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the guard-room, Battleford. The judge in sentencing this Indian took into consideration the Indian's age and his previous good conduct.

Robert Mitchell, receiving stolen property.—In September an information was laid at Waseca by A. D. Smith against the above named man, and he was committed for trial and released on bail. It appears that Mrs. Smith, wife of the complainant, sold certain horses to Mitchell while her husband (A. D. Smith) was undergoing a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary for horse stealing. Smith claims that she had no right or authority from him to dispose of a single hoof, as the animals were all his property. Mrs. Smith on the other hand claims she has a perfect right to sell the animals as the majority of the cattle were purchased with money earned by her in Medicine Hat before they came to the Waseca district, and that she also has had to sell cattle to be able to live while her husband was undergoing imprisonment.

Smith, himself, is a man of vicious temper, and would, I doubt, never have been convicted on the charge of horse stealing, if he had not given his wife a terrible thrashing, and she in revenge told of his having sold Sanderson horses which were stolen. Smith was also well known in Ontario, where he was convicted of arson, along with his brother and a negro, some years ago.

John Gunderson, indecent assault.—On September 8, Gunderson was arrested on above charge, and was committed for trial on September 12, by Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P. On September 2, Mrs. Behm left her house in the vicinity of Battleford, and went out to work for the day, leaving her children at home, Tekla and Margaret, the eldest being seven years and the younger five. About noon of the same day the accused came to the house and was drunk at the time and offered the children whisky and five cents, he then took the youngest child on his knee and indecently assaulted her, he attempted to assault the elder one in an outhouse, and as the child cried he took her back into the house and threw her on the bed and indecently assaulted her. The children in their evidence stated that he had left the house once and that they had put a catch on the door and he had got a stick and lifted the catch from the outside and came into the house again. The children's evidence was corroborated by two men who were passing the house at the time and saw the man pick something up off the ground and then go and open the door. These men waited to see what he would do, and shortly afterwards they saw him leave the house and go towards town.

Gunderson is an interdicted man, and has already been tried for causing a disturbance by being drunk, and it was not known until some days afterwards that he had attempted to get into a house where a lot of young girls were. It would look very much as if this man is not sane, and when in the guard-room here he appeared a stupid creature.

He has since been released on bail.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.
Battleford.....	1	1	3	...	2	7	3	17	24
Alsask.....	1	...	1	...	2	2
Biggar.....	1	...	...	1	1
Cutknife....	1	...	1	1
Edam.....	1	...	1	1
Kerrobert.....	1	...	1	1
Kindersley.....	1	...	1	1
Lloydminster.....	1	...	1	...	2	2
Macklin.....	1	...	1	1
Maidstone.....	1	...	1	1
Meota.....	1	...	1	1
Onion Lake.....	1	...	...	1	2
Radisson.....	1	...	1	1
Unity.....	1	...	1	1
Wilkie.....	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	5	4
Transferred.....	3	...	3	.....
	1	2	3	2	6	23	3	40	44

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—Assistance was rendered this department during the year in issuing fuel and relief in the southern portion of this district.

Indian.—An escort was sent to Meadow Lake with the Indian agent on the treaty payments.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme and District Courts and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts furnished to prisoners for the courts; to Prince Albert jail and penitentiary, also lunatics to Brandon, serving subpoenas for the Supreme Court.

Agriculture (Provinces).—Hunting up owners who have not enrolled their stallions in compliance with the statute.

Inquiring into and reporting upon cases of destitution amongst settlers. Most of these cases were owing to sickness.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—Assistance was given to this department in regard to some children and they were escorted to places where homes had been found for them.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled weekly with all arms and on detachments when inspected. The annual revolver practice was started in August and completed the same month.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were several serious breaches of discipline disposed of during the year and the offenders sentenced to the Regina guard-room.

HEALTH..

The health of the division has been good with the exception of an accident to Rg. No. 4602 Const. Wiltshire, T., who broke his leg while playing football, but has now returned to full duty.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected by Insp. Burnett, V.S., and Insp. Sweetapple, V.S.

The mileage for the year was 118,550 miles.

There were two horses sold and horse Reg. No. 163 died during the year. Five horses were received from Regina.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Thirty-seven cases were tried under the Indian Act, thirty-one being convictions and six dismissals.

PROMOTIONS IN THE DIVISION.

Insp. Demers was promoted to superintendent.

Sergt. Major Spalding was promoted to inspector and transferred to Depot division.

Corpl. A. N. Nicholson promoted to sergeant.

Const. W. G. Bradley promoted to corporal.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We require a new two-seated democrat and 12 new saddles and one medium and two heavy and one single set of harness.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen here. We do not need one.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A library is kept up by subscription. The illustrated papers sent from Ottawa are very much appreciated by the men.

STORES.

The groceries are supplied by the Hudson Bay Co., Winnipeg. Butter is got from Humboldt and other stores purchased locally.

BUILDINGS.

As I pointed out last year the concert hall and hospital building require repairing. New tank house with tank and accommodation for fire engine, &c., and a new coal shed is needed. I would recommend that new inspector's quarters be erected and located on the main road from town at the barracks entrance.

WATER SUPPLY.

It is expected the water works system will shortly be installed in town and I would strongly recommend that the barracks be connected therewith. I urge this for many reasons, sanitary conditions and fire protection being the most important.

GENERAL.

I would recommend that two automobiles be furnished this division more especially as the asylum on the north side will be completed next year. The asylum will necessitate considerable travel from the stations at both towns. Also in regard to cases of crime where immediate action must be taken when every moment is of vital impor-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

tance to the police. I would consider that this means of transportation would be cheaper than horse flesh in the long run and more efficient. The distance alone from barracks to the North Battleford station and return is some eight miles and teams are constantly on the road meeting trains. The detachments north, east and west of here have been inspected monthly from this post either by an officer or an N.C. officer. Insp. Genereux in charge of the Wilkie district inspects all detachments in the southern district.

In my opinion square tents would be more adapted for police use than the bell tents supplied.

Much valuable help is given by our men to new settlers in the way of instructing them as to the conditions prevailing in the land of their adoption, as to the climate, &c., &c., and advising them as to coping with the winter months.

The division was inspected by yourself on July 20, 1912.

I desire to acknowledge the loyal support I have received from the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'C' Division.

'C' DIVISION.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the 'C' division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1912.

At midnight on September 30, 1911, there were thirteen prisoners confined in the guard-room consisting of twelve undergoing terms of imprisonment and one awaiting trial.

During the year 166 were admitted, making a total of 179.

Compared with last year this shows an increase of 40 in the number of prisoners received.

The prisoners were classified at follows:—

Males—

Whites.. . . .	132
Half-breeds.. . . .	21
Indians.. . . .	12
Persian.. . . .	1
Lunatics (white).. . . .	8
Lunatic (Indian).. . . .	1

Total.. . . . 175

Females—

White.. . . .	1
Halfbreeds.. . . .	3

Total.. . . . 4

Number of prisoners received in—

October..	7
November..	12
December..	14
January..	5
February..	12
March..	11
April..	10
May..	16
June..	22
July..	20
August..	28
September..	9
Total..	166

The daily average number of prisoners was..	11·53
The monthly average number of prisoners was..	11·70
The maximum number on any day was on June 24..	24
The minimum number on any day was on February 3 and 4..	4
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received was in the month of August..	28
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in the month of January..	5

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	85
To Prince Albert jail..	5
To Prince Albert penitentiary..	1
To other places..	3
Suspended sentence..	5
Ticket of leave..	3
Bail..	8
Released by order of Chief Justice Wetmore..	1
Fines paid..	26
Cases dismissed..	16
Lunatics to Brandon asylum..	8
Lunatics handed over to relatives..	1
	162

In guard-room midnight September 30, 1912:—

Serving terms of imprisonment..	10
Committed for trial..	3
	13

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Females—

Time expired..	1
To Prince Albert jail..	2
To Prince Albert penitentiary..	1
	<hr/> 4
In guard-room midnight September 30, 1912..	0
	<hr/> 179
	<hr/>

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. O'KEEFE, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, October 1, 1912.

The Commissioner,
Royal North West Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'F' Division, for the year ending September 30, 1912.

I was transferred to the command of 'F' Division from June 1 last, arriving at the headquarters, Prince Albert, for duty on June 15.

Sixteen detachments are at present located in the district and a new one (Cumberland House) will shortly be opened. During the season Cormorant Lake detachment, on the line of the Hudson Bay railway, was established.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather conditions which existed during the season, the crops generally, throughout the district may be classed as fair and in some sections have been exceptionally good. The increase in the acreage under cultivation over the previous year has been very large.

Many new settlers of a desirable class have come into the district, some three hundred passing through the immigration hall at Tisdale, most of them taking up land north of that point.

In the Rosetown section, between four and five hundred new settlers with their families and outfits have located. They are a well-to-do class of people. At all points throughout the district a satisfactory increase in population is reported.

Steel is now being laid on the Melfort-Humboldt line, a branch of the Canadian Northern railway from Melfort, southwest, connecting with the main line at Humboldt. There is a valuable gravel bed on this branch, which will be of benefit to the company for ballasting purposes.

The Canadian Northern railway are grading from Laird to Carlton. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway have their line from Wakaw to the south branch of the Saskatchewan graded, and it is expected that the steel will be laid to St. Louis during the present fall. This company have about completed their grade to within a short distance of Prince Albert city.

The Canadian Northern railway are constructing a spur from Delisle on their Goose Lake branch to Swanson and south.

The work on the Hudson Bay railway is being pushed forward, the dump is now about 50 miles beyond the bridge at Le Pas. Between four and five hundred men are employed on the work. Steel to complete the bridge across the Saskatchewan at Le Pas is arriving daily.

During the coming winter, I understand, a large force of men will be employed on rock work and clearing the right-of-way beyond mileage 60 on the Hudson Bay road.

Throughout the smaller towns many substantial buildings have been erected during the year and local improvements carried out.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

At Rosetown among the new buildings put up is a new fifty-room brick hotel. The Traders and the Union Banks are each erecting brick buildings. A new flax mill is also in course of construction together with a number of private residences. The population of this town in 1911 was about 300 and at the present time is not far short of 900.

The town of Melfort, in the Carrot River valley, has a new post office costing \$35,000 in course of construction, also a \$50,000 public school. Many fine private residences have been erected. The town of Melfort is now installing water-works, sewerage and electric light system.

The Carrot River valley has come into prominence during the past year or two, due to the splendid quality of its soil, and abundance of hay and wood, making it an ideal mixed farming locality. The Leese Land Co., of the United States have had several excursions of land-seekers into the district during the summer, all men with means. This company have a number of motor cars which they use to show the land to those people they bring in.

At Humboldt, building operations have been very brisk, especially in private residences. A new brick hospital, post and custom office, fire and town hall are in course of construction. Cement sidewalks have been laid down, which add much to the appearance of the town.

At Shellbrook a new school house has been erected also a large town hall, flour mill and numerous private residences. A new elevator is in course of construction.

At Big River, 80 miles north of Prince Albert, the Big River Lumber Co.'s mill is equipped with up-to-date machinery and has a mill capacity estimated at 500,000 feet of lumber and about 80,000 laths in 24 hours. The Big River section is a timber country, so that very little land has been taken up. The land about Ladder lake, northeast of Big River, was recently surveyed and, I understand, will shortly be opened for homestead purposes. The population at Big River consists chiefly of employees of the lumber company, and, including women and children, is about 1,000. The C. N. Railway Company, run a train twice a week from Prince Albert to Big River.

Saskatoon, the most important city in northern Saskatchewan, has made wonderful progress during the past year. On October 25, 1911, the civic census gave the city a population of 18,096, and I understand the present population is estimated at about 27,000. The city has 42 miles of cement sidewalks, five miles of wooden sidewalks and three and a half miles of street paving, 33.55 miles of water mains and 31.90 miles of sewers, also three miles of trunk sewer.

Quite a number of small industries have started operation in Saskatoon during the past year. The Quaker Oats Co., of Chicago, on August 8 last, purchased the new thousand-barrel flour mill of the Saskatoon Milling and Elevator Co., to which they are now making very large extensions. The plant in question will be their sole western one.

Trade conditions generally in Saskatoon are very favourable. Business in all lines is particularly brisk. Merchants, wholesalers and others report a steadily increasing trade. Within the first six months of the present year, customs statistics and bank clearings showed increases of respectively 115 per cent and 91 per cent over a similar period of last year.

Buildings at Saskatoon on August 31, had reached \$6,641,380, an increase of \$1,613,014 over a similar period of 1911.

At Prince Albert, where the headquarters of the division is located, the city occupies one of the most picturesque and beautiful sites in the west. Its present population is about 10,000, an increase of some 3,100 over the previous year.

A conservative estimate of the building record during the year places the figure at slightly over two million dollars, and many fine buildings have been erected. I understand the following industries are to be established at Prince Albert in the near future:—cigar factory; general wood-working plant; special wood-working plant;

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

paint factory; stove and soil pipe factory; sand-lime brick plant; cement block industry and sash and door factory.

The city has 14.85 miles of sidewalks; 13.50 miles sanitary sewers; 5 miles storm sewers and 19.1 miles water-mains. A new sewer-disposal plant is under construction to cost \$50,000. The trunk sewer will be partially completed this fall at a cost of \$100,000. The extension under this head to the western end of the city, which is estimated to cost \$50,000 additional is under construction and will be in use early in 1913.

Two hundred thousand dollars will be expended this season on power development at La Colle falls, 27 miles below Prince Albert, on the North Saskatchewan river. The Ambursen Dam Company, who were awarded the contract, have established a camp above the spot where the dam will be built and work is progressing satisfactorily. When completed, the dam will cost \$1,000,000 and develop 10,000 h.p. The completion of this dam will mean a great deal to the city as cheap power will thus be provided in connection with electric lighting, car service, industries, &c.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company operate an extensive lumber plant in the east end of the city. This company owns timber limits covering an area of 450 or 500 miles and are located at various points from 25 miles to 150 miles north of the city of Prince Albert. The logs are cut and hauled during the winter months, some 1,200 to 1,800 men being employed at this work, which usually begins about October 15 and ends about April 1. The logs are hauled to the small rivers which are tributaries of the North Saskatchewan, by horses and ice locomotives. In the spring, as soon as the ice is out of the rivers, driving operations are commenced and the logs floated down to the mouth of the small rivers, where they are made into rafts and towed up and down the North Saskatchewan river by the company's steamboats, to their saw-mill at Prince Albert.

Sawing operations usually begin about April 15, and end about November 1. Five to six hundred men are employed at the mill. In the logging operations during the winter, from 700 to 800 teams of horses are used.

The shipping department and planing mill is in operation the entire year and some 150 men are employed in this department. The saw-mill at Prince Albert has a capacity of 50,000,000 feet of lumber and 15,000,000 pieces of lath per annum. The lumber manufactured is spruce and tamarack and is sawn into building lumber, &c., and is shipped principally into the prairie districts of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

The Prince Albert Oil and Development Company are boring for oil on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, a short distance from the city and have reached a depth of 600 feet. The manager has gone east to procure a new diamond drill machine to enable the work to progress more rapidly.

There are three brick-yards in the immediate vicinity of Prince Albert.

The Celtic Brick Company Limited employing about 72 men, having a capacity of 56,000 bricks per diem; the Northern Brick Company, employing 38 men, capacity 48,000 bricks per day and the Ittner brick yard, employing 30 men per day, capacity 20,000 bricks per day.

The following is an approximate statement of the business done by the Prince Albert abattoir during the month of September, 1912:—

144 cattle killed.	
153 pigs	"
49 calves	"
202 sheep	"
12,000 lbs. ham, &c., cured.	
500 doz. eggs shipped.	

About 2,500 head of cattle were shipped from the abattoir to different points during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1912.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.	3	2		1
Attempted murder.	2	1	1	
Manslaughter	2		2	
Threatening to kill.	1			1
Shooting with intent.	4		4	
Wounding "	2	2		
Threatening to do bodily harm.	2		2	
Assault, common.	98	86	11	1
" causing bodily harm	14	6	3	5
" indecent.	7	2	5	
Rape and attempted	8	2	4	2
Attempted abortion.	1	1		
Abduction.	1		1	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.	6	1	5	
Non-support of wife and family.	3	2		
Criminal neglect.	2		2	
Intimidation	5	4	1	
Extortion.	2		2	
Miscellaneous.	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft.	143	109	30	4
Theft from the person.	3	2	1	
Horse stealing.	2		2	
Cattle stealing.	2		1	1
Cattle killing.	4	2	1	1
Cattle wounding	8	2	6	
Cruelty to animals.	8	7	1	
House and shop breaking.	6	4	2	
Burglary	2	2		
Fraud	1		1	
Forgery and uttering	8	7	1	
False pretenses	15	8	4	3
Robbery with violence.	2		2	
Wilful damage to property	5	1	4	
Arson and attempted	3		3	
Mischief	9	7	2	
Killing or wounding dogs.	2	1	1	
Criminal breach of trust.	1		1	
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.	8	8		
Pointing firearms	5	5		
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works.	10	7	3	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.	149	148	1	
Drunk and disorderly.	126	125	1	
Causing disturbance.	26	24	2	
Swearing and obscene language	8	8		
Indecent acts.	1	1		
" exposure	2	2		
Buggery and attempted.	3		2	1
Seduction under promise of marriage.	1			1
Keeping house of ill-fame.	9	9		
Inmate "	22	22		
Frequenter "	6	6		
Prostitution	1	1		
Sending indecent card through mail.	2		2	
Miscellaneous	4	3	1	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.	3		2	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.	4	2	2	
Obstructing peace officer.	4	3	1	
Assaulting "	3	2	1	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Mischief	1	1		

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Offences.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	8	6	2	
Indians intoxicated	5	5		
Intoxicated on reserve	3	3		
Liquor in possession on Reserve.....	5	5		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against Immigration Act.....	1	1		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	82	74	8	
Game	51	49	2	
Hide and Brand	1	1		
Prairie and forest fire	19	16	3	
Liquor license.....	15	12	3	
Insanity.....	26	23	3	
Horse-breeders	1		1	
Poundkeepers.....	6	6		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Livery stables.....	6	6		
Public works.....	3	1	2	
Public health.....	3	3		
School	5	5		
Hawkers and pedlars	2	2		
Noxious weeds.....	3	3		
Pollution and streams.....	1	1		
Steam boilers.....	5	5		
Motor vehicles.....	15	15		
Neglected children.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Total	1,056	885	148	23

MANITOBA.

Offences against person—				
Common assault.....	6	6		
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	1	1		
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1		
Fraud.....	1		1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	29	20	9	
Drunk and disorderly.....	10	9	1	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Refusing to assist peace officer.....	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated.....	3	3		
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3		
Trespassing on reserve.....	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Statutes.....				
Masters and servants.....	16	16		
Liquor license	8	7	1	
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....	12	8	4	
Insanity.....	2	1	1	
Total.....	96	79	17	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Offences against the person—				
Common assault.....	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	1	1		
False pretenses.....	1	1		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES —*Concluded.*

Offence.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	2	2		
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	1		
Offences against provincial statutes—				
Public Works Act.....	3	3		
Masters and servants.....	3	3		
Offences against Northwest Territories Act—				
Refusing to give information.....	1	1		
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....	3	3		
Total.....	16	16	Nil.	Nil.

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territ.	Grand Total.
Cases entered.....	1,066	96	16	1,168
Convictions.....	885	79	16	980
Dismissed or withdrawn.....	148	17		165
Awaiting trial.....	23			23

The following table gives a comparative statement of the crime in the Prince Albert district compiled from R. N. W. M. P. records for the past ten years:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cases entered.....	91	333	391	331	380	570	800	621	900	844	1,168
Convictions ...	61	256	268	242	286	467	585	490	771	711	980
Dismissals and withdrawn..	30	77	123	89	78	95	115	117	109	118	165
Awaiting trial.....					16	8	10	14	20	15	23

The following is a summary of the cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts in the Prince Albert and Saskatoon judicial districts, throughout the year:—

Supreme and District Court cases.....	83
Number committed for trial.....	90
Number of convictions and fines.....	95
Sent to jail.....	163
Sent to penitentiary.....	12
Let out on suspended sentence.....	3
Awaiting trial.....	14
Honourably acquitted	6

James Alak, murder.—On October 3, 1911, this accused appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lamont and jury for trial. The evidence submitted was practically the same as that produced at the preliminary hearing, with the additional testimony of Luke Bugyik, who stated that the accused had threatened to shoot members of his

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

father's family. The jury after a short absence brought in a verdict of guilty. Accused was sentenced to be hanged at Prince Albert on November 28, 1911, above sentence being carried out on the day set.

Hoo Sam, murder.—On November 24, 1911, accused appeared for trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury and entered a plea of not guilty. The evidence produced was similar to that given at the preliminary hearing. A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The appeal in this case was not upheld, and the death sentence imposed, was carried out at Prince Albert jail on March 26, 1912.

Jeff Garland, murder.—On July 20, Const. R. F. V. Smyly, of the Saskatoon detachment, received a telephone message from the Baldwin hotel at that place reporting trouble. On his arrival at the hotel, Garland was pointed out to Const. Smyly as having stabbed two men, named Maloney and Hall, after some altercation in the bar-room. On August 1, 1912, Garland appeared before Magistrate Brown at Saskatoon and was committed for trial.

M. Baczyrski, attempted murder.—On August 7, 1912, it was reported to Saskatoon from Colonsay that a shooting affair had taken place there. On investigation it was found that it was the outcome of a dispute between neighbours using a right-of-way over unfenced land. It seems that the wounded woman had objected to her neighbours driving over her land to avoid a slough and struck Baczyrski with a hoe, who then ran away going into the house. He returned with a .38 caliber revolver and fired three shots at Mrs. Weseloski, one of which took effect in her mouth. She was at once taken to a hospital in Saskatoon, where she made a speedy recovery. When Baczyrski was arrested, and after being warned, he stated that he had shot the woman because she had hit him with a hoe. At his trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury at Saskatoon, on September 25, the prisoner giving evidence on his own behalf admitted the shooting, and the judge charged strongly against the prisoner, but in spite of the evidence and charge, the jury, after being out an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Bedard and Kelly, burglary.—On Wednesday, November 7, 1911, word was received at Prince Albert of the burglary of Perret's jewellery store at Duck lake. Corpl. Prime proceeded to Duck lake to investigate and found the following to be the facts:—

On November 7, Mr. Perret arrived at his store and discovered that same had been burglarized, and jewellery to the value of \$200 taken. On the afternoon of the 6th, two suspicious looking characters had been seen about the town. On November 7, after Mr. Perret had reported the matter, search was made for these men, and one of them, George Bedard, was located and arrested on suspicion in the Queen's hotel. When searched this man was found to have a gold seal in his pocket with the jeweller's tag attached, bearing the trade mark which Mr. Perret identified as part of the stolen property. Later on in the day, Corpl. Prime noticed the second man, James Kelly, walking up the track, evidently intending to board a freight train which was about to leave for Prince Albert. He ran after him and arrested him. These two men on November 7, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labour for vagrancy. On January 12, 1912, these men were released from jail and immediately re-arrested on charge of theft. Just about this time, Corpl. Prime learned that a man named Bourget had been heard to talk a lot of the burglary. Bourget was subsequently located in a lumber camp, and brought to Prince Albert. There he made a statutory declaration, the substance of which was as follows: Bourget was confined in the common jail, Prince Albert, on November 5, 1911, for vagrancy. While in jail he met Bedard who told him about the burglary, giving him all the details, including the matter of the gold seal which was found in Bedard's pocket. He also stated that Bedard told him all that was taken and what it was wrapped in, viz., a shirt of Kelly's. On the strength of this evidence, accused were committed for trial on the charge of bur-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

glary as well as that of theft. The next step was to discover the booty. Every piece of ground was searched, operation was hindered by the fact that the articles were under the snow. In the spring, on April 6, a citizen of Duck lake found a sack which contained the missing jewellery which was wrapped in a shirt. This formed the last link of the chain of evidence against the men, and on April 23, accused appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Johnson and jury, and after deliberation of two minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Kelly was sentenced to seven, and Bedard to six years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Quee Wee Zance, Indian, horse stealing and escape from custody.—On December 27, 1910, this Indian escaped from the common jail at Prince Albert, where he was serving a sentence for horse stealing. Patrols and detachments were active in the matter of his recapture. A reward of \$50 was offered for information which would lead to his arrest and this was later on increased to \$100. On May 3, 1912, word was received from Mr. Field, farming instructor at the Fishing Lake reserve, that Quee Wee Zance was on that reserve. Corpl. C. W. Thomas, of the Saskatoon detachment, accompanied by Constable J. D. Clanchy at once proceeded to make the arrest. Mr. Field indicated the tent in which Quee Wee Zance was sleeping, pointing out the corner of the tent in which he would be found. Corpl. Thomas in proceeding to the tent found that twigs had been carefully placed about it for some little distance to give alarm and these he had to remove. While opening the tent flap a slight noise was made which awakened Quee Wee Zance. After Corpl. Thomas had closed with the Indian a scuffle ensued during which Corpl. Thomas was struck on the back of the neck and partially stunned by one of the occupants of the tent. He however had managed to get Quee Wee Zance on his back and called for Const. Clanchy who at once responded. In transferring the prisoner to Const. Clanchy the Indian broke away and ran. It being 2 o'clock in the morning and dark, the Indian a noted runner, and he having been warned by Corpl. Thomas, that he Corpl. Thomas was a policeman, a shot was fired over him. This having no effect, two shots were fired at the running Indian which caused him to slow down and enabled Corpl. Thomas to catch up to him, and again arrest him. It was then found that the Indian had been seriously wounded and he was immediately taken to the Saskatoon hospital and operated on. He died in the hospital on May 6. An inquest was held and the following verdict rendered:—

‘The deceased came to his death on May 6, 1912, through wounds received from a revolver in the hands of Corpl. Thomas on May 5, 1912, while performing his duty as a peace officer, attempting to arrest the deceased.’

Isodore Herman, indecent assault.—The offence in this case was of an extremely repulsive nature, the accused being a Chippewayan half-breed of about 18 years of age, the female assaulted being only about two years old. The circumstances surrounding the case are as follows. Reg. No. 4374 Corpl. Handcock of the Green Lake detachment, while on patrol to Portage La Loche, a point about 450 miles north of Prince Albert, was informed by Mr. A. McLean, J.P., of the Hudson Bay Company, that the above named man had been discovered in this act by the child's mother. Evidence was taken and the accused committed for trial to Prince Albert jail. During the taking of the evidence it came out that this was not the first time the accused had committed this offence as on a former occasion he had been severely whipped by the Reverend Father Percard, after admitting his guilt. The accused is now in the common jail at Prince Albert awaiting trial.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

There have been sixteen convictions under the Prairie and Forest Fires Act during the year throughout the district. With ordinary care and observance of the

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Act, there ought to be little or no difficulty under this head. Campers and travellers, especially in the wooded section of the country, should exercise particular care in putting out camp fires. The present season being very wet the losses from prairie and forest fires were small.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The usual orderlies have been provided for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Magistrates and coroners have been provided with police assistance.

Indigent cases have been inquired into by the detachments, and the relief authorized by the Commissioner of Public Health has been issued through them.

The effects of deceased persons have been attended to when necessary and duly reported to the official administrators.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the various courts and to the jail and penitentiary at Prince Albert. This duty has been heavy during the past year.

Indian Department.—Escorts were provided when required in connection with treaty payments, and reserves have been visited as frequently as other duties would permit. There have been a number of convictions against Indians during the year for drunkenness in the district, and cases have occurred where natives have died from the effects of drinking extracts and essences in spite of the vigilance of the Indian Department officials and that of our detachments.

Assistance was rendered when necessary to the Departments of Public Health, Interior, Post Office and Customs.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The government long-distance telephone is now under construction from Prince Albert, east, to Tisdale, and poles have been set up as far as Kinistino. This line will likely be completed this fall.

A direct line between Humboldt and Lanigan has been constructed. New rural extensions are being made all over the district.

The number of telephone extensions in Prince Albert city up to September was 160.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

Much needed repairs were carried out during the season and there still remains a lot to be done under this head. The mess, wash and bathrooms, and main hall-way of the men's quarters were kalsomined and painted.

A new sidewalk has been put down about the barrack square. Stable No. 1 has been re-floored, white-washed and painted.

The exterior of the officers' quarters, guard-room, office and men's quarters have been painted, and I trust it will be possible to have the stables, Q.M. store and shops painted next season as they require it badly.

A hot-water heating system is being installed in the quarters of the officer commanding, and will shortly be in operation.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The Winchester carbines with which the members of the division are armed, although old and obsolete, are in fair order. I should be glad to see the division armed with the regulation rifle of the force.

The Colt revolver is an excellent shooting weapon, and all those on charge to this division are in good order.

The Sam Browne equipment answers the purpose well, and is in first-class order, being repaired whenever necessary.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SADDLERY.

During the year six saddles have been condemned and sold. They were very old and had done much service, and were no longer fit for our purpose.

I trust they will shortly be replaced with serviceable saddles. I shall then call in several at present on detachment, as they are unfit for service, being very old, and should be replaced.

Repairs are carried out when found necessary.

HARNESS.

With the exception of two sets of light driving harness and one wheel heavy, which will shortly have to be replaced, the harness of the division is in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Old and unserviceable transport was recently condemned and sold by public auction at Prince Albert. That remaining is in a good state of repair.

When the new winter transport recently asked for has been supplied, the division will be in a fair state under this head.

HORSES AND FORAGE.

The horse strength of the division on September 30, 1912, consisted of 22 saddle and 12 transport horses, a total of 34, distributed as follows:—

At headquarters.. . . .	17
Detachments.. . . .	17
	<hr/>
Total.. . . .	34

The losses and gains during the year were as follows:—

Losses—

Cast and sold.. . . .	6
-----------------------	---

Gains—

Transferred from depot.. . . .	5
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When the large amount of patrol work on the part of detachments is considered, the general health and condition of the horses has been good.

Horses which have become sore-footed and stale have been brought into the post and turned out on pasture for rest. The shoeing of the horses has generally been satisfactory.

The hay and oats supplied have been of fair quality. The contract for the supply of hay at Saskatoon for the ensuing year has been awarded to Messrs. Speers & Co. The hay for Prince Albert will be purchased as required locally in the open market. On account of the continued wet season, hay will doubtless be scarce.

RATIONS.

Provisions supplied under contract by Messrs. Cameron & Heap, of Prince Albert, from July 1, 1912, have been of good quality and delivery satisfactory.

The Hudson Bay Company have the contract for supplying the flour and bacon required, McKay & Co. the beef, Epicure Bakery the bread, all of which have been of good quality.

Butter is supplied by the Humboldt Creamery and is very satisfactory.

It has been decided to use coal instead of wood as fuel in the future, and tenders have accordingly been submitted for consideration.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Supplied during the year has been ample, and generally speaking of good quality.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The room set aside for this purpose requires kalsomining and painting, and I hope to have this carried out before the winter sets in. The library is very small and I trust that a recommendation which I purpose making shortly for its enlargement, will meet with your approval. The illustrated and other papers supplied by the department, are received regularly, and are much appreciated.

HEATH.

It is with much regret I am called upon to report the following deaths in the division during the past year:—

Supt. C. Constantine, who died on May 5, 1912, while on sick leave in California.

Reg. No. 2410, Quartermaster Staff-Sergeant Webber, H.S., died at Prince Albert on February 25, 1912.

Reg. No. 5158, Constable Massina, A.J., died at Saskatoon on June 19, 1912.

The late Supt. Constantine joined the Royal Northwest Mounted Police on October 20, 1886, and during his long period of service had performed much arduous and honourable duty. His name will always be associated with the early days of the far-away Yukon, and his memory will be held in affectionate remembrance by the early inhabitants of that section. His demise was a distinct loss to the force and was deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The late Staff-Sergt. Webber was the quartermaster-sergeant of the division and had completed 19 years of regular service. His early death was much regretted by his comrades.

Constable Massina, had completed 1½ years of service and was a smart, intelligent young man of much promise.

MUSKETRY.

The annual revolver practice was carried out, somewhat earlier this year than usual, and I am of the opinion that better shooting was the result.

The score of Reg. No. 4716, Sergt. Thomas, C.W., of this division was particularly good.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections of the post have been made by either myself or the orderly officer and weekly inspections of the arms, accoutrements, transport, &c., have been made by myself.

Detachments have as far as possible been regularly inspected by an officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of a sub-district.

This post was inspected by the Assistant-Commissioner during April last.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Owing to the barracks here not having any waterworks system we are without any fire protection, other than a few hand extinguishers, water pails and two old and worn out hand fire engines, which require 20 men each to work.

In this connection I would ask that authority be obtained to have the city waterworks system extended to the barracks, next spring, as the city mains have now reached a point opposite the barrack gates. If this were done, we could give the system a good try-out and have any necessary repairs made before cold weather sets in next fall.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spec. Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert.....	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	14	17
Melfort.....			1					1	1
Tisdale.....						1		1	1
Barrows						1		1	
Le Pas.....		1		1	1	1	1	5	
Cormorant Lake						1	1	2	
Hudson Bay Jnnction.....					1			1	1
Green Lake.....						1		1	
Big River.....						1		1	
Shelbrook.....						1		1	1
Duck Lake.....					1			1	2
Saskatoon.....				1		4		5	6
Rosetown.....					1			1	1
Hanley						1		1	1
Humboldt.....					1			1	2
Vonda.....						1		1	1
Total ...	1	2	2	4	7	16	6	38	34

GENERAL.

The city of Prince Albert was honoured by the visit of His Royal Highness the Governor General, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and H.R.H. the Princess Patricia, on September 2, 1912. The party were suitably received by the civic officials, the grounds of the city hall being prettily decorated for the occasion. Large numbers of citizens from town and surrounding district were present to greet the royal party.

The District Agricultural exhibition was held at Prince Albert during August and was attended with the success due its importance.

In concluding my report, I wish to say that I have received the prompt support of all ranks in carrying out the many duties. I have at all times found Sergt.-Major Wilcox of great assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'F' Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, ALTA., October 1, 1912.

The Commissioner,

R. N. W. M. Police, Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of 'N' division for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers since the last annual report:—

Supt. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding the division, retired to pension March 1, 1912.

Insp. D. M. Howard transferred to Depot division.

Insp. T. A. Wroughton transferred from Depot division to 'N' division from January 1, 1912, and promoted superintendent, March 1, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

General development and prosperity mark the entire north country. During the past year there has been a large influx of people who have settled around Athabaska Landing, Grande Prairie and the Peace River country. The homestead entries both at Athabaska Landing and Grouard have far exceeded those of any previous year. It is gratifying to report that the settlers who are coming north are of the very best type—men with money and plenty of energy—and it is this class that is needed to develop the vast country to the north. Athabaska Landing itself is increasing in size. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has now commenced a regular service of mixed trains and freight is beginning to arrive with some degree of regularity. Considerable building is going on in the town and several industries are expected to commence operations during next year.

The town of Grouard at the west end of Lesser Slave lake is experiencing a boom such as Athabaska Landing had a year ago. Grouard has grown considerably during the past year and the population, according to a census which was recently taken, is 800. A large amount of land speculation is going on there, and as has been the case in many Canadian towns 'wild-catting' is indulged in to a considerable extent. There is, however, every reason to believe that Grouard will become a thriving little town.

There has also been considerable development at Grande Prairie, and as the country surrounding it is of the best it is natural to suppose that a fair sized town will be situated there.

As stated, a large number of settlers are located in the Peace River country, and the present settlement of Peace River Crossing is having its share in development along with the other places in the northwest country.

Concerning the northeast part of this district, I have to report that at Pelican Rapids the Calhoun Oil Company are boring for oil with every indication of success. Natural gas has been found in practically unlimited quantities there, and all down the Athabaska river to Fort McKay indications are plentiful. At Fort McMurray and Fort McKay there are several outfits boring for oil and it is reported that indications of oil being found are promising. As is well known there are vast deposits

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

of asphalt at and near Fort McMurray, and if railway transportation could be got this natural commodity would furnish a valuable asset to that part of the country.

The various railway companies throughout the Dominion are becoming alive to the value of the north country, and at the present time the following railways have chartered for the construction of roads to the different places mentioned:—

The Canadian Northern railway to Athabaska Landing from North Battleford via Cold lake. The Canadian Pacific railway from Wilkie to Athabaska Landing via Lloydminster. The Transpacific, Mackenzie Basin and Hudson Bay road from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing, to Fort Smith, to Fort McMurray and to Vancouver via the Pine Pass. The Canadian Northwestern from the Landing to Peace River Crossing via Grouard, from the Landing to Fort McMurray, and from the Landing to Lac la Biche. I understand the government have guaranteed the bonds for the last three projected lines. The McArthur line is also building from Edmonton to Dunvegan via Mirror Landing.

What benefit these railways will confer on the north country can better be imagined than described. All through the north there are wonderful signs of prosperity, and settlers will doubtless reap the benefit of their labours at an early date.

As regards crops the reports from all quarters of the district are highly favourable. Although the weather was somewhat wet occasionally, that does not seem to have materially affected the yield. There has been quite a spell of good weather from the end of August and most of the farmers have got their grain safely garnered. The hay crop, however, I fear will be very short in some localities, due to prairie fires and other causes.

Everything points to a continuance next year of the advent of settlers, and as we have now the railway to Athabaska Landing, it will be easier for merchants to have their freight forwarded to this point for distribution north.

The Edson and Grand Prairie trails have been the cause of a good deal of comment. Nearly all those who have travelled by it, especially during the winter and early spring, can find nothing to recommend it; latterly, however, the reports are that the road is much improved although the chief complaint still is the lack of accommodation, forage and supplies. The government, I understand, have spent considerable money to improve this trail. A large number of settlers for the Grand Prairie section come through by way of the Landing, and proceed via Lesser Slave lake and Sturgeon lake. These roads were particularly good this winter and spring, so good indeed that I made the round trip to Peace River Crossing and return to the Landing in fourteen days, and this in spite of the fact that it took me two days to cross the lake both coming and going on account of storm and drift, the trails being practically filled up and fresh trails had to be broken. Previous to this the going on the lake was so good that teams frequently used to make from Sawridge to Grouard in one day, a distance of 80 miles.

I regret to report that we have had no further news of Herbert Darrell, the intrepid 'dog-runner' and Arctic traveller, and I fear there is no question but that he has been lost and has perished. Being intimately acquainted with the man and knowing his capabilities, if he were still alive I feel sure some word would have been received from him before this.

Several outbreaks of small-pox have occurred in the district, but I am pleased to report that owing to prompt and energetic action this disease has not spread to any extent, the epidemic also seems to have been of a more or less benign type, as no deaths have been reported. One or two cases occurred at the Landing, also at Calling river and Pelican portage.

Forest fires have been rather more in evidence this summer than usual owing to the particularly dry spell of weather in May and June and the exceptional amount of travel up and down the different waterways. The fire patrol boat has been constantly on the move and has on several occasions rendered us very valuable assistance in taking parties and patrols to distant points on the river when special circumstances arose

necessitating the same. In this connection I would state that every year it is becoming more and more necessary that we should have some sort of motor boats on the river, capable of making good time, strong and able to accommodate from three to four men with equipment. As the country is settling up the means of acting quickly is more and more important.

CRIME.

I am glad to report that very little crime of a serious nature has been recorded during the year. An increase, owing to the growth of population of the country, is shown over that of the last three years, but the percentage of crime to population is somewhat less.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cases entered..	78	117	174	271
Convictions..	57	97	145	225
Dismissals and withdrawals..	19	19	30	41
Awaiting trial	2	1	0	5

The only serious crimes I have to report are as follows:—

Cattle shooting.—George Vaughan, of Waterhole, near Peace River Crossing, was arrested by Staff-Sergt. Anderson on a charge of shooting and wounding some oxen belonging to Wm. French and A. T. Garton on May 8. Accused appeared before Mr. Bedson, J.P., for preliminary hearing and was committed for trial. He was tried by Judge Noel at Dunvegan on June 15, and pleaded ‘Guilty.’ Sentence of two months’ imprisonment at Lesser Slave Lake guard room was imposed on accused.

On August 29 another complaint was made to Staff-Sergt. Anderson about some cattle belonging to C. Chalmers having been shot at Waterhole. A man named C. Richenstone was arrested on suspicion, and although there is not much doubt that he was guilty, it was impossible to obtain enough evidence to commit him for trial. He was, therefore, acquitted.

Manslaughter.—It was reported to Staff-Sergt. Anderson on July 8, that a half-breed, named Pierre Thoma, had been found dead in the bush about thirty miles from Spirit river. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned, as it appeared from the evidence that his hunting companion, Pierre Lawrence, had shot him in mistake for a moose or bear. Upon further investigation, however, Staff-Sergt. Anderson discovered sufficient evidence to arrest Lawrence on a charge of manslaughter, and he was brought before H. E. Calkin, Esq., J.P., on July 20, and committed for trial. His case will come before the Supreme Court next February.

Attempted suicide.—On August 3, it was reported here that a homesteader named Philip McDermott, living about 11 miles from the Landing, had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Two constables, accompanied by the doctor, were immediately sent out to investigate. McDermott, an old man of 65 years of age, was found in his shack with his throat badly cut with a razor and the floor of the shack and the bed smothered in blood. He was brought into town and placed in hospital, and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered, was brought before T. A. Wroughton, Esq., J.P., on September 14, and committed for trial. He is now in Fort Saskatchewan guard-room awaiting trial.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Crime from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals and Withdrawals.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the Person—				
Assault, common.....	18	13	2	3
" indecent.....	3		3	
" causing actual bodily harm.....	1		1	
Manslaughter.....	1			1
Attempted suicide.....	1			1
Non-support of wife.....	1	1		
Offences against Property —				
Theft.....	26	14	11	1
Cattle maiming.....	2	1	1	
False pretenses.....	3	1	2	
Forgery.....	1		1	
Cruelty to animals.....	5	3	2	
Offences against Religion and Morals —				
Drunk and disorderly.....	112	111	1	
Vagrancy.....	15	14	1	
Shooting off firearms.....	1		1	
Indecent conduct.....	2	1	1	
Disorderly house.....	1		1	
Indian Act —				
Indian drunk.....	4	4		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	5	5		
Offences against Law and Justice —				
Obstructing peace officers.....	2	2		
Fisheries Act.....	1		1	
Offences under Summary Jurisdiction —				
Pointing firearms.....	1		1	
Provincial Statutes —				
Masters and Servants Ordinance.....	15	8	7	
Prairie and Forest Fires.....	15	15		
Liquor License Ordinance.....	33	28	3	2
Insanity.....	5	3	2	
Total.....	274	224	42	8

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial.. . . .	6
Number of convictions.. . . .	1
Acquitted.. . . .	2
Sent to jail.. . . .	1
Awaiting trial.. . . .	3

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Prairie fires were reported as prevalent this spring in the Grande Prairie district, and reports from Chipewyan state that forest fires have been more numerous than usual. The government have a staff of fire guardians and a fire patrol boat working on the Athabaska river, and these men are constantly patrolling and on the lookout, but fires are a difficult matter to contend with. Trappers, half-breeds and Indians scattered all over the country and miles from the nearest human habitation become very careless, and are doubtless the cause of a majority of these fires, but to bring it home to the perpetrators in this country is very like looking for the proverbial needle in the bundle of hay, and it is a mere chance that a conviction is likely to be procured and the only thing that can be done is to endeavour to get to the fires as soon as possible and put them out before they get too much of a headway. Prairie fires on the other hand, are more easily brought home to the individual and several convictions have resulted. Burning off old grass and stubble without taking the necessary precautions to have sufficient help to control the fire, is the main cause of these fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The officer in command of the Mackenzie River sub-district acts as collector of customs at Herschell island. There being only a few vessels wintering at Herschell island, the amount of customs collected during the year was not very large—some \$680 was collected up to January and sent to the collector at Dawson, Y.T., Herschell island being an outpost of that port.

Indian Department.—Whenever required we have assisted this department, and provided escorts to accompany treaty payment parties whenever possible.

Justice.—Our work in connection with the administration of Justice under the Attorney General's Department of the province is large and increasing, and embraces nearly all the departments of the public service, including Public Health, Provincial Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children, Protection of Game, Fisheries, Public Works and others.

Post Office.—In outlying districts and where required our men carry the mail, although we have no regular duties assigned to us in this connection.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not possess a regular guard-room, but most of the detachments have been supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are held, these are only, however, meant for temporary use and prisoners are transferred to Fort Saskatchewan on the first opportunity.

The following table gives the particulars regarding prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells, October 1, 1911..	0
Received during year..	26
Discharged during year..	23
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1912..	3

Classification of Prisoners.

Whites..	14
Indians..	0
Half-breeds..	12

Disposal of Prisoners Discharged.

Time expired..	13
To Fort Saskatchewan guard-room..	7
To Ponaka lunatic asylum..	3

SCHEDULE showing crime under which Prisoners were charged.

Manslaughter..	1
Attempted suicide..	1
Assault..	1
“ indecent..	1
Theft..	7
Accessory before the fact..	1
Cattle maiming..	1
Forgery..	1
False pretenses..	2
Drunk and disorderly..	4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Indian Act—

Supplying liquor to Indian. 1

Liquor License Ordinance—

Liquor in prohibited territory. 2

Insanity—

Males. 3

—
26

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the scattered nature of the detachments, consisting of only one or two men, it has been impossible to carry out any kind of drill, the majority of the N.C.O.'s and men in the division were well trained before being sent here. Instructions and training, however, have been carried out as far as circumstances would permit.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

At present there is no rifle range available, and consequently no rifle practice was indulged in. This is rather a drawback, as most of the men take a lively interest in rifle shooting and like to excel; it is both a useful accomplishment and a pleasant pastime. We still have the old Winchester carbines, but I hope it will not be long before they are replaced with a more modern and serviceable weapon.

The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible. The best score in the classification practice being made by Regt. No. 3730 Corpl. Pearson, F. S., with a score of 319.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received, but the following references may be of interest:—

Some five patrols were made between Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge detachment and Sturgeon Lake, since the withdrawal of the constable from the latter place. These patrols were principally undertaken to keep in touch with persons coming in on the Edson trail; also to keep an eye on the Indians, there being several reports that liquor was being trafficked in and that beaver were being killed. Careful investigations were made but we were unable to get any evidence that such was the case.

In January, Sergt. Clay made a patrol from Beaverlodge to Edson on the new government trail. He reports that the trail was good to the Big Smoky river and very fair from the Smoky to Sturgeon lake, to House river and the Little Smoky the hills are reported as bad, from there into Edson also the roads are very hilly. On the whole he reports the trail a good one for winter travel but altogether impossible for a summer trail. The greatest drawback, however, was the scarcity of forage and supplies, between Sturgeon lake and the Little Smoky, a distance of about 197 miles, there was no hay to be got. At the Little Smoky, hay was being sold at \$100 per ton and at the Athakaska river, \$75. During the last summer, however, a good deal of work has been done and the trail has been considerably improved, last reports state that the road is now in fair shape.

Sergt. Clay made a patrol west of Beaverlodge to the Red Willow river and the borders of British Columbia. He states that the Red Willow district would make an ideal ranching country, a luxurious growth of hay, peavine, &c., being found there, water can be obtained the year round. Timber for building and lumbering purposes can be obtained in close proximity to the river, coal is also obtained from the banks of the Red Willow. He further states, 'Most of the settlers here burn coal obtained

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

from the banks of the Red Willow. I saw the seam from which this coal is obtained and was surprised to find the outcrop averaging five feet. The coal is of the bituminous variety and will no doubt in the near future be a valuable asset to the Grande Prairie country.' The chief object of this patrol was to investigate the report that the Beaver Indians were killing beaver and were being supplied with liquor by half-breeds. This the Indians deny strenuously, stating that the trading companies will not buy the hides. They likewise emphatically deny trafficking in liquor, this may or may not be true, but Indians invariably prevaricate when questioned as to liquor.

Moose and beaver are reported to be especially plentiful at the head waters of the Red Willow and along the Wapiti valley. Rabbits are numerous and this is usually a good augury that fur will also be plentiful.

Patrols were made from Fort Vermilion on the Peace river to Hay river and also to the Little Red river, both these patrols were made in connection with the Indian treaty payments which were satisfactorily carried out.

During the winter a patrol was made from Smith Landing to Hay river and Fort Simpson. Some of the Resolution Indians are in the habit of making a dash for the Barren lands in March after musk ox and get back before the snow goes. If they are successful in finding a band they kill every animal in it and frequently females in calf are killed in this way, the Indians stating that they cannot distinguish between the male and female. The traders state that the spring skins are not so good as those killed in the fall. If the close season were to commence on January 1, instead of March 20, many females and calves would be spared and the game more successfully preserved besides guaranteeing a better quality of skins for the market.

There have been requests for police posts to be established both at Fort Simpson and Resolution, and in accordance with your instructions, I am making arrangements to establish a post at the former place.

From Fort Chipewyan patrols were made to Fond-du-Lac, Fort Smith, Lac la Biche and Athabaska Landing. These patrols were made in the winter time with dogs to ascertain general conditions existing both among Indians and white settlers.

These reports all confirm the statement that fur generally was plentiful and that game was also abundant, and that there was no want or destitution.

Reports from Lac la Biche state that a good deal of illicit whisky selling is going on. Five patrols have been made to this point, but we have been unable hitherto to get any direct evidence and I would recommend that a police post be established at that point permanently.

Many other patrols have been made but outside of the usual hardships incidental to northern travel, there is little of particular interest to report.

WOLF BOUNTY.

At Fort Chipewyan, Smith Landing and Fort Vermilion wolf bounty is being paid by the Dominion government through us. This bounty is very liberal and it is always a matter of surprise to me that more wolves are not killed, especially as they are said to be numerous. Since the last report bounty has been paid on some 38 wolves as follows:—

Fort Chipewyan..	10
Smith Landing..	18
Fort Vermilion..	10

38 @ \$20 = \$760.

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of wood buffalo ranging in the Great Slave Lake district it is difficult to get accurate information. Mr. Harding, the Hudson Bay Company's

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

factor at Fort Resolution states that from information from various sources he would estimate that there would be about 350 at least. They are well protected and should increase in number rapidly.

REINDEER.

From all reports the reindeer sent in last year by the Dominion government and wintered near Chipewyan, have done well since their arrival, some thirty out of a band of fifty reaching their destination. The lossess occurred during transportation. It is stated, however, that the herd have been stampeded from their summer range by mosquitos. It is thought, however, that owing to their domestic habits they will be collected again without loss. I have had no advice concerning this latter statement and cannot speak authoritatively on the matter.

The fur catch during the past season has been considerably in excess of that of last year, and most of the traders and trappers seem to be pleased with results. Caribou, moose, bear and other game are said to be more numerous than usual. The indications are that chicken and partridge will be very plentiful, the coveys being large and the birds well grown. Several complaints have been made from various districts of the illicit killing of beaver, more especially around Sturgeon lake, the Wapiti valley and House river, south of Fort McMurray. Patrols were sent out to investigate. At Pelican Portage two beaver skins were offered for sale by one Alec Desjarlais. A warrant was offered for this man, but up to the present time we have been unable to locate him, he being somewhere in the interior trapping. The skins were seized.

INDIANS AND ESQUIMAUX.

Reports from the north with regard to the Esquimaux are satisfactory, they appear to be happy and contented and no destitution or want is reported. A number usually arrive about August from the mainland in whaleboats to trade with any vessels that may be at Herschell island and leave again about September for the coast and up the Mackenzie, where they remain for the winter hunting and trapping. About twenty-five natives wintered at Herschell island and are becoming Christianized. The Rev. C. E. Whittaker performed eleven marriages and baptized twenty-five. These natives were all vaccinated last winter by A. A. Surg. Wilson as a safeguard, an outbreak of small-pox (92 cases) being reported at Rampart House, the disease, however, seems to have been confined to that locality.

Of the northern Indians, the Chipewyans are the most numerous in the Slave Lake district and are good trappers and hunters and live regulated and happy lives. They are a fine type of people, large vigorous men who work hard and live well. On the other hand the Dog-Ribs and Yellow Knives, living to the east of Fort Resolution, are idle and shiftless. They do no more work than is necessary to keep them alive, dress in skins and their mode of life is the same as that of their tribe fifty years ago. They are small, under-sized people, and do not appear to be increasing to any extent.

At Fort Macpherson the few Indians remaining around the fort during the winter, became towards the end of March pretty hard pressed for food, but managed to pull through all right. Towards the end of May the main party of Peel River Indians arrived from their winter hunting grounds and report having killed plenty of caribou and moose.

Mr. V. Stefanson, who has been working with Dr. Anderson under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada and the American Natural History Museum of New York, arrived at Herschell island in April last from Coronation gulf, and left again for Point Barrow on his way to New Cork. He gives good accounts of the natives he met, whom he reports to be quiet and in good health and circumstances.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Distribution state of 'N' Division, September 30, 1912:—

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Athabaska Landing.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	8	5	.....
Chipewyan.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	6
Grande Prairie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Herschell Island.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	8
Lake Saskatoon.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	.....
Lesser Slave Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	6	.....
Fort Macpherson.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5
Peace River Crossing.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Smith Landing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	2	5
Fort Vermilion.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
On Command.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	1	2	1	5	5	8	6	29	22	25
<i>Other Divisions Present.</i>										
'G' X.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total Strength . . .	1	2	1	5	5	10	6	30	22	26

Owing to the rapid increase in development of the country it will be necessary in the near future to establish more detachments in the northern parts of this district.

During the year a new detachment was opened at Grande Prairie City, and I have been instructed to place a detachment at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river as soon as it can be established. Sturgeon Lake and Sawridge detachments are temporarily closed, as I had not a sufficient number of men to maintain them.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

Inspector W. J. Beyts is in charge of this district and is stationed at Herschell Island. Regt. No. 4347 Const. Johnston, W. A., and Regt. No. 4848 Const. Parsons, J. were transferred to this district to relieve Consts. Blake, A.N., and Wissenden, F.L.R., who, having completed their terms of service, took their discharge.

I regret to report that the base of the headstone sent to Fort Macpherson to be erected on the graves of Inspector Fitzgerald and the other members of the force who lost their lives last year, did not reach there. The Hudson Bay Company's scow in which it was placed was unfortunately wrecked in the Pelican rapids and the stone was lost overboard whilst being transferred to another scow.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENT.

The division possesses at the present time nothing that could be called a barracks. At Athabaska Landing, the headquarters of the division, we have a lot and a small detachment building with two cells and stabling for eight horses. It has not been considered advisable to erect permanent detachment buildings at the present time, as conditions are changing so rapidly that it might necessitate the abandoning of new buildings, so wherever possible buildings are being rented. A new building for officers' quarters is being put up at Smith Landing for the accommodation of Inspector Field.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

This had to be done as there was no suitable building that we could rent, and this point will be the headquarters of that sub-district for some time to come.

At Fort Vermilion efforts are being made to get a more suitable building than that occupied by us at present, which is unsuitable for various reasons.

At Lake Saskatoon we have succeeded at last in renting quarters which are a vast improvement on those previously occupied by this detachment.

The old barracks at Lesser Slave lake are getting into rather poor shape, the logs in many of the building are badly rotted, the building used as the main barrack building which also contains the cells is infested with vermin and it seems impossible to eradicate the same, they get into the logs, and it is almost impossible to get rid of them.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

One constable was dismissed and one N.C.O. was reduced in rank, otherwise the conduct of the division has been good.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is one less than that of last year.

Horse Regt. No. 2893 died at Fort Vermilion from debility and old age, and Horse Regt. No. 93 was cast and sold.

Remount Regt. No. 578, purchased from William Day, was added to the strength of the division.

One of the team used by Staff-Sergt. Anderson at Peace River Crossing, Pack Pony No. 205 will be cast and sold shortly, being unfit for further police service. The rest of the horses from all reports are in good serviceable condition.

We had an outbreak of simple fever which attacked all the horses at the headquarters of the division, their temperature running up to 105 and 106 degrees in a few hours. All, however, made a good recovery, but some had to be sent to pasture before being entirely recovered.

TRANSPORT.

The division is well equipped with transport, such as wagons, canoes, boats, &c., but some of the wheel transport is getting old and worn out. The new double buck-board sent to Grand Prairie, made by D. G. Lotta Company of Edmonton, is a good serviceable vehicle, and I would like to get one made for this post. The democrat wagon we have here is not strong enough for the heavy roads that have to be encountered. I would also urge the necessity of a motor boat for this river and also for the Peace river. But for the kindness of Mr. Palmer, who allowed us the use of the fire patrol boat on several occasions, we would have been rather handicapped.

GENERAL.

In closing my report, I would repeat what Col. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., late superintendent in command of this division said in his report last year, 'I desire to emphasize the fact that a rapid change is taking part in the southern portion of my district, that more detachments are necessary and better accommodation for prisoners should be provided, either by having a police guard room with the men to look after it, or a jail erected at Lesser Slave lake or Peace River Crossing.'

The N.C.O.'s and constables in charge of detachments have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work, and I would especially bring to your notice the conscientious and painstaking work of Regt. No. 2353 Staff-Sergt. Anderson, K. F., and Regt. No. 4279 Sergt. Clay, S. G., both of whom have shown admirable tact and discretion in difficult circumstances.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. WROUGHTON, Supt.,

Commanding 'N' Division.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. S. KNIGHT, COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION.

REGINA, October 14, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of 'Depot' division for the year ending September 30, 1912, having taken over the command from Supt. W. H. Routledge from June 1, 1912, who was transferred to command 'F' division, Prince Albert.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the year 198 recruits underwent training at the 'Depot.' There was no N.C.O.s' instructional class held this year. During the winter months weekly inspection parades were held by the commissioner. All rides were under the supervision of Inspector Dann, and foot drills were in charge of Corpl. Doidge and latterly Acting-Corpl. Griffin. The sergt.-major has also taken squads whenever possible. Lectures to recruits were held whenever possible on police duties, detachment returns, veterinary and musketry. The annual revolver course for 1912 was fired during August last. A detachment of 1 officer and 25 N.C.O.'s and men were furnished as portion of an escort to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Calgary and attended the stampede. This same party were encamped on the Ghost river, where a camp was established for the use of the Governor General. They left Regina for Cochrane, Alta., on August 22 and returned September 20.

A number of remounts have been purchased during the year, and the last bunch have been broken in at Regina by V. Clanchy, who was engaged for that purpose.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The old officers' mess, erected in 1882, has at last been pulled down, and that institution moved to the house vacated by the commissioner when he moved to the new quarters recently constructed for his use. On the night of March 21, 1912, a most disastrous fire burnt down the 'A' barrack block; this building being of old well-dried wood, was soon a mass of flames and nothing was saved from it, everything being consumed; some of the men had difficulty in getting clear, one having to jump from the second story window. This building is being replaced by a modern structure, which has been commenced, but owing to the strike of bricklayers and carpenters, work has been at a standstill for the last few days, and a temporary covering put over to protect the work already completed from the winter storms. It is to be hoped that this building will be completed as early as possible next summer. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Smith Bros. & Wilson, of Regina.

A new sidewalk has been built on the east side of square.

'B' block has been remodelled inside for the use of men and painted throughout, a new lavatory and reading room fitted up. This building, together with the officers' quarters, requires to be painted on the outside next spring. The old guard-room, No. 1, is quite unfit for use as such, and while everything has been done to make it habitable, it is beyond repair and should be replaced by a more modern building.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The assistant commissioner's quarters are being brick veneered; this work is now almost completed.

Stables Nos. 2 and 5 require pulling down and replacing with more modern buildings, also the ice-house and coal sheds might well be removed and replaced by other buildings, as at present they present a very unsightly appearance, while during the cyclone which struck Regina a portion of the roof was lifted from ice-house and the walls bulged out. Repairs were effected as well as was able.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A number of new saddles have been purchased from the Great West Saddlery Company, and are now in use, they are of a slightly different pattern to the old ones, and are giving satisfaction. Such new harness as has been required has been purchased, and supplied through the supply store, and the division is well equipped with both saddles and harness. For a time after the fire the shortage of head collars was felt, but they have now been replaced.

Such repairs as have been necessary have been carried out by the post saddler. Inspections have been made of these stores at frequent intervals.

TRANSPORT.

Three new buggies were recently purchased from the McLaughlin Carriage Company, and are in use in the post. The transport has been overhauled and kept in repair, by post artisans, and it has also been repainted during the summer.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses of the division has been good. Two horses have died, Reg. No. 371, from congestion of the lungs, and Reg. No. 439, from over-exertion caused by running away with saddle on.

The new pasture fence has been completed giving ample accommodation for a large pasture in which several horses have been turned out from time to time to rest.

The shoeing has been done by the farrier sergeant and has been satisfactorily accomplished. The following statistics give the gains and losses for year from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912:—

Horses purchased.. . . .	57
“ transferred to depot from ‘E’ division.. . . .	1
“ “ “ ‘K’ “	1

Total receipts.. . . .	59
------------------------	----

Horses cast and sold.. . . .	6
“ died.. . . .	2
“ destroyed.. . . .	3
“ transferred from depot to ‘E’ division.. . . .	6
“ “ “ ‘F’ “	5

Total losses.. . . .	22
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Summary—

Gains.. . . .	59
Losses.. . . .	22

Net gain.. . . .	37
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Besides the above one pack pony No. 220, was cast and sold.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied during the year have been of the best quality obtainable, and suitable in every way.

RATIONS.

Provisions have been supplied by contract and have been generally satisfactory, Messrs. Cameron and Heap being awarded the contract from July 1, last.

The Hudson Bay Company have been awarded the contract for bacon.

The Robinhood flour mills have been awarded the contract for flour.

The beef contract was awarded to H. Armour & Co., Regina.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

In regard to the clothing issued I find that the serges as received from the contractors appear to be too full in the back and narrow across the chest, the collars too do not fit correctly.

Several cases have come to my notice of the new supply of riding breeches splitting at the knee after having been worn once or twice, in each instance wherever possible a board has been held and forwarded.

The rules and regulations regarding the issue of kit have been amended, making numerous alterations from the date the increase of pay was brought into force.

I would recommend that in the place of 1 pair of long boots being issued each year, of man's service, that 2 pairs be issued the first year, none the second and 1 pair the third year of service.

HEALTH.

Under this heading, I would say that the health of the post has been good during the past year, and the matters will be more fully dealt with in the report of the medical officer.

The following were invalided at the 'Depot' during the year:—

5002.	Constable	Holmes, R.
5044.	"	Hagley, J.
4887.	"	Palfrey, H. P.
5267.	"	Chalmers, A. D.
5204.	"	Hepworth, W. C.
5150.	"	Vaughan, C. L.

I am glad to be able to report that there were no deaths at this division during the past year.

MUSKETRY.

A new rifle range is nearly completed out at the old Indian industrial school, now used as a guard-room, the work of constructing this range has been in the hands of Inspector Spalding, who with only the prison help has got matters forward so that it should be completed before the winter sets in. The range will consist of 600, 500 and 200 yard firing points, and is situated along the Wascana creek in the place selected by yourself. The revolver practice was carried out, and mention made of same under the heading of drill and training.

The scoring was fair, and I would suggest that if possible more opportunities might be given to recruits and other members for individual practice, during the year. At present outside the annual course they have to purchase their own ammunition.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections have been made throughout the year of this post by the orderly officers and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire protection was put to a severe test on the night of March 21 last, when the barrack block 'A' was burnt, and stood the test well. The chief trouble at the time was insufficient pressure in the mains. Since the fire two new hose reels and 800 feet more hose have been purchased. Parade for fire brigade is held once a week under an officer. Fire pails are kept filled in all barrack rooms. Stempel fire extinguishers are scattered throughout the barracks.

Furnaces and stovepipes are inspected regularly by the different artisans and orderly officers throughout the post.

CANTEEN.

Since the fire the canteen has been operated from the sergeants' mess, where the billiard room has been placed at the disposal of the men for recreation.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

All the arms in the post, with the exception of a few revolvers and 34 Ross rifles, were destroyed in the fire, and at present the old Winchester carbines are on issue, the revolvers having been replaced by new ones from Ottawa.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

Owing to the fire of March 21, 1912, which burnt down the library, and the fact that the recreation room had to be turned into a mess room to replace the one which was in 'A' block, the accommodation has been very limited, but shift was made and the billiard room of the sergeants' mess was turned over for use as canteen and recreation room.

The following is the report of the librarian, Corpl. Bennett:—

REGINA, October 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Depot Division, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report in connection with the 'Depot' Division library, for year ending September 30, 1912.

In my last report I mentioned that it was intended to make the addition of four Morris chairs, and also to improve the lighting in the library. The chairs were purchased and were greatly appreciated. Stronger lights were installed and made the library much nicer for reading.

The addition of several good books was also made.

Unfortunately, on March 21 last, the library and contents, were destroyed by the fire which burnt 'A' block to the ground.

The loss of the library was felt keenly by all in the post, as with the exception of a very few books, which were in the hands of the members of the division living outside barracks, all the books consisting of some 2,300 volumes, were destroyed.

Since the fire, the English illustrated papers, and magazines have been the only reading matter we have had, and they were appreciated more than ever.

After the fire, the sergeant's billiard room was turned into a temporary reading room, but now a splendid room has been completed, with up-to-date fixtures and fittings for the daily papers and magazines.

The replacing of the books seemed to be the greatest difficulty, but quite unexpectedly this was overcome. Mr. H. A. Kennedy, of the 'Times,' London, England, learning of our loss, interested himself on our behalf, with the result that over 800 books were shipped to us through the 'Victoria League.' The only donors whose names are known are: Messrs. Cassel & Co., Hodder & Stoughton, Duckworth & Co., J. M. Dent & Sons., Ltd., F. Niven, Esq., W. Newall, Esq., A. D. Carlisle, Esq., and Miss Alice Glendenning.

The books are of a very good class and strongly bound, many of them being by famous and popular writers.

Two splendid new book cases hold these books, and the library will be opened in a few days' time with a stock of over 1,000 volumes. I need hardly say that we are very grateful for the generous donations from England.

Mr. Kennedy and all donors known were written to and thanked for their generosity. Books to the value of \$65.37 were purchased from Messrs. McClelland & Goodchild, Ltd., of Toronto.

A grant of \$200 has been given the library from the fine fund to be utilized for the purchase of books, and to replace the Morris chairs.

The library will open with a very good collection of books, and in a very short time will be as well stocked, if not better, than the old one.

I append statement of accounts for year.

Cash on hand from 1911..	\$169 67	Book case..	\$ 25 00
Subscriptions for year		Morris chairs... . . .	80 00
1912	286 75	Subscriptions to illus-	
		trated papers, maga-	
		zines, daily papers,	
		&c.	67 62
		Books purchased... .	137 00
		Fittings...	19 15
		Sundries....	67 90
		Balance carried for-	
		ward to 1913	59 75
Total...		Total...	
\$456 42		\$456 42	

I have the honour to be ,sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) B. A. S. BENNETT, Corpl.,
Librarian.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The following statement shows the strength and distribution of 'Depot' division on September 30, 1912:—

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Horses.				
												Total.	Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Arcola							1			1		2	1			1
Avonlea										1		1	1			1
Balcarres										1		1	1			1
Big Muddy									1	1	1	3	2	1	1	4
Broadview										1		1	1			1
Canora										1		1	1			1
Carnduff										1		1	1			1
Craik										1		1	1			1
Ceylon									1			1	1			1
Drinkwater									1			1	1			1
Elbow										1		1	1			1
Estevan							1					1	1			1
Esterhazy										1		1	1			1
Filmore										1		1	1			1
Gravelbourg									1	1		2	4			1
Holdfast										1		1	1			4
Indian Head							1			2		3	1	2		3
Kamsack									1			1	2			2
Lanigan									1			1	1			1
Marienthal										1		1	1			1
Melville										1		1	1			1
Milestone										1		1	1			1
Monmarte																
Mortlach										1		1	1			1
Moosejaw								1		2		3	2			2
Moosomin								1				1	1			1
Nokomis																
North Portal										1		1	1			1
Norway House								1		1	1	3				
Ogema										1		1	1			1
Outlook										1		1	1			1
Ottawa				2			3	1				6				
Pelly										1		1	1			1
Punnichy										1		1	1			1
Sheho									1			1	1			1
Split Lake										1	1	2				
Town Station								1		1		2	1			1
Radville										1		1	1			1
Watrous										1		1	1			1
Weyburn										1		1	1			1
Willow Bunch									1	1	1	3	3			3
Windthorst										1		1	1			1
Wolseley																
Wood Mountain				1					1	2	1	5	5	4		9
Yellow Grass										1		1	1			1
Yorkton				1					1	3		5	5			5
On Command				4			1	2				7				
Regina	1	1		5	1	1	4	5	8	150	10	166	96	18	1	115
Total	1	1		13	1	1	11	12	18	170	15	243	152	25	2	179

GUARD-ROOMS NOS. 1 AND 2.

The following reports from Insp. Spalding, in command of No. 2 guard-room, and Staff-Sergt. Fleming, provost in charge of No. 1 guard-room, deal with the matters relative to these departments in detail and are attached hereto.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DEPOT DIVISION,
REGINA, October 6, 1912.

Officer Commanding,
Depot Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of Depot Division guard-room No. 1 (a common jail), for the 12 months ending September 30, 1912.

Prisoners in cells, midnight, September 30, 1911..	27
Received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912..	718
Discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912..	719
Remaining in cells, midnight, September 30, 1912..	26

The number of prisoners received last year was 401, or 317 less than received this year.

The following is the classification of prisoners:—

<i>Males—</i>	
White..	663
Indian..	4
Half-breed..	4
Negroes..	2
Lunatics..	63
<i>Females—</i>	
White..	3
Lunatics..	5
Half-breeds..	1
Total..	<hr/> 745 <hr/>

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1911—	
October..	31
November..	62
December..	93
1912—	
January..	73
February..	49
March..	70
April..	55
May..	50
June..	56
July..	62
August..	68
September..	49
Total..	<hr/> 718 <hr/>

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were as follows:—

Males—

Time expired.. . . .	109
Regina for trial.. . . .	46
Other places for trial.. . . .	27
Prince Albert penitentiary.. . . .	16
Regina jail.. . . .	17
Moosomin jail.. . . .	21
To No. 2 guard-room.. . . .	388
Fines paid.. . . .	6
Extradited.. . . .	1
Released on ticket of leave.. . . .	4
Released on bail.. . . .	1
Deported.. . . .	3
Lunatics to Brandon asylum.. . . .	63
Released as sane.. . . .	2
Escaped.. . . .	2
Conviction squashed.. . . .	1

Females—

To Prince Albert jail.. . . .	4
To Brandon asylum.. . . .	5
To Ponoka asylum.. . . .	1
Released as sane.. . . .	1
Fines paid.. . . .	1

Total.. . . .	719
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The daily average number of prisoners has been.. . . .	33
The monthly average number of prisoners has been.. . . .	35
The maximum number has been (monthly).. . . .	93
The minimum number of prisoners monthly has been.. . . .	31
The maximum number of prisoners in any day.. . . .	22

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room, and doing time were charged with—

Assault.. . . .	23
Assault, indecent.. . . .	4
Attempted buggery.. . . .	2
Attempting to use a forged cheque.. . . .	1
Attempting to commit suicide.. . . .	1
Attempting theft.. . . .	2
Brothel keeping.. . . .	7
Bigamy.. . . .	3
Carrying firearms.. . . .	1
Drunk.. . . .	75
Drunk and disorderly.. . . .	44
Deserting employment.. . . .	1
Deported.. . . .	3
Escaped from custody.. . . .	2
Extorting money by threats.. . . .	2
Exhibiting obscene post cards.. . . .	1
Fraud.. . . .	3
Forgery.. . . .	4

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Horse stealing.. . . .	2
House-breaking.. . . .	4
Having opium in possession.. . . .	22
Incest.. . . .	1
Manslaughter.. . . .	1
Murder.. . . .	1
Malicious mischief.. . . .	1
Non-support of wife.. . . .	3
Offences under Master and Servants Act.. . . .	2
Obtaining money by false pretenses.. . . .	25
Obtaining goods by false pretenses.. . . .	4
Obtaining whilst interdicted.. . . .	6
Perjury.. . . .	1
Procuring a girl to become a prostitute.. . . .	2
Resisting immigration officer.. . . .	1
Rape.. . . .	1
Shooting at a police officer.. . . .	2
Selling liquor without license.. . . .	4
Seduction.. . . .	1
Theft.. . . .	55
Trespass on Canadian Pacific railway.. . . .	56
Vagrancy.. . . .	300
Prostitutes.. . . .	4
Lunatics, male.. . . .	63
Lunatics released as sane.. . . .	3
Lunatics, female.. . . .	6
Lunatics released as sane.. . . .	1
<i>Indian Act—</i>	
Drunk and supplying liquor.. . . .	4
Total.. . . .	745

The number of prisoners who have received sentences during the year or now are doing so in guard-room is 432.

Classification as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Crime.	Sentenced.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault.....	19	3	.....
Assault indecent.....	4	6	.....
Attempted buggery.....	2	9	.....
Attempting to use forged check.....	1	12	.....
Attempting to commit suicide.....	1	3	.....
Attempting theft.....	2	4	.....
Brothel keeping.....	7	4	.....
Bigamy.....	3	18	.....
Carrying firearms.....	1	3	.....
Committing an indecent act.....	1	6	.....
Drunk.....	42	2	.....
Drunk and disorderly.....	50	1	.....
Deserting employment.....	1	1	.....
Extorting money by threats.....	2	9	.....
Exhibiting obscene post cards.....	1	6	.....
Fraud.....	3	3	10
Forgery.....	1	10	.....
Horse-stealing.....	2	60	.....
House breaking.....	2	39	15
Having opium in possession.....	2	1	.....
Incest.....	1	48	.....
Manslaughter.....	1	240	.....
Malicious mischief.....	1	2	.....
Non-support of wife.....	2	4	.....
Offence under Master and Servants.....	2	.....	30
Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	11	61	15
Obtaining liquor whilst interdicted.....	3	2	15
Obtaining goods on false pretenses.....	4	4	.....
Procuring a girl to become a prostitute.....	1	30	.....
Resisting Immigration Officer.....	1	3	.....
Rape.....	1	48	.....
Shooting at police officer.....	2	12	.....
Selling liquor without license.....	4	4	.....
Theft.....	69	2	.....
Trespass on C.P.R.....	5	.....	30
Vagrancy.....	173	33	.....
Indian Act—			
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	5	.....
Total.....	432	.....	.....

The general health of prisoners has been good. With the exception of 59 cases of breaches of discipline disposed of by the Officer Commanding, the conduct of the prisoners has on the whole been good. As in other police guard-rooms there is no proper accommodation for lunatics. They are a proper nuisance to prisoners. During the year there have been no less than 65 lunatics admitted to the guard-room. Some of the lunatics admitted were very troublesome. I would like to suggest that a padded cell be installed in the guard-room for very troublesome lunatics so when they kick and throw themselves around the cell they can do no injury to themselves. At present they have to be strapped down if they are dangerous.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

There were four cases in which prisoners were released on parole. W. H. Spencer who was sentenced on July 22, 1911, to six months hard labour for vagrancy by E. T. McVicar, J.P., Indian Head. He was released on parole on November 1, 1911, after serving 3 months and 11 days. Charles Mitchell who was sentenced on March 18, 1912, to four months hard labour for obtaining money on false pretenses

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

by D. McInnis, J.P., Rouleau. He was released on parole on July 12, 1912, after serving 3 months and 25 days.

R. P. Brooks who was sentenced on March 18, 1912, to six months hard labour for theft by Judge Johnson, of Moosejaw, he was released on parole after serving 4 months.

William Ringland who was sentenced on April 4 to four months hard labour for horse stealing by Judge Ousely, of Morse, he was released on July 22 after serving 3 months and 11 days.

CONVICTION SQUASHED.

The case of one Major Goodenough who was sentenced on January 11, 1912, to twelve months hard labour for extorting money by threats from one Neby George Hamilton at Ogema. He was released from custody and conviction squashed by order of the Attorney General.

There was one case of extradition during the year that of Emile Oscar Peugnet. This man was arrested shortly after Christmas, 1910, at Willow Bunch, charged with the murder of a woman named Adelaide Warnier in France. He appeared before Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands, Extradition Judge, on February 25, 1911, and was remanded in custody in the guard-room pending the further production of evidence by the French government. Peugnet was remanded from time to time and finally on the non-production of sufficient evidence, by the French authorities, he was released from custody. He was again arrested on January 20, 1912, and on further evidence being forwarded from France, he was extradited on February 17, 1912. He was tried in France and found 'guilty' and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The guard-room was painted both inside and out this summer. The walls of the cells were filled with jap-a-lac crevice and wood-filler and painted. New beds were put in each cell, and hardwood flooring laid down all over the guard-room, which is a great improvement. Provision is being made to have a new bath-room and water-closet installed in the guard-room. The present system is out of date and very inconvenient in winter owing to every place being coated with frost on account of no heating apparatus being installed in the guard-room at the back part.

All the work was done by prison labour with the exception of the flooring which was done by the carpenter.

I would like to request to have an addition built to the guard-room. At present the accommodation is small which makes prison labour scarce. There is enough work for 100 prisoners daily. Owing to the prisoners having to attend stables three times a day, I find it very difficult to get any work done around the post.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. J. FLEMING, S.S.,

Provost.

GUARD ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
'Depot' Division, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Depot Division Guard-room No. 2, for the year ending September 30, 1912.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On May 8, I took over command from Inspector T. M. Shoebottom, and on that date 41 prisoners were in confinement here. The staff consisted of a provost, staff-sergeant and nine constables.

Last year's report explains the necessity of the provincial government securing the old industrial school, and the converting of same into a temporary jail, now known as guard-room No. 2. The steady supply of prisoners still continues and is on the increase, warranting the steps taken, as the daily average for the past year shows. No increase has been made in the staff, although at times when the number of prisoners went up to 50, and over, it would have been difficult to have put them all to work every day had not the work on the rifle range made it possible to put out an average of 18 to 20 under two, and as many as 25, under three escorts.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

A garden of about two acres was got under cultivation, but owing to late ploughing and wet weather, the ground was in poor condition for sowing small seeds.

Weeds in abundance and a volunteer crop of oats, came up too quickly for most of the seeds, with the result that the vegetable crop was not a success.

However, good results were obtained from raddish, lettuce, beans and cabbage, and quantities were sent in to the division mess from time to time, while the mess here had all they could use in season.

Weeding and cultivation made plenty of work for the prisoners, and several were kept at work with scythes all summer cutting weeds and grass.

Fall ploughing has been started, and seven or eight acres will be brought under cultivation ready for spring planting.

The cyclone of June 30, while not striking here in full force, was sufficient to blow in the west side of the jail yard fence, and badly twisted the south end of it. The ventilators on the stables were also blown down, about two hundred yards of lattice fence destroyed, and the cement building, evidently built for a blacksmith shop, somewhat injured.

This made considerable work clearing away, and renewing parts. Two hundred trees were taken up from the groves here and sent to barracks for planting, quite a number were transplanted to other parts of the grounds. While many were trimmed up, making some improvement in the appearance of the place, but much in that respect still remains to be done.

A little over a mile and a half of fencing was done around the northwest side of police section, west of barracks. Posts were hauled from town, driven in place, two strands of wire and top rails were put on. Repairs were done to the fencing on this property, while the Grand Trunk Pacific have built a good fence along the right of way on the north side.

Hay cutting was started about July 20, and since that time none has been hauled from barracks. At the present time we have thirty tons of good hay on hand in addition to the 13 loads sent to barracks.

RIFLE RANGE.

On June 20, the commissioner located and laid out the grounds for a six hundred yards rifle range. A start was made on the following day, but owing to so much wet weather the cement work on the butts is not yet finished. The trench for targets is located in the face of the creek bank and about 250 yards south of the guard-room. The excavation for targets and building stop-butt has been our heaviest work, the trench being 89 feet long and 20 feet deep and 12 feet wide at the bottom. The rear slopes back about 1 in 2, which with the addition of 8 feet of loose earth, 6 feet

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

wide on top, makes a safe stop-butt, at least 8 feet above the top of the raised targets. The earth in front of the cut was cleared away to a level of six inches below the targets and the remainder raised with spent earth making a safe marker's shelter, which will be improved with concrete wall inside. Concrete floor for markers, and a four foot-wall to the rear targets is completed.

Six steel target frames have been received and placed in position. The base with upright bolts, is bedded in the concrete floor making it possible to remove the frames if necessary.

An opening has been cut in the south end, to a sufficient depth, for drainage and to give an easy entrance to targets. Firing mounds, at two, five and six hundred yards have been built.

The frames for signalling discs are completed, also sixteen second and third pairs of targets for putting cotton on.

For the concrete work about ten loads of stone were gathered and broken up. Twenty-five loads of old concrete were obtained from the walls of the old blacksmith shop, these together with four carloads of gravel, will complete butts. With good weather every detail will be finished, in two weeks' time and the result will compare favourably with any other range in Canada.

LAUNDRY.

A number of stationary tubs, connected with hot and cold water and drained into sewer have been installed in the basement. In addition to the washing of all prisoner's clothing here, that from No. 1 guard-room is also attended to.

GUARD-ROOM.

Cell accommodation is the same as last year. The front of one cell and the door has been covered inside with sheet-iron, darkening the same for the use of confining prisoners requiring punishment.

All other cells received a fresh coat of white paint, while the floors were painted black. The paint on the floors wears off in a week or so and rust then at once appears on the iron.

About four weeks ago, an experiment was made with a mixture of cement and sand, 1 in 3, and applied an inch and a quarter thick on the floor of two cells. The result is very satisfactory, insomuch that I would recommend that all cells receive the same treatment, as well as the floors in the bathroom and lavatory.

The furnaces and steam heating plant are being overhauled by competent men from the Department of Public Works of the province.

ACETYLENE GAS LIGHTING PLANT.

The above mentioned is also receiving attention, in order that it will be in good order for the winter.

Gas jets are being removed from front of the cells beyond reach of prisoners.

I would recommend that the bars of one window in each cell room opening into jail yard be converted into a gate, which will be used only, if necessary, in case of fire. Permission has already been received to remove the bars from two windows in the men's barrack room, where they had all been barred.

BARRACK ROOMS.

Two rooms situated in the west end of the west wing are now occupied by constables and are very comfortable.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

RECREATION.

A complete tennis outfit was purchased from the fine fund and a court built early in the summer, the opportunity for play being much appreciated.

A pool table sent from barracks was set up and is used almost every evening.

Plenty of reading matter is received which helps to pass the long evenings.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I would recommend the purchase of four Babcocks, which will be much more effective than the small dry dust extinguishers now on hand.

The water tank in attic gives very little pressure on the hose connected with them, and would not be as serviceable as a Babcock, in case of fire.

Pails of water are kept full and in convenient places in several parts of the building.

. PRISONERS' RATIONS.

The heavy work on the rifle range caused numerous complaints to be made by the prisoners working on it that the allowance of food was not sufficient to sustain them all day. The commissioner was good enough to grant an extra quarter ration to 20 prisoners, that being the average working on range. This was sufficient, but it will be discontinued at the end of September, as the work is about completed.

MESSING.

No complaints have been made by any of the men, although the cooking has been done altogether by prisoners. This is not at all times satisfactory, owing to so many changes and as a rule the prisoners, are not familiar with the handling of rations. Others lack experience as cooks, and extravagance is bound to occur, even though an escort is on duty all day in the kitchen.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

No serious offences against prison discipline have occurred. Several prisoners are more persistent than others in breeches of the prison rules, and were punished accordingly. The dark cell has so far not been much used. The fact that it is available has a somewhat chastening effect.

In conclusion I would ask for further promotion for Corporal W. Walshaw. In addition to the efficient performance of his duties as provost, he has to act in the capacity of sergt.-major in connection with the discipline and conduct of the men at all times. He also takes his turn with me in visiting the guard at night.

I attach hereto his report, giving the detail, and particulars of arrivals of prisoners at this guard room.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. W. SPALDING, Insp.,

Comm'dg. Regina Guard Room No. 2.

R.N.W.M. POLICE,

REGINA GUARD ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1912.

To the Officer Commanding Regina Guard Room No. 2.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit report of arrivals and discharges, &c., of prisoners during the year ending September 30, 1912.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1911..	17
Received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912..	458
Discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912..	440
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1912..	35

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

Males—	
White..	446
Indians..	2
Half-breeds..	5
Chinese..	4
Negroes..	1
	<hr/>
Total..	458

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1911—	
October..	22
November..	27
December..	57
1912—	
January..	43
February..	37
March..	35
April..	42
May..	50
June..	27
July..	48
August..	43
September..	27
	<hr/>
Total..	458

Prisoners discharged from guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired..	334
Transferred to No. 1..	75
To Regina for trial..	3
To Moosejaw for trial..	1
Released on ticket of leave..	4
Escaped..	1
Deported..	4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Discharged, fine paid..	12
Released by order of Attorney General..	1
Released by order of Judge Brown..	2
Released by order of Judge Hannon..	1
Discharged by order of immigration department..	1
Committed suicide..	1

Total.. 440

The monthly average number of prisoners has been..	37·92
The daily average number of prisoners has been..	38·03
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received..	57
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received..	22
The maximum number of prisoners in one day..	57
The minimum number of prisoners in one day..	10

The following schedule shows the crimes which prisoners passing through the guard-room or doing time were charged with:—

Arson..	1
Assault..	22
Assault, carrying fire-arms and vagrancy..	1
Assault and non-support of wife..	1
Assault and trespass..	3
Assault and theft..	1
Assault and vagrancy..	3
Attempted murder..	1
Attempted theft..	1
Attempted suicide..	1
Awaiting deportation..	2
Bigamy..	1
Drunk..	10
Drunk and disorderly..	9
Drunk and vagrancy..	30
Extortion..	2
Forgery..	6
False pretenses..	13
False pretenses and supplying liquor to an interdict..	1
False pretenses and horse stealing..	1
Horse stealing..	3
House-breaking..	7
Making false order..	1
Masters and Servants Act, contravention of..	6
Non-support of wife..	2
Opium and Drug Act, contravention of..	5
Perjury..	1
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted..	1
Rape..	1
Selling liquor without license..	4
Stolen horses, in possession of	1
Stealing train ride..	5
Theft..	49
Trespass on railroad..	23
Trespass and vagrancy..	10
Vagrancy..	224

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Vagrancy and stealing train ride..	1
Wilful damage..	1
Pointing fire arms..	1
Indian Act—	
Drunk, possession of liquor and vagrancy..	1
Supplying liquor to an Indian	1
Total..	458

The total number of prisoners who have received sentences during the year or are now doing so in the guard-room is 410.

Crime.	Sentenced.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Month.	Days.
Assault	22	1	16
Carrying loaded fire-arms and vagrancy.	1	6	
Assault and non-support of wife.....	1	8	
Assault and trespass.....	3	1	14
Assault and theft.....	1	2	
Assault and vagrancy.....	3	1	10
Attempted theft.....	2	3	
Drunk	2	1	
Drunk and disorderly.....	9	1	5
Drunk and vagrancy.....	32		18
Forgery	2	6	15
False pretenses.	8	7	11
False pretenses and supplying liquor to an interdict.	1	4	
Horse stealing.	1	4	
House breaking.....	3	5	
Making false order.....	1	1	
Masters and Servants Act, contra.....	6	1	14
Non-support of wife	2	2	
Opium and Drug Act contravention.....	5	2	6
Pointing fire-arms.....	1		25
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted.	4		20
Selling liquor without license.....	4	4	22
Stealing train ride.....	5		26
Theft	42	2	16
Trespass on railroad	23		29
Vagrancy	214	1	7
Vagrancy and stealing train ride.....	1	3	
Indian Act.			
Drunk, possession of liquor, vagrancy.....	1	10	
Supplying liquor to Indian.....	1	1	
Total.....	410		

There were four cases in which prisoners were released on ticket of leave.

There were two cases of prisoners escaping, one a man who was sentenced to 60 days' hard labour on July 17, 1912, for theft. The other a foreigner was sentenced to 30 days' hard labour for vagrancy, on August 13, he was recaptured the same day, and committed suicide three days later by hanging himself. The coroner, Dr. Johnston, of Regina, held an inquest when a verdict was returned that: Roy Lantz came to his death by hanging himself whilst in a fit of temporary insanity.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. WALSHAW, Corpl.,
Provost.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Before closing this report I would state that on June 30, 1912, the city of Regina was visited with a cyclone, which caused a great deal of destruction to property, together with the loss and injury to a number of people. In connection with this matter all the available officers, men and horses, were sent down to assist in keeping order and rescue work, under the personal supervision of yourself; and during the following ten days this division furnished the following detail for night patrol of the devastated area:—

3 officers.
36 N.C.O.'s and constables.
3 teamsters, with wagons.
21 saddles horses.
6 team horses.

Besides the above all tents on hand were loaned to the city for use in establishing a refuge camp for those who had lost their homes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. KNIGHT, *Inspr.*,

Commanding 'Depot' Division.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, October 25, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1912. I took over temporary command of this district on April 27, 1912, during the absence on duty of Supt. J. D. Moodie and, on that officer being transferred to the Yukon on August 1, last, I assumed command from that date pending the appointment of a superintendent.

Regina district, on September 30, 1912, was composed of the following, apart from the district office:—

Sub District.	Detachments.	Officer.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special.	Horses.
Wood Mountain	4	1	.....	.....	4	5	2	20
Yorkton	7	1	.....	.....	3	7	.....	12
Moosomin	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4
Indian Head	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5
Lanigan	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
Arcola	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Moosejaw	6	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	7
Estevan	10	.....	1	.....	2	7	.....	10
Town Station	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Craik	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Holdfast	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Norway House	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....
Totals...	44	2	3	4	11	41	3	67

Making a total of 44 detachments, 61 officers, N.C. officers and constables, 3 special constables, 67 horses and 34 dogs.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The advancement throughout every part of the district has been very marked. Immigration has been steady and land now available for homesteading is scarce, of a poor quality and generally some distance from a railway. Crop acreage has increased over 15 per cent generally and the yield of all grain will be greatly in excess of last year. In some districts excessive rains have spoiled the hay crop entirely, especially in Kamsack and Pelly districts where the amount of rain has been unprecedented. Mixed farming is being entered into to a large extent but not what would be expected, as the large cities and towns now in Saskatchewan have created a demand for all kinds of farm products. This, in part, accounts for the present excessive cost of living.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Railway, telephone and telegraph construction is being carried on in every direction as fast as material can be had and men employed. There is still a great necessity for railways running about due north and south from the main lines.

Splendid modern buildings are being erected in the cities and large towns, which shows that the people of those places are optimistic of the future. Many villages of two years ago are now flourishing towns. The great increase of population, together with the great amount of railway construction, the springing up of new places and the rapid growth of old ones, has increased the necessity for more men. Applications are continually being received for new detachments, but with the limited number of men at our disposal it was not possible to accede to all requests. During the year, for various causes, several detachments were closed, usually being but a transfer to some point in that locality from which a more effective service could be performed. Several new detachments were opened and all outlying points throughout each patrol district were visited at least monthly. The great demand on our men on detachment makes it very difficult for them to attend the rural districts as often as could be wished for.

The number of cases handled in the district during the past 12 months showed an increase of nearly 60 per cent over the previous year; the increase in the number of convictions was 56 per cent. There are 58 cases more than last year awaiting trial on September 30, 1912. There is a very noticeable increase in the number of crimes of violence and offences against the person. This is, I think, attributable to a large extent to the large floating population, some a most undesirable class, now in the country, and to the great number of foreigners in our midst. Some of these foreign races hold life very cheaply and will commit murder on slight provocation. In examining into the causes of crime, I cannot but note the very large number which are due, either directly or indirectly, to the use of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

SUMMARY of Cases before Supreme and Districts Courts.

Committed for trial.. . . .	133
Number of convictions.. . . .	68
Number of fines.. . . .	5
Sent to jail.. . . .	34
Sent to penitentiary.. . . .	22
Let go on suspended sentence.. . . .	7
Acquitted or charges withdrawn.. . . .	57
Remanded in custody.. . . .	12
Awaiting trial.. . . .	3
Honourably acquitted.. . . .	1

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

CRIME.

SUMMARY of cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn ₂	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person —				
Murder.....	6	*1	1	4
" attempted.....	2	2		
Threatening to kill.....	3	3		
" to shoot.....	6	1	3	2
Wounding.....	2	1		1
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	3	3		
Assault, common.....	508	423	84	1
" aggravated.....	3	2	1	
" causing bodily harm.....	32	22	8	2
" indecent.....	12	9	3	
Rape and attempted rape.....	19	8	10	1
Attempted suicide.....	7	1	4	2
Blackmail.....	2	1		1
Bigamy.....	3	3		
Abduction.....	5	2		3
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years...	7	1	4	2
Non-support, wife and family.....	6	5	1	
Child desertion.....	14	14		
Intimidation.....	6	5	1	
Libel.....	1		1	
Unlawfully administering drugs.....	4	3	1	
Neglecting to bury child.....	1		1	
Miscellaneous.....	20	13	6	1
Offences against property--				
Thefts.....	451	342	105	4
" from the person.....	3		2	1
" from H.M. mails.....	1			1
Cattle stealing.....	8	1	4	3
Horse stealing.....	26	14	10	2
Shooting or wounding cattle.....	17	7	6	4
Cruelty to animals.....	92	76	16	
House and shop breaking.....	21	13	3	5
Burglary.....	6	4	2	
Fraud.....	11	6	3	2
False pretenses.....	76	53	17	6
Forgery.....	24	14	7	3
Embezzlement.....	2	1		1
Robbery with violence.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen property.....	14	11	3	
Arson.....	3		3	
Mischief.....	71	53	17	1
Killing or wounding dogs.....	14	11	3	
Buggery on dog.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	26	20	6	
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	21	17	3	1
Pointing firearms.....	20	17	3	
Discharging firearms.....	7	7		
Vagrancy.....	469	458	11	
Drunk and disorderly.....	378	369	9	
Causing disturbance.....	87	76	11	
Swearing and insulting language.....	26	22	4	
Indecent acts.....	4	4		
" exposure.....	2	2		
" exhibition.....	6	6		
Incest.....	1	1		
Seduction.....	7	4		3
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	8	7	1	
Frequenters.....	10	10		
Prostitution.....	8	8		
Keeping gaming house.....	3	3		
Gambling.....	26	26		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	3	3		
Nuisance.....	4	4		
Miscellaneous.....	13	11	2	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury.....	8	3	4	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons.....	4	4		
Contempt of court.....	6	4	1	1
Escaping custody.....	9	7	2	
Obstructing peace officer.....	7	5	1	1
Assaulting peace officer.....	6	5	1	
Resisting arrest.....	2	2		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	125	122	3	
Trespassing on railway.....	55	55		
Miscellaneous.....	6	6		
Offences against Customs Act.....	2	2		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	56	45	9	2
Indians intoxicated.....	45	42		3
Intoxicated on reserve.....	11	11		
Liquor in possession on reserve.....	5	4	1	
Prostitution.....	1	1		
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	5	5		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants.....	642	564	78	
Game ordinance.....	75	70	5	
Hide and brand.....	4	1	2	1
Prairie fires.....	35	35		
Liquor License ordinance.....	203	187	15	1
Insanity.....	111	102	8	1
Horse breeders ordinance.....	34	33	1	
Stray Animals Act.....	16	12	3	1
Pound ordinance.....	49	41	7	1
Herd.....	6	6		
Village ordinance.....	4	4		
Livery stable ordinance.....	6	6		
Medical profession.....	6	6		
Veterinary surgeons.....	4	4		
Public health.....	19	19		
School Act.....	7	2	5	
Hawkers and pedlars.....	10	9	1	
Noxious weeds.....	8	8		
Steam Boilers Act.....	43	40	1	2
Motor Vehicles Act.....	62	60	2	
Election Act.....	1		1	
Miscellaneous.....	2	2		
Grand totals.....	4,344	3,741	531	72

* E. O. Peugnet arrested near Willow Branch on charge of murder committed in France; extradition ordered to France. Found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The following table gives a comparative statement of crimes in the Regina district from 1905 to the year ending September 30, 1912:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	(11 mos.) 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cases entered.....	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745	4,344
Convictions.....	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403	3,741
Dismissed or withdrawn.....	246	250	186	190	154	355	327	531
Waiting trial.....	12	20	24	26	16	14	15	72

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Solomon Rose, not yet arrested on charge of murder, will bring the 'awaiting trial' for 1912 up to 73 cases.

The following remarks on some of the more important cases handled in Regina district during the year may be of interest:—

Rex vs. John Aurischuk, murder.—The case of the above named, charged with the murder near Goodeve about March 16, 1912, of Joseph Czernowski, a retired Galician priest, was a most brutal affair. This priest, who was farming a short distance outside Goodeve in the Yorkton sub-district, was found badly mutilated on the railroad track about one mile east of Goodeve, his body having evidently been placed on the track and subsequently run over by two trains. John Aurischuk was arrested on suspicion by Constable Kempston, he (Aurischuk) being absolutely unable to account for his actions on the night in question, and it was known that he was on bad terms with the deceased, having used threats towards him on several occasions. What led to the suspicion that Czernowski had been murdered was the fact that his home was in a different direction altogether from where his body was found on the track. Corporal Turner was placed in charge of the investigation and succeeded with the assistance of Constable Kempston in building up a very strong case of circumstantial evidence against the accused who was confined in the guard-room at Yorkton until his trial which was to have taken place on June 18. As this case hinges very much on the analysis of the blood stains found on various exhibits in connection with the crime, and as such analysis had not been completed when the case was called in June, an adjournment was granted until the December sittings of the Court at Yorkton and the prisoner was taken to Moosomin jail for safe-keeping.

Rex vs. A. Luzenski, murder.—This is another serious case awaiting trial. The body of one Maloski was found on the outskirts of Melville, Sask., covered with brush and other indications of foul play. The body was identified as that of a railroad labourer who was working on a Grand Trunk Pacific extra gang near Melville up to the night of December 30, 1911. Upon examination of the body by the police it was found that the inside pocket where the Galicians are in the habit of carrying their money and other valuables had been cut out and the post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the man's jaw bone had been crushed with some blunt instrument. The coroner's jury at Melville returned a verdict of homicide against a party or parties unknown. Constable Kempston then started a thorough examination into the facts with the result that a strong suspicion began to rest upon one Anton Luzenski, who was a fellow labourer with the deceased and lived in the same boarding car and who had left Melville on the morning of January 2, 1912. The accused was by Constable Kempston arrested in Winnipeg on April 17 of this year and committed to Yorkton jail to await trial. This case was also called on June 18 but was adjourned to enable the prosecution to locate a couple of material witnesses and the prisoner was remanded to the next assizes to be held in December. He was then remanded in custody to the Moosomin jail. This also is a case of circumstantial evidence of a very strong nature although the case for the prosecution is by no means as strong as in the Aurischuk case.

Rex vs. Wasyl Ewanuik, murder.—This was a most cold-blooded and premeditated murder which took place south of Foam lake, Sask., also in the Yorkton sub-district, on May 28, 1912, being the result of a quarrel between two young Galician homesteaders over a girl. Panko Woitas, a Galician, was murdered while ploughing on his homestead by Wasyl Ewanuik, his neighbour, who went up to him with a double barrelled gun and fired two shots at him. The first missed but the second struck him in the side. The victim fell to the ground and died at 2.00 a.m. the following morning. The crime was witnessed by the father and brother of deceased and they immediately fell upon the murderer and tied him up with ropes and notified Corporal

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Birtwistle of Sheho detachment who arrested him. The preliminary trial took place at Foam lake on May 30 before Inspector Junget, J.P., and the evidence adduced for the prosecution was very conclusive and established the fact that prisoner has been assaulted by the deceased on account of a girl and had sworn vengeance. He was committed to Prince Albert jail to wait his trial which is slated for Saskatoon in October and there is no doubt but that a conviction will be entered (since convicted and sentenced to be hanged).

Rex vs. George Donchon, attempted murder and suicide.—The above named is a Russian who, having led an unhappy life with his wife at Canora, Saskatchewan, jumped upon her and cut her throat, face and shoulder, and then attempted to end his own life in the same manner. Donchon and his wife were brought to the Yorkton hospital where they recovered. On May 23, the accused was able to stand his preliminary trial, being committed to the Yorkton guard-room by C. Junget, J.P. The case came up at the Supreme Court held in Yorkton on June 18 before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands, where the prisoner pleaded 'guilty,' and was sentenced to three years in Prince Albert penitentiary.

The King vs. Walter T. Ross, forgery and thefts.—In last year's report the accused in this case was waiting trial. It will be remembered that this man was a member of the R.N.W.M. Police and was discharged with a bad record; he was afterwards employed as deputy sheriff in the Yorkton district and committed theft of lien notes, the victims being foreigners in the Melville and Goodeve districts. The tracing of this criminal was a long and interesting one, and finally resulted in the arrest of the accused in London, Eng., from where he was brought back, under the Fugitive Offender's Act, by Inspector Junget. Ross was committed for trial and tried at the fall assizes held in Yorkton in December, 1911, before Mr. Justice Johnstone. The prisoner made a great fight through his solicitor, Mr. R. A. Bonner, of Winnipeg, but was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

A. E. Gibbs charge, murder.—This was a case in which Gibbs was charged with murdering one Herman Bower at Rouleau on November 14, 1911. The facts were that both Gibbs and Bower were playing pool in one of the pool halls at Rouleau, and some words took place and Gibbs advanced on Bower and struck him over the head with an 18-ounce billiard cue, the small end in Gibbs' hands. The result of this blow was death, Bower dying in about six hours' time. Gibbs was committed for trial by Insp. G. L. Jennings, R.N.W.M. Police, J.P., on November 16, 1911. This case came up in the higher court in January, 1912. The jury could not agree and the second jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

J. A. Mowatt charge, horse stealing.—The facts of this case are as follows: Early in 1911, Gerrard Smith, of Gravelbourg, had some stray horses on his premises belonging to Mowatt. The accused came for them and took them away without paying the legal charges and at the same time it was assumed that a horse the property of Smith was taken and later sold to one Nobert. Mowatt disappeared and after a great deal of correspondence he was finally located and arrested by Sheriff James R. Stephens, of Glasgow, Mont., U.S.A. The accused consented to waive extradition and was escorted back to Moosejaw from North Portal by Corporal Mercer on July 9, 1912. The preliminary hearing was adjourned several times on account of the prosecution being unable to get the necessary witnesses, but on August 12, the case was committed for trial and the accused allowed out on bail.

Rex versus Jack Anderson, horse stealing.—This man was held in custody waiting his trial, just over nine months. The case was adjourned several times owing to the trouble in getting necessary witnesses from the U.S.A. Sergt. King, of the Wood Mountain sub-district, was sent to the states to use every endeavour to persuade the

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

witnesses to appear at Moosejaw against Anderson. Finally sufficient witnesses were secured to prove a case of horse stealing against Anderson in the Wood Mountain sub-district and at Moosejaw the accused was given five years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Rex versus John Dill.—This was a case of bringing stolen property into Canada—a number of head of horses. After much work and trouble, this man was convicted at Moosejaw and sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. It was proven in this case that out of the seven head of horses this man brought into Canada, six were stolen. This case also occurred in the Wood Mountain sub-district.

Rex versus Ella Perry.—This was a case of a girl shooting and wounding her father, L. G. Perry, at Wood Mountain. Miss Ella Perry shot her father with a .32-calibre revolver during a quarrel with him. She was arrested and committed for trial by Insp. J. C. Richards, J.P., at Wood Mountain and allowed out on bail to look after her father's property, he being taken to the Moosejaw hospital for treatment. The case came up for trial at Moosejaw in June at the Supreme Court before Judge Johnson and jury. The girl stated in her defence that she had not meant to hurt her father, but was afraid at the time that he was going to kill her. The jury after a short absence returned a verdict of 'not guilty' and the girl was discharged.

Rex versus John Lambert.—This was a case of a youth stealing fire-arms in the United States and bringing them into Canada. He was arrested, committed for trial, and at Regina, on June 27, 1912, appeared before His Honour Judge Hannon, and electing a speedy trial and pleading 'guilty' to the charge was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but was allowed to go on suspended sentence on account of his youth.

Rex versus George Tressler.—On March 12, 1912, Laura Tressler, the daughter of the accused, laid an information against her father for having on several occasions forcibly had sexual intercourse with her and in other ways ill-treating her. The accused was committed for trial on April 30, before Judge Rimmer at Arcola; the accused was found 'guilty' and sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary and to receive six lashes, three at a time.

Rex versus Alex. McPherson, alias Spence.—This man came to the Arcola district in the fall of 1911, and producing a letter purporting to be signed by a firm of solicitors in Scotland and stating that the bearer, Alex. Spence, was heir to a fortune of \$17,000 which he would receive in the spring of 1912, induced one man to part with \$500 as a loan and another with \$50. The accused invited his last victim to a dance which he stated he was giving about 12 miles away. There was no dance and Spence disappeared and was finally traced to Eagle River, Ontario, and brought back for trial. The accused appeared before His Honour Judge Rimmer, at Arcola in June, and was found 'guilty' on both charges of false pretences and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Re John Schwengle, perjury in the U.S.A.—On March 18, 1912, a letter was received from the American Consul General at Winnipeg, requesting the provisional arrest and detention of the above named, charged in the United States District Court for Minnesota with perjury, on January 4, 1905, at Crookston, Minn. Schwengle was located in the Craik sub-district and brought to the R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at Regina to wait extradition proceedings. The U.S.A. authorities were unable to produce sufficient evidence to warrant the extradition order being signed and the prisoner was released by Justice Lamont on April 18.

Albert Scrase charge, false pretenses.—This man was given one year's imprisonment with hard labour for having obtained from the North Star Elevator at Yellow-grass \$155 by means of bogus grain tickets. One Charles Hann was left in charge of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

the elevator during the absence of the regular agent. He issued grain tickets to two men, one of them the accused, who had brought no grain to the elevator. Hann and Mellem, the other two men in this case, have not yet been arrested. On May 23, the accused appeared at Regina before His Honour Judge Hannon and was found 'guilty' and awarded the above sentence.

Rex versus H. O. Ward, conversion.—This man, an ex-employee of the C.P.R., was for several years acting freight agent at Moosomin. During December, 1911, his books were thoroughly audited and it was discovered that during the past eight years the accused had stolen nearly ten thousand dollars of the company's money; he had during all those years kept his books in such shape as to deceive the company's auditors. He pleaded 'guilty' before His Honour Judge Farrell in the District Court at Moosomin and was sentenced to one year with hard labour in Moosomin common jail and after serving six months he was released on parole.

Rex vs. Ulus Bankey.—This man had charge of an elevator and lumber yard at Esterhazy from the Imperial Elevator Co. His books were audited and found to be nearly \$2,000 short. It was found that the accused had forged a farmer's name to a grain cheque for \$350. He was brought back from Winnipeg and in the District Court at Moosomin was sentenced to one year.

Rex vs. Charles Cottrell, rape.—This man was sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary at Moosejaw in April, 1912, having been convicted of a charge of rape committed on a woman in the Willow Bunch district some time in December, 1911. His Lordship, Judge Johnson, in passing sentence said that as Cottrell was an old man and had not many more years to live he would pass a very light sentence so that when discharged the prisoner could lead a better life in an effort to atone for his crime.

Rex vs. Alfred Gaudry, theft from H. M. Mails.—The accused in this case who is but 18 years of age and who had a bad record is waiting trial on a charge of theft from H. M. Mails and also of horse stealing. Gaudry was released from the Edmonton penitentiary in July, 1912, on ticket-of-leave, and at our request was held on a warrant for horse stealing committed previous to the offence for which he was serving two years. He was taken to Willow Bunch and there committed for trial, and allowed out on bail. Subsequently he was employed driving the mail between Willow Bunch and Moosejaw, relieving his father the regular carrier. While so employed he abstracted a number of registered letters from the mails and cached the contents along the trail between Willow Bunch and Moosejaw in different places. Sergeant King, of Moosejaw detachment, obtained a confession from Gaudry who told where he had cached the money, &c., taken from these letters; some of the stolen goods were later recovered by Willow Bunch detachment. Gaudry was committed for trial on this charge also and is now waiting trial. A brother of the accused, Sam. Gaudry, is at present serving a term in the penitentiary at Prince Albert for horse stealing.

Rex vs. H. M. Middaugh, fraudulent conversion.—On May 20, 1912, information was laid before T. Murray, J.P., by G. L. Boddington, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that H. M. Middaugh who was the company's agent at Yellowgrass, did on May 11 fraudulently convert to his own use the sum of \$1,016.09 which should have been credited to the Canadian Pacific railway being freight charges on two cars of coal delivered to a resident of Yellowgrass. Accused was committed for trial. On appearing for election in the District Court at Regina on May 31, accused was admitted to bail in \$10,000. On August 17 the sureties for Middaugh laid information that they had reason to believe that he was about to abscond for the purpose of evading justice. Warrant was issued and Middaugh was arrested and conveyed to Regina jail. On September 20 accused appeared before Chief Justice Wetmore at Regina and pleading guilty was remanded until October 4 for sentence.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Rex vs. John C. Thiel, charges murder and attempted murder.—A few minutes to five o'clock on the afternoon of September 30 word was received at the barracks that a man had shot two men. It appears that the above named, John C. Thiel, a German-American, who had been employed with a farmer named William Parkin living a few miles west of the barracks, shot and killed his employer and wounded the foreman Lee Prine who were on their way home from Regina. Thiel managed to evade the police for some nine days by hiding in the dense undergrowth and brush in the coulees surrounding his home. He was eventually driven from cover and arrested at his home by Inspector Newson. Thiel is at present confined in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police hospital at Regina where he is slowly recovering his strength and will probably be in a fit condition to undergo his preliminary hearing in a month's time.

The following is a list of deaths, accidental and suicidal, investigated by members of the force in Regina district during the past year.

Accidental.. . . .	48
By suicide.. . . .	12
Total.. . . .	60

This is a decrease of 46 cases from last year, 42 of the former and 4 of the latter.

The number of lunatics in the district taken to asylums, under order of the Attorney General, has been:—

From Yorkton.. . . .	13
“ Regina.. . . .	69
Total.. . . .	82

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

The number of cases is much less than last year, and this is attributable to settlers and others exercising more care than formerly, a larger area of broken ground and a wet season. All cases have been investigated and prosecutions brought against the parties responsible whenever ascertained. These actions have had a splendid effect throughout the country. All fires were of small importance compared with some of former years.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

As formerly, all assistance possible has been given to other departments of the government.

Orderlies have been provided for all Supreme and District Courts; coroners and magistrates have been given required assistance. Where necessary, all particulars of property of deceased persons have been sent to public administrators. The Commissioner of Public Health has been made acquainted with all cases of destitution of which the police were cognizant and relief has been issued where required. Quarantine regulations have been enforced where necessary.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to their various places of confinement including the provincial penitentiaries at Prince Albert in Saskatchewan and Edmonton in Alberta. Escorts have also been sent to bring back for trial in Saskatchewan prisoners arrested outside this province.

Liquor License Department.—The inspectors of this department of the provincial government have been given every assistance and many convictions have been obtained, either directly or indirectly, from evidence secured by the police. The number of cases has been very large this year owing to the fact that hotels are established in villages

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

as soon as they are any size, and these being on the many new lines of railway and removed in many instances from proper supervision, irregularities constantly occur; also, in some of the newly settled parts the country is practically overrun with 'blind pigs.' Informations in all cases are laid by members of the Liquor License Department.

Immigration and Customs.—Inspector J. C. Richards, the officer commanding Wood mountain sub-district, acts as Collector of Customs at that port of entry. He reports:—

Number of let passes issued.. . . .	94
“ persons covered by let passes.. . . .	166
“ animals covered by let passes—horses.. . . .	270
“ “ “ mules.. . . .	6
“ “ “ cattle.. . . .	16
“ entries made.. . . .	85
“ entries for duty.. . . .	43
“ settlers free.. . . .	42
“ animals entered by settlers—horses.. . . .	290
“ “ “ cattle.. . . .	73
“ “ “ mules.. . . .	2
“ “ “ for duty—horses.. . . .	387
“ “ “ cattle.. . . .	23

Amount of duty collected, \$6,495.46.

These figures are from April 1, to August 31, 1912. The records for the part of the year from October 1, 1911, to March 30, 1912, were destroyed in the fire which burned Wood Mountain post.

Inspector Richards reports that the total amount of duty collected during the year would be about \$25,000 and \$35,000. At ports along the boundary and at various places in the district assistance has been given this department in regard to locating settlers who had failed to report at the port of entry and smugglers who had come into Canada. Much assistance was given in all parts of the district to new settlers.

Post Office Department.—Assistance has been rendered in investigating cases where registered mail had gone astray, or mail stolen. Through the efforts of the police in the Indian Head sub-district, four convictions were obtained, viz., detaining letters, enclosing letters in parcel post, stealing letters and destroying letters in transit. When asked by the post office inspectors, all possible help has been given them. At Moosejaw a very serious case of theft from the mails while en route from Willow Bunch to Moosejaw was investigated, part of the stolen property recovered which had been buried near Willow Bunch, the offender arrested and subsequently sentenced to three years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Department of the Interior.—Indians.—The reports regarding the Indians throughout the district show that they are slightly on the increase. In the Moosomin district only was there serious sickness during the year. The following will show the number of reserves and the number of Indians in each district:—

Wood Mountain.. . . .	130
On temporary reserve; not self-supporting. These are Sioux Indians and are the remnant of Sitting Bull's warriors who crossed into Canada after the historic Custer massacre.	
Yorkton—On 3 reserves (Crees and Salteaux).. . . .	406
Arcola—On 1 reserve (Crees and Assiniboinés).. . . .	225
Wolseley—On 1 reserve (Assiniboinés).. . . .	154
Punnichy—On 4 reserves (Crees and Salteaux).. . . .	565
Moosomin—On 4 reserves (Crees, few Salteaux).. . . .	717

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Most of the Indians are now in fair circumstances, going in more and more for farming. There were as usual a number of prosecutions under the Indian Act, most of these due to intoxicating liquor. Several denominational schools are established throughout the reserves and are well attended by the children.

Escorts were furnished the officials of the Indian Department when treaty moneys were paid.

All reserves are covered as often as possible by police patrols.

In the Indian Head sub-district some 40 convictions were secured for wood-stealing from Indian reserves.

Timber.—Several convictions have been had against parties taking crown timber without having the requisite permit. Preservation of this timber in some districts is absolutely necessary; frequent patrols are made through the timber reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Department of Agriculture.—Assistance has been rendered to the veterinary inspectors of this department in the enforcing of quarantine regulations and the inspection of stock and all cases of contagious diseases which came to our notice were duly reported.

The provincial legislation in regard to stallions has been enforced and all owners have been impressed with the necessity of proper enrolment of such animals. The police have been of much help to farmers being the means whereby much stock which had been missing was located and returned to the owners.

Department of Justice.—Record is kept at detachments of ticket-of-leave convicts reporting and the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa notified.

Department of Neglected Children (Provincial).—The work in this department is growing rapidly and under directions from the superintendent, children have been taken from various parts of the district to the shelter at Regina and also to the industrial school at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Inspector Junget, in his report for Yorkton sub-district, has again called attention to the guard-room at that point. It is very unsafe and has no jail yard. In regard to the possibility of a fire he reports that the guard room is dangerous to life as the cells are locked individually and it would be almost an impossibility to get all the prisoners out safely. There is no accommodation for female prisoners or lunatics. (This building is the property of province of Saskatchewan.)

The following is the report of Yorkton guard-room for the year:—

YORKTON GUARD-ROOM,
September 30 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard-room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1912:—

Prisoners in cells, midnight Sept. 30, 1911..	7
Received during 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1912..	157
Discharged during the same period..	156
Remaining in cells, midnight Sept. 30, 1912..	8

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The following is a classification of prisoners received in the guard room:—

Males.

Whites.. . . .	133
Indians.. . . .	8
Half-breeds.. . . .	4

Females.

White.. . . .	8
Black.. . . .	4

Total.. . . . 157

The 156 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Released, time expired.. . . .	56
Sent to Moosomin jail.. . . .	6
Sent to Portage la Prairie Industrial School.. . . .	2
Sent to Regina guard-room.. . . .	1
Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary.. . . .	2
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary.. . . .	1
Sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	14
Sent different places for trial.. . . .	4
Let out on suspended sentence.. . . .	1
Released on payment of fines.. . . .	59

Total.. . . . 146

Females.

Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary.. . . .	1
Sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	4
Released on payment of fines.. . . .	5

Total.. . . . 10

Grand total: 146 males and 10 females=156.

The average daily number of prisoners has been.. . . . 8

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room during the past year has been excellent and, with the exception of a very few minor breaches of discipline, the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The want of a jail yard is particularly felt, as once outside the guard-room the prisoners are in the open with heavy bluffs immediately around. Almost every building in this town has modern conveniences but no inside lavatories have as yet been built for the prisoners. The cells are locked individually and as the building is a regular fire-trap this would undoubtedly mean a calamity, as in case of fire it would simply be impossible to get the prisoners out. It is to be hoped that the Provincial Government will soon either build a proper jail at this place or fix the present building up so as to make it somewhat safe, as under the existing conditions the looking

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

after important prisoners committed for trial, on murder charges, &c., is a great strain on our men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Insp.*,

Commanding Yorkton Sub-district.

HORSES.

Owing to many of the older horses on detachments having been brought into Regina and replaced by remounts, the district is in a very good condition in this respect. In some districts the horses have had a large mileage and generally the work has been heavy, but they have stood it well and the few that were 'off duty' occasionally were for minor ailments.

In the Big Muddy district timber wolves were running in large bands and are reported to have killed some young stock and horses. Half-breeds have tried to kill them but with very little success.

I beg to strongly recommend the purchase of an automobile for use in connection with the district office at Regina. Occasions are becoming more frequent when it is absolutely necessary to reach places in the shortest possible time. The pursuit of a fugitive is greatly facilitated by the use of an automobile. The officer commanding would be in much closer touch with that part of the district within a radius of one hundred miles than at present, and he could make many more personal investigations of matters requiring his attention.

From the number of cases shown for the year it will be seen that all ranks have been working very hard, particularly the non-commissioned officers, and I have pleasure in drawing your attention to the efficient manner in which all members have performed their duty. I include also the staff in the district office, who have handled an immense amount of routine matter, and I very much wish that some system could be adopted whereby the clerical work could be reduced.

There have been few breaches of discipline among members on detachments and these have been for minor offences.

NORWAY HOUSE SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district comprises the detachments of Norway House and Split Lake, in charge of Sergeant Nicholls, T., who has been there for some years and is well acquainted with the work required there. These two detachments are now in new Manitoba and are the only detachments in the Regina district affected by the recent extension of the Manitoba boundary.

This district is not agricultural, but remains as it has been solely, one of hunting and fishing. In the winter time patrols are made by dog teams usually from Kimberly, a point of the Canadian Northern railway, to Norway House; from Norway House to Split Lake and from Split Lake to Fort Churchill. In summer, canoes are used entirely. This year in addition to the usual patrols a special patrol was made from Split Lake to York Factory and return, taking in Supt. Demers on transfer to the Hudson Bay district.

No immigration has come into this part of the country. A small amount of building is going on at Norway House. The Methodist Mission is erecting a new boarding-school at a cost of \$40,000, and the Roman Catholic Mission are erecting a new building 120 x 60 feet.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Gold and silver mining is possible in the future, but not until proper facilities are made for bringing the necessary plant into the country. Several claims have been staked out between Norway House and Split Lake and on the east coast of Lake Winnipeg, the principal ones supposed to show gold being on the Pipestone and Zee-pee-wiske lakes.

The district around Norway House is fast becoming noted as a tourist resort; lack of accommodation is at present the only drawback.

Railway and telegraph construction.—The Hudson Bay railway is under construction, and the section of 180 miles from Le Pas is to be completed this fall. This line will pass about 90 miles west of Norway House.

The telegraph has been built from Winnipeg as far as Fisher river on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg.

BUSH FIRES.

There have been a series of bush fires throughout the district but they were well looked after by a branch of the Forestry Department, a well equipped outfit under the capable management of Mr. J. T. Blackford, chief ranger. These fires which did considerable damage are supposed to have been started by the various electrical storms during the year which were most severe. The fires were eventually put out, but in some instances an immense amount of timber was burnt.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have not been called upon to render assistance to other departments in that district, but Sergeant Nicholls recommends that the attention of the customs authorities be called to the necessity for running a branch of the customs at Norway House in connection with the post office; this would do away with the keeping of parcels in West Selkirk for months after arrival for people residing in this district as the duty could then be collected at that end.

INDIANS.

A slight increase is noticeable in the different bands in the district although a great many deaths occurred during the past year. At Norway House fifteen deaths occurred from septic poisoning at child-birth and this is simply through neglect in not calling in the department doctor, who was always ready and willing to respond to any call at any hour of the day or night. An epidemic of measles broke out last spring among the Island Lake Indians in their winter hunting camps; they were so scattered that no quarantine was laid down. The disease affected several grown up natives as well as children and resulted in eighteen deaths. The health, however, of most of the reserves is good; the Indians are well-behaved and very few complaints were made. They all recognize that they are amenable to the law and usually behave accordingly. The Indians now command a big wage during the summer months and as time goes by they are getting better educated to the handling of money and a far greater number will take the result of this winter's catch of fur to civilization, than last year, and the time is fast approaching when the Indian will sell for cash only and trading with them will be a thing of the past. I am pleased to report that there have been no convictions under the Indian Act in the Norway House district in the past year.

The following statement shows the number of Indians of the different reserves and the number paid treaty this year as compared with 1911:—

	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Norway House.....	761	738	.....	23
Cross Lake.....	468	512	44	.....
Split Lake.....	317	326	9	.....
Nelson House.....	395	430	35	.....
Oxford House.....	294	300	6	.....
God's Lake.....	309	301	.....	8
Island Lake.....	484	491	7	.....

CRIME.

There has been very little crime in the district which is especially noticeable as there have been a great number of surveyors and railway workers through the district during the past year. What little crime there has been was of a petty nature, the only serious charge being one of burglary brought against an Indian when upon investigation it was found that he had broken into a warehouse in order to get some personal belongings and the case was ordered to be dropped by the Attorney General of Manitoba.

DOGS.

We have been buying at Norway House dogs at a tender age and training them for our own use; in this way we find we can get better and stronger dogs and can purchase them much cheaper than when they are older. The proper feeding of a dog is very essential to its future use in the train. We have twenty-five dogs at present in the Norway House sub-district and Sergeant Nicholls writes they are in first-class condition and the best bunch of dogs ever stationed there.

I would draw your attention to the necessity of a guard-room for Norway House. At the present time there is no place of confinement for prisoners and when there is one he has to be kept in the constables' room which is objectionable. This matter, however, has been taken up and it is probable that the present landlords of our quarters at Norway House will build as required to include this accommodation.

I would respectfully suggest that Norway House detachment be furnished with a motor boat for use in patrolling the upper end of the lake and in plying between Norway House and Warren's Landing. The latter place is as far as the steamers from Selkirk go and it is necessary to patrol there to meet each steamer.

The winter patrols from Norway House and Split lake are long and arduous but the men stationed there seem to like the life and no complaints have been received nor any applications for transfers outside during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Regina District.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX I.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, Regina.

REGINA, October 23, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The number of cases was 642, an increase of 53 over last year. The average number constantly sick was 12.69, the average sick time to each man was 7.45 days, and the average duration of each case of sickness 7.21 days. The deaths numbered 5, a decrease of four on the previous year, the causes being from pneumonia 2, from meningitis 1, after operation for enlarged prostate 1, and gunshot wound 1 (homicidal),

GENERAL DISEASES.

Eruptive fevers were represented by 3 cases of measles. Influenza contributed 53 cases. Enteric fever.—There were 5 cases, 2 of which were admitted during the previous year. Venereal disease.—There was 1 case of syphilitic disease of nasal bones and palate, and 1 case of gonorrhœa. Parasitic disease gave 1 case of worms, and there was 1 case of alcoholism. Rheumatism accounted for 19 cases, and debility for 1 case. Under the heading of 'Other general diseases' 1 case of mumps was recorded.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the nervous system were the cause of 29 cases, namely, 14 of headache, 12 of neuralgia, 2 of vertigo, and 1 of nervousness.

Diseases of the eye and eyelids gave 17 cases, 4 of defective vision, 1 of snow blindness, 10 of conjunctivitis, 1 of blepharitis, and 1 of intra-ocular hæmorrhage.

Diseases of other organs of special sense were the cause of 6 cases, 4 due to otitis, and the remainder to affections of the nose.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 3 admissions for varix.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 110 cases, namely, 79 of coughs and colds, 22 of bronchitis, 3 of pneumonia, 4 of pleurisy, and 2 of laryngitis.

Diseases of the digestive system were the cause of 167 admissions, of which 76 were for affections of the mouth and throat, 7 for hæmorrhoids, 7 for gastritis, 43 for diarrhœa, 13 for colic, 13 for indigestion, 4 for appendicitis, 3 for hernia, and 1 for jaundice.

Diseases of the lymphatic system gave 4 cases of inflammation of glands, and 1 of lymphadenoma.

Diseases of the urinary system.—There were 6 cases, namely, 2 of enlarged prostate, 2 of inflammation of the bladder, and 2 of nephritis.

Diseases of the generative system caused 8 admissions, 4 being for varicocele, 1 for stricture of urethra, 2 for orchitis, and 1 for urethritis.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion gave 7 cases, synovitis being the principal cause of admission.

Diseases of the connective tissue.—There were 12 cases of abscess.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Diseases of the skin accounted for 17 admissions, the principal causes being, boils 11, eczema 2, and ulcer 1.

INJURIES.

For general injuries there was 1 case of heat stroke. There were 162 cases of local injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions and abrasions. There were 2 cases of fracture of the leg, 1 of thigh, 1 of forearm, and 1 of thumb. Of dislocation of joints there were 3 cases, one each of elbow, toe, and finger.

POISONS.

One case of ptomaine poisoning is recorded but particulars are not stated.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The more important were, 3 for appendicitis, 3 for hernia, and 1 for removal of cartilage from knee joint.

INVALIDED.

The number of men invalided during the year was 7, the causes being, 3 for varicose veins, 2 for chronic bronchitis, 1 for varicocele, and 1 for disease of nasal bones and palate.

RECRUITING.

Two hundred and three applicants were accepted, 68 men were re-engaged, and 7 re-engaged after leaving.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Reports from divisions, to hand, state that the general health of members of the force has been good, no epidemic of infectious disease having occurred during the year. Prison accommodation is insufficient, often causing much overcrowding. The medical officer at Macleod reports that the new sewage system in course of construction will, when fully completed, make the sanitary condition of the barracks excellent.

At Prince Albert improved water and sewer connections are recommended. At Regina the drainage from the hospital remains unsatisfactory. It is hoped that this necessary work will be carried out before the winter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Surgeon.

*SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, number invalided, and constantly sick, of the Royal North-west Mounted Police Force, for the year ending September 30, 1912, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH. 621.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Inval- ided.	Con- stantly. Sick.	RATIO PER 1,000.			
Disease.					Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Inval- ided.	Con- stantly Sick.
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Measles.....	3	1		21	4.83	1.61		.34
Influenza.....	53			84	85.34			1.36
Enteric fever.....	5			43	8.05			.69
Syphilis.....	1		1	05	1.61		1.61	.03
Gonorrhoea.....	1			03	1.61			.05
Parasitic diseases.....	1			01	1.61			.01
Alcoholism.....	1			01	1.61			.01
Rheumatism.....	19			43	30.59			.69
Debility.....	6			34	9.66			.55
Other general diseases.....	1			03	1.61			.05
<i>Local Diseases.</i>								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system.....	29			28	46.69			.45
Eye and eyelids.....	17			49	27.37			.79
Other organs of special sense.....	6			30	9.66			.48
Circulatory system.....	3		3	16	4.83		4.83	.26
Respiratory ".....	110	2	2	1.68	177.14	3.22	3.22	2.71
Digestive ".....	167			2.29	268.94			3.69
Lymphatic ".....	5			05	8.05			.08
Urinary ".....	6	1		54	9.66	1.61		.87
Generative ".....	8		1	18	12.89		1.61	.29
Organs of locomotion.....	7			41	11.27			.66
Connective tissue.....	12			31	19.33			.50
Skin.....	17			25	27.37			.41
<i>Injuries.</i>								
General.....	1			01	1.61			.01
Local.....	162	1		3.35	260.87	1.61		5.39
<i>Poisons.</i>								
Ptomaine poisoning.....	1			01	1.61			.01
General total.	642	5	7	12.69	1033.81	8.05	11.27	20.43

APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner, Royal North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1912.

During the year I have visited and inspected the horses at the headquarters of the following divisions: ‘A’ Division, Maple creek; ‘C’ Division, Battleford; ‘D’ Division, Macleod; ‘E’ Division, Calgary; ‘F’ Division, Prince Albert; ‘G’ Division, Fort Saskatchewan, and ‘K’ Division, Lethbridge, and at each point found the horses and all matters pertaining to their upkeep in a satisfactory condition. The stables, although not what might be termed ‘modern,’ are comfortable, and were found clean and well ventilated. The hay and oats supplied to each post by the different contractors was of good quality, and the shoeing satisfactory.

Ninety-one remounts of a fairly good type were purchased during the year, the following being the names of the parties from whom they were taken over:—

F. A. Burton, Furman, Alta...	3
H. Millar, High River, Alta...	1
J. S. Jacobs, Caldwell, Alta...	2
Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta...	1
A. P. Day, Medicine Hat, Alta...	23
A. R. and J. N. Bond, High River, Alta...	6
Frank Fontana, High River, Alta...	2
H. Clark, Calgary, Alta...	1
R. Newbolt, Calgary, Alta...	6
M. G. Newbolt, Calgary, Alta...	2
J. E. Hart, Eagle Butte, Alta...	2
Jno. Read, Eagle Butte, Alta...	2
R. L. Roth, Eagle Butte, Alta...	1
Geo. Mackin, Irvine, Alta...	1
Wm. Day, Athabaska Landing, Alta...	1
A. J. Day & Son, Medicine Hat, Alta...	33
J. Galbreath, Cardston, Alta...	4

The following is a list of the horses cast and sold, and the price realized for each:—

Depot Division, Regina—

Horse Reg. No. 365...	\$76 00
“ 2522...	50 00
“ 2545...	52 00
“ 202...	50 00
“ 2954...	153 00
“ 2992...	100 00
Pack pony No. 220...	52 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

'A' Division, Maple Creek—

Horse Reg. No. 2799	\$ 70 00
" 205	80 00

'C' Division, Battleford—

Horse Reg. No. 218	65 00
" 255	116 00

'D' Division, Macleod—

Horse Reg. No. 2412	33 00
" 2600	70 00
" 2694	85 00
" 2701	86 00
" 2763	85 00
" 2951	40 00
" 170	117 00
" 445	48 00

'E' Division, Calgary—

Horse Reg. No. 2639	117 50
" 296	50 00
" 505	40 00

'F' Division, Prince Albert—

Horse Reg. No. 2955	\$112 00
" 2956	103 00
" 189	105 00
" 215	125 00
" 2777	75 00
" 2814	75 00
" 240	110 00
" 2489	130 00

'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan—

Horse Reg. No. 30	69 00
" 45	36 00
" 261	80 00
" 367	62 00
" 2518	40 00
" 168	35 00
" 40	86 00
" 58	75 00
" 161	76 00
" 323	135 00
" 378	165 00

'K' Division, Lethbridge—

Horse Reg. No. 112	47 00
" 209	48 00
" 282	40 00
" 446	70 50
" 2506	87 00
" 2670	71 00
" 272	89 00
" 2738	150 00
" 2973	76 00

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T.—

Horse Reg. No. 386	\$125 00
“ 2851	75 00
“ 2894	75 00

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing—

Horse Reg. No. 24	75 00
“ 150	170 00

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system	1
“ respiratory system	52
“ nervous system	1
“ tegumentary system	12
“ muscular system	102
“ osseous system	18
“ plantar system	50
“ digestive system	20
“ lymphatic system	5
“ urinary system	2
“ organs of special sense	4
Parasitic diseases	5
Abscesses	3
Tumors	6
Fractures	1
Wounds punctured	27
“ incised	19
“ lacerated	19
“ contused	40
Tested for glanders	3
Reacted	2

Seven horses died, and it was found necessary to destroy nine others, making a total of sixteen for the year.

Horse Reg. No. 2991 died at Swift Current, January 28, from unknown causes, and horse Reg. No. 279 died at the same place, June 6, from hemorrhage of the bowels. Both horses belonged to 'A' division.

Horse Reg. No. 163, of 'C' division, died at Battleford, January 17, from hydro-pericardium.

Horse Reg. No. 354, of 'G' division, died at Andrew, Alta., from typhoid influenza on June 26.

Horse Reg. No. 467, of 'K' division, died at Grassy Lake, April 4, from pneumonia.

Horse Reg. No. 439, of 'Depot' division, died some time during December, 1911, on the prairie, having got away with the saddle on and fallen into a mud hole.

Horse Reg. No. 2893, of 'N' division, died May 16, at Fort Vermilion, from debility.

Horse Reg. No. 2774 was destroyed at Macleod, April 25, having been found to be affected with glanders.

Horse Reg. No. 513 was destroyed June 26, on account of injuries received by running into a barbed wire fence.

Pack pony was destroyed at Twin Lakes, December 2, on account of old age. All three horses belonged to 'D' division.

Horse Reg. No. 440, of 'E' division, was destroyed at Gleichen, July 10, on account of glanders.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Horse Reg. No. 2419, of 'K' division, was destroyed at Irvine, March 9, on account of an injury, and horse Reg. No. 583, also of 'K' division, was destroyed at Medicine Hat, July 31, on account of injuries received.

Horses Reg. Nos. 426, 1539 and 1974, all of 'Depot' division, were destroyed at Regina, November 20; the first on account of a broken leg, the others on account of old age.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Insp.*,

Veterinary Surgeon.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

APPENDIX N,

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON, January 10, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district:—

CUSTOMS.

\$680.02 has been collected by me up to the present time at Herschell island, and I am forwarding same to the collector of customs at Dawson.

CRIME.

There has been none in this district.

BUILDINGS.

The quarters at Herschell island are now fairly comfortable, and could be made more so if the whole of the outside walls were papered and shingled. At present only about half of the outside walls of the building are shingled, and on windy days one uses quite a lot of extra fuel to keep the house warm.

The following repairs were done to the quarters during the summer:—

Three roof chimney safes made out of biscuit tins and fitted on roof.

Six bundles shingles used repairing roof, and same painted.

One new door made for porch, and 4 others repaired, and painted.

Billiard-room papered, ceiling painted, and window repaired and painted.

Barrack-room papered, ceiling painted, window and doors repaired and painted.

Sitting-room papered, ceiling painted, window repaired and painted.

Kitchen ceiling painted, window repaired and painted.

I do not think the roof needs shingling for another couple of years, but it needs painting outside, as it is nearly ten years since the buildings here were painted.

The store-house is in good condition, but also needs painting.

The house known as the 'Pioneer house,' and used as a woodshed, was pulled down according to your instructions, and the material used in building shelter cabins, and on general repairs.

I am sending in a requisition for the repairs required to put the buildings in a first-class condition.

The quarters at Fort Macpherson, which is a very old building, is rented from the Hudson Bay Company.

The storehouse is a small building and will not hold more than a year's supply, and we rent a native house to keep the dog feed in.

Dogs.—There were four dogs at Fort Macpherson detachment when I arrived. According to instructions, I purchased eight dogs at Resolution, and left one of these dogs here, taking seven to Herschell island.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I bought four more at Herschell island, as one of the dogs died during the summer, and one had to be destroyed on account of having a bad foot.

We now have nine dogs at Herschell island, and five at Fort Macpherson.

Fish and game.—The fishing at Herschell island has been fair during the summer. On our arrival I borrowed a net, and we were able to catch enough fish to feed our dogs on. On August 10, I received new nets by the SS. *Belvedere*, and had three made up, and in all we caught 1,725 fish at Herschell island. We tried to use the seine net at the island, but there were no fish.

On September 5, I sent Corpl. Trickey, Const. Wissenden, Interpreter Koopblooalook, and a hired native with two whaleboats to Shingle point. The fish there were very scarce this year. They caught 4,600 fish in all, and were only able to bring 3,100 to the island. The remaining 1,500 were cached there, and when they revisited the cache in November, they found that the foxes had robbed the cache of about half the fish.

The only kind of fish that we caught are what the whalers call an Arctic herring, and is a very small fish. It takes about six of these fish to make a feed for a dog.

The seine net sent in is too large for us to handle, and I intend having it cut in half in the width, and three nets made out of it.

The natives did not catch many fish this summer at Herschell island, and if it was not for the steamer wintering there, a good many would be good and hungry this winter.

They got no white whales at the island, but 18 were caught on the coast.

Only 168 seal have been caught up to the present time. The natives have not killed any deer this winter, but they killed three sheep in the mountains, but did not bring any of the meat in.

The fishing during the summer on the Peel was very good. The fall fishing was a failure, on account of the ice breaking up by windstorms, and the Indians did not get their nets in before the fish had run down.

On the Mackenzie, near Arctic Red river, the summer fishing was very good, but the fall fishing was not very good, owing to the same reason as the Peel, but as the Mackenzie keeps open a month longer, the natives made up for it by putting in extra nets.

About 50 sheep were killed by the Huskies and Peel river Indians, and we were only able to get about 50 lbs. Rabbits are very plentiful this year.

Fuel.—We received ten tons coal by the steamer *Belvedere*, and have enough to do us this winter.

I was unable to put in a supply of wood at the island this summer, as the men were kept busy fixing up the quarters, or away fishing, &c.

At Fort Macpherson, they were able to raft down 40 cords of dry wood, and have enough to do them this winter. I have instructed Corpl. Somers to have the wood cut early in the spring, and have it rafted down before the arrival of the steamer.

Health.—The health of the men in this district has been excellent.

Mining.—There is no mining going on in this district.

The following party, Mr and Mrs. F. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burt, Messrs. W. Annett and W. Mason came down the Mackenzie from Athabaska Landing with two scows and a motor launch with two horses and supplies. They are camped about 120 miles down the river from Fort Macpherson, and have erected buildings, &c. During the summer they did a little prospecting, but found no pay dirt. At present they are not prospecting, but are doing a little trading with the natives. They received two years' supplies from San Francisco, and on which I collected \$240.25 duty.

Natives, Eskimo.—Quite a number of natives came to Herschell island in whale boats in August, and traded on board the *Belvedere*. They left again early in Sep-
28—12½

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

tember for the coast, and up the Mackenzie, where they intend staying for the winter, hunting and trapping.

During the summer the natives held divine service in the 'Bone House' every night, and twice on Sundays.

The Rev, C. E. Whittaker performed 11 marriages among them, and baptized 24.

There are about 74 natives wintering at Herschell island. There were 2 deaths during the fall and one birth.

Quite a number of the natives had the grippe during the summer, and we supplied them with the necessary medicines from our supplies, and they all recovered their health.

On December 18, Asst. Surg. C. W. Wilson arrived at Herschell island per dog team from Fort Macpherson, and I kept him there a week, as there were quite a number sick and a number were expected in from the coast for Christmas, so I thought it advisable for him to remain and see them. He was kept busy looking after them whilst here, and I attach his report.

There is a Church of England Mission established at Kittigazoot, about 400 miles from Herschell island under the charge of Messrs. Fry and Young, but the natives are only there during the summer.

INDIANS.

The Indians at Fort Macpherson began to leave for their fishing and hunting grounds as soon as the steamer left. The majority of them came in again in November for their winter supplies, and then left for the mountains and Hart river districts. There are only three families staying here this winter.

Only one death occurred amongst them since the last report.

Assistant Surgeon Wilson was very busy attending them whilst they were in, and is sending in a full report about their health.

The Arctic Red River Indians stayed at the post until the fishing was finished, and then went out for the fall trapping returning for Christmas.

The mink and marten catch so far has been good. A few otter have been caught. Lynx have not been as plentiful as last year, and seem to be migrating south.

PATROLS.

There was the regular patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, by Stein's schooner in the summer, and a report of same has been sent in.

Corporal Trickey, Constable Bates and interpreter made a patrol from Herschell island to Kay Point, and return by whale boat in August.

Corporal Trickey, Constable Wissenden, Interpreter Koopblooalook, and hired native, made a patrol from Herschell island to Shingle Point, and return by whale boat in September.

Corporal Somers, Constable Chapman, Interpreter Johnnie, and Indian Esau, made a patrol from Fort Macpherson, by whale boat and canoe to Trail creek, and return in July.

Corporal Somers, Constable Blake and Interpreter Johnnie made a patrol from Fort Macpherson to a point 120 miles down the Mackenzie, and return by whale boat in August.

Corporal Trickey, Constable Wissenden and Interpreter Chickchigalook with two dog teams made a patrol from Herschell island in November, as far as the western branch of the Mackenzie to cache provisions and dog feed at the three police shelter cabins, and returned in December.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Assistant Surgeon Wilson, Interpreter Johnnie, L. Cardinal and Indian A. Ross with two dog teams, made a patrol to Herschell island in December from Fort Macpherson.

I arrived on January 5 with the patrol from Herschell island, for which I attach a report.

STORES.

All the stores per the Mackenzie River route were received in good condition, with the exception of the ham for Herschell island detachment, which were badly decomposed, and had to be condemned.

The stores from Vancouver, via Nome, were received at Herschell island in first-class condition.

I would recommend that in future the supplies for Herschell island detachment be sent in by the way of Nome, and that a year's supply ahead be kept on hand, in case the ship does not get in that year, but that the Fort Macpherson supplies be sent down by the way of the Mackenzie River route, and not to Herschell island, as we run too much risk crossing to the mouth of the river, and then tracking up, and if by accident we lost the load, there would not be enough supplies left at Herschell island to replace the loss.

WHALERS.

The steam whaler *Jeanette* (Captain G. W. Porter) arrived at Herschell island from the west, at 3 a.m. on July 28, and left at 10 p.m. the same night for the east. She brought freight from San Francisco, for the Rev. C. E. Whittaker and Mr. Fry. She returned on August 26, from the east, and reported having caught seven whales. After taking ballast on board, she left the next day for the west. I sent in my reports by this steamer, to be posted at the first port of call.

The steam whaler *Karluck* (Captain C. Foley) arrived at Herschell island, at 6 a.m. of August 1, and left again at 9 a.m. for the east. She did not call on her way back, but I have since heard that she caught seven whales. The gasoline schooner *North Star* which wintered at Shingle point last winter, left Herschell island on July 22 for Nome, Alaska, and returned from there on September 5 with supplies to trade to the natives, I collected \$115.90 duty from this boat. She left the next morning intending to winter at Bank's land, but I have since heard that she is wintering at Warren point.

The steam whaler *Belvedere* (Captain S. F. Cottle) arrived at Herschell island on August 9, and brought supplies for Messrs. McRae & Mason, Mr. Young, and the R.N.W. M. Police. After discharging her freight, and landing their winter supplies, she left for the east.

The *Belvedere* returned to Herschell island on the evening of September 22, and reported catching nine whales. The steamer remained in the bay, under bank fires, until November 5, and she then moved into winter quarters alongside the beach. She is commanded by Captain S. F. Cottle who has his wife with him, he is also one of the principal owners of the boat. She has a crew of 32 men, and the following are the names of the officers: W. Seymour, mate; W. Mogg, boat header; C. Walker, boat header; C. Boyle, 2nd mate; T. Emmsley, 3rd mate; D. Curry, 4th mate; C. C. Carpenter, chief engineer; J. Garrett, 2nd Engineer.

The captain has done quite a lot of trading with the natives and to date I have collected \$307.23 duty.

The crew have been quiet, and give us no trouble.

One of the crew named W. Smith froze his foot badly, whilst on a hunting trip, but he has been well looked after by the captain, and Assistant Surgeon Wilson examined his foot, and reports that he will soon be able to walk.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

The schooner *Rosie H.* (Captain Wolka) is again wintering at Baillie island. She caught two whales in the fall of 1910, but has not caught any this year. She is employed in trading with the natives. No supplies were brought in for her this year.

The small schooner *Teddy Bear* (Captain J. Bernard) is also wintering at Baillie island. She caught no whales, but is employed in trading with the natives.

TRANSPORT.

The canoes at each detachment are in good condition.

The whale boat at Herschell island leaks badly, and I will try and get the ship's carpenter to repair it, as I think some of the bottom boards are rotten.

As per the commissioner's instructions I purchased a whale boat from Mr. Firth for \$250 for the use of Fort Macpherson detachment, and it is in good condition.

I purchased four flat sleds, and have two at each detachment, and also traded some flour and tea for a Yukon sled, for hauling wood at Fort Macpherson.

I request that two Yukon sleds be supplied to the Herschell island detachment, as the one we have at present is very old, and continually breaking down, it is also too heavy for our use. These sleds could be purchased in Nome.

GENERAL.

The last news from Dr. Anderson and V. Stefanson, of the American Museum of Natural History, was from Langdon bay, and was by a letter from Mr. Stefanson, dated December 8, 1910, informing us that he had visited the Copper Mine River district, and also worked on Horton river, and would spend another year around there, and Victoria land. He reports that neither 'River LaRoucierre' and 'Macfarlane river' exist, and that what some whalers speak of as the 'Macfarlane' is only the eastern mouth of the Anderson river. River LaRoucierre nowhere flows into the sea, and the Horton river crosses and recrosses the places where the Roucierre is supposed to be. They have explored over 400 miles of the Horton river, and have made a prismatic compass survey of the upper 200 miles.

About 20 miles from Victoria land Mr. Stefansson and his party met a party of natives called the A-ku-li-a-kat-tag-mi-at, who took them for spirits, and came near stabbing his native, as he approached one of them to shake hands, but after they found out that they were alive and harmless, they could not do too much for them.

The Eskimos west of the Copper Mine river have a much lighter complexion than the ones at the island, and have light hair and blue eyes. The loss of Franklin's crews near the east coast of Victoria land is well known, there was also a group of 3,000 Icelanders lost from Greenland between 1412 and the 17th century. It is possible either or both these tragedies may have had survivors among the Eskimo.

Of the Eskimos they saw only one group, that at Rae river who had ever seen a white man, either they or their ancestors, and there is one man still living who saw Dr. Richardson in 1847, and remembers it.

He reports they were never hungry, at times the deer passed in tens of thousands, once an unbroken moving band, like a marching army for three nights and days.

They were all in good health when he wrote, and had supplies to last two years.

The Hudson Bay Co. have supplied us with the fish for dog feed here, and they charge us ten cents a fish.

The nets sent in for Fort Macpherson are of too small a mesh for us here, but I think will be all right for Herschell island, and I am asking for some of a larger mesh for here, as I intend trying to put all our own fish at both detachments.

The time at Herschell island passes away rapidly, and every one is kept busy getting ready for the winter, as there is nothing handy there. For water we have to go two miles, for wood ten miles, and the nets are set a mile away, and these are

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

visited twice a day, and then for seine fishing we have to go to Shingle Point, which is 85 miles away, and sometimes have to wait a week for a favourable wind.

It is the windiest place I have ever been at, and it is quite a treat to have a calm day, as the winds along the coast are very cold.

Assistant Surgeon Wilson arrived here from Athabaska Landing on September 19 last, and has been kept very busy attending to the Indians and natives. As per your instructions, he paid a visit to Herschell island in December, and returned here with me on the 5th instant. I think this is the best place for a doctor to be stationed at, as here seems to be more sickness amongst the Indians than the natives.

In conclusion I wish to state that the conduct of the men has been very satisfactory, all hands doing their share of the work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspt.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON, July 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River Sub-District:—

CUSTOMS.

I collected the sum of \$179.72 duty from Capt. Cottle, SS. *Belvedere*, and am forwarding same to the collector of Customs at Dawson.

CRIME.

Two cases of theft are at present being investigated.

FISH AND GAME.

No fish have been caught at Herschell island during the winter, but three sled loads were brought in by the natives from the Mackenzie river, and traded to the ss. *Belvedere*.

Seal have been fairly plentiful, about two hundred were killed by the natives around the island.

Capt. Cottle employed several natives to hunt deer for the ship. They brought in about 4,000 lbs. of meat. Ptarmigan have been very plentiful along the coast.

Fur was scarce on the island and coast this past winter, only 19 white foxes being caught in the vicinity of the island. Considerable fur was caught in the Mackenzie delta by the natives, and the following were traded to the ship up to May 1: 800 mink and 200 mixed foxes, 150 lynx and 50 marten.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Mr. Stefansson and natives report that very little fur was caught around Baillie island and the East coast.

No fishing was done by the Indians during the winter, but they are doing a little since the ice went out.

The fur catch has been an average one, but it is difficult to find out what was actually caught as the traders do not like giving any information as to what they have received. Marten were the main Indian catch.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The arms and accoutrements at both detachments are in good condition, with the exception of 1 pair of field glasses belonging to Fort Macpherson detachment, which are being returned to headquarters as they are unfit for use.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at Herschell island are in fair condition. I have requisitioned for paint, &c., to put them in first class condition.

The Macpherson detachment buildings are in very poor condition, and I hope something will be done to the roof and inside this summer, as it is impossible to keep the place clean, when the mud keeps falling down.

DOGS.

At present there are 8 dogs at Herschell island, and 5 at Fort Macpherson, and they are all in good condition. We require 2 more dogs to complete two teams at Herschell island.

TRANSPORT.

The sleds toboggan at Herschell island are in good condition, but the ones at Fort Macpherson are worn out and condemned. New ones will be brought here for winter use.

The canoes at each detachment are in good condition.

As reported in my last report the Herschell island whale boat required repairing as it leaked badly, and I gave Corpl. Trickey instructions to have it repaired by the ship's carpenter.

The Fort Macpherson boat is in good condition, but they require a larger sail, as the one they have is only a storm sail, and is too small. I may be able to purchase one from one of the ships.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions at both detachments are in good condition. There is an ample supply at Herschell island to last until August 1, 1913.

The detachment at Fort Macpherson was short of supplies owing to the unexpected arrival of Asst. Surg. Wilson's in September last, and we have just enough to do us until the arrival of the steamer.

On my return to the island last winter I had about 1,100 lbs. hauled to the No. 3 police cabin by the members of the Herschell island detachment, and from here it was taken on by Fort Macpherson detachment. Besides this Sergt. Somers borrowed 400 lbs. flour from the Rev. C. E. Whittaker, to be returned on the arrival of the steamer.

I would recommend that in future the two detachments be supplied with two years provisions, as they cannot always be procured here, and if any extra men arrive unexpectedly, it runs the detachment short, as in the case of Asst. Surg. Wilson.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

FUEL.

On the 1st May there was on hand at Herschell island about 4 tons coal and a cord of wood. I left instructions with Corpl. Trickey to start in hauling wood from the mainland as soon as the ice went out. It is a very unsatisfactory way of hauling wood with a whale boat, as one has to go about 12 miles, and can only haul about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cord at a time. At Fort Macpherson the wood was cut during the winter, and rafted down the river in the spring. They now have enough to do them next winter.

HEALTH.

The members of the two detachments are in excellent health.

ESKIMO.

About 14 families wintered at the island. They all wintered well, and have had plenty of food.

The natives in the Mackenzie Delta also wintered well. They were backwards and forward to Herschell island trading with the ship.

The health of the natives has been very good. One woman died at Herschell island of syphilis, and one young child died up the river of stomach trouble.

The natives along the east coast and at Baillie island were in good health, with the exception of a woman who is reported to be insane. I expect the husband will bring her to the island on ss. *Belvedere*.

INDIANS.

Only a few Indians remained around the fort during the winter. Towards the end of March, they were pretty hard pressed for food, but they pulled through all right.

The main party of Peel River Indians arrived here from their winter hunting grounds at the end of May. They reported having killed plenty of caribou and moose, but, as usual, they are awaiting the arrival of the steamer, and simply living from hand to mouth.

WHALERS.

Word received by Mr. Stefansson and natives state that Capt. Anderson of the schooner *North Star*, wintering at Warren Point, has done very little trading, owing to the scarcity of fur on the east side, also the two schooners, *Rosie H.*, Capt. Wolkie, and the *Teddy Bear*, Capt. Bernard, wintering at Baillie island.

The ss. *Belvedere*, Capt S. F. Cottle, is wintering at Herschell island, and he has done a considerable amount of trading with the natives from the Mackenzie Delta. There has been no sickness on board amongst the men, and they seem contented.

EXPLORERS.

Mr. V. Stefansson, who has been working with Dr. Anderson under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada, and of the American Natural History Museum of New York, arrived at Herschell island in April last, from Coronation Gulf, and left there for Point Barrow on his way to New York.

He reports the natives he met to be very quiet and in good health.

Neither of them heard or saw anything of Mr. Hubert Darrell, who has been reported missing since December, 1910.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

MINING.

There is no mining going on in this district. The McRae party did a little prospecting during the winter, but did not find any gold, most of their time being spent in trading with the natives. The members of the party do not get along amongst themselves. Mr. McRae is going with Mr. S. T. Storkenson into Victorialand, to look for copper, which is reported to be plentiful.

PATROLS.

The Dawson patrol, consisting of Sergt. Dempster, Const. Schutz, Spl. Constables Campbell, Turner and Stewart, with 4 dog teams, arrived here on February 3, and returned on February 19. Both the men and dogs were in good condition on arrival, with the exception of a few dogs that were foot sore, but they were all in good condition on leaving here.

I attach the following reports:—Patrol to Trail Creek to build cabin for Dawson patrol. Report of patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, also report from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspr.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX O.

ERECTION OF SHELTER CABINS FOR MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT AND DAWSON PATROLS.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
HERSCHELL ISLAND DETACHMENT,
September 3, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-district,
Herschell Island, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that according to your instructions I left Herschell Island detachment on August 16, 1911, with Const. Bates and Interpreter Koopblooalook for Kay point on the mainland, for the purpose of building a cabin for police use whilst on patrol. We arrived at a point opposite the portage on Kay point at 11 p.m. that night and camped. The following day we remained in camp owing to stormy weather. On Friday, the 18th, we had considerable trouble in finding a channel to get up the river, and only found one late in the p.m., when we got inside the lagoon and camped for the night.

On Saturday the 19th, we followed up a creek but had to return owing to it not being deep enough for a whale boat, and camped again in afternoon. On Sunday the 20th, we struck the right river and arrived at the point where the portage crosses at noon; we unloaded the boat and set up the camp in the afternoon. On Monday, the 21st, we selected a place on which to build, and started sawing logs for a building.

The building of the cabin took us until Thursday the 31st, when we finished mudding the shack. The wood at this place is not very plentiful, and we had a considerable distance to carry the logs.

The cabin is built of logs, and is 10 x 12 inside, having a frontage of 9 feet high, with a 2-foot drop on the roof, it is chinked with moss inside and mud outside. The roof consists of boards covered with sods.

We put up a shelf inside the cabin and also made a hole for a chimney. The cabin being finished, we left on September 1 for Herschell island, and having a fair wind we arrived at Herschell at 7 a.m. the following morning.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. TRICKEY, *Corpl.*

In charge of Detachment.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspr.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON, January 20, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of instructions dated May 20, 1911, *re* shelter cabins.

I have the honour to inform you that the old woodshed at Herschell island was taken down, and most of the material used in building three cabins along the coast.

No. 1 cabin on the portage at Kay point was built by Corpl. Trickey, Const. Bates and Int. Koopbloolook, and I attach Corpl. Trickey's report of same.

I hired Mr. S. Storkerson to build No. 2 and 3 cabins at \$75 each, as I saw we would not be able to build them ourselves, owing to the time being limited, and another it would have cost nearly as much for transporting the lumber, as one cannot get many boards into a whaleboat.

No. 2 cabin is built on the portage at Shingle point, and is 12 feet square inside.

No. 3 cabin is also 12 feet square inside, and is built on the western branch of the Mackenzie, and is about 38 miles from Shingle point.

All the cabins are well built considering the material we had at our disposal.

Seven of us stopped over night at each of the three cabins and found them large enough and quite comfortable.

I had a supply of firewood left at each cabin.

No. 4 cabin which is on the Akglavik river, is about 120 miles from Fort Macpherson, and was built by Corpl. Somers, Const. Blake and Int. Johnnie. It is a log shack and well built.

There is an ample supply of provisions and dog feed at each of the cabins.

Corpl. Somers was not able to put up the cabin on Trail creek as instructed, owing to the scarcity of water in the creek, but I will have this built this winter. He built a cache at the mouth of the creek, and left a supply of provisions and dog feed there. I attach his report.

We have no extra camp stoves on hand to place at the different cabins, and request they be sent in.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspt.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT

January 12, 1912.

Officer Commanding,
Mackenzie River Sub-district.

Report *re* patrol to Trail Creek by whaleboat to build shelter cabin:—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report. As per instructions received from you before leaving for Herschell island, I left Fort Macpherson on July 20, 1911, at 5.30 p.m., by whaleboat, accompanied by Reg. No. 5205, Const. Chapman, P.L.A., Interpreter Johnnie and (Indian) Esau, as guide and to assist.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Esau informed me that unless the water in Trail creek was high we would not be able to get up the creek, but as I could not hope for a better stage of water before next spring I decided to see what could be done.

On leaving Fort Macpherson we had a fair wind, camping 15 miles up the river at 1 a.m. on the 21st when the wind fell. Leaving camp at 8 a.m. on the 21st with a fair breeze, we sailed until 3 p.m. when the wind fell; we made tea and started again at 4 p.m., tracking until 7 p.m., made the mouth of the small river, when it began to rain heavily and a head wind sprang up; made camp at 7.30 p.m.; rain ceased at 10 p.m.

Saturday, July 22, raining in a.m., no wind; started at noon tracked until 3 p.m., made tea, started at 4 p.m., tracking until 8 p.m., made tea again and tracked until 11.30 p.m., camping for the night above the Small river; only made 12 miles all day.

It needs a double length of tracking line at this part of the river on account of a long reach of shallows on each bank. We had to use the oars part of the way as we could not give out a long enough length of tracking line.

Sunday, July 23. Cloudy, heavy rain all day, laid over in camp.

Monday, July 24, 1911. Cloudy, fair, no wind. Leaving camp at 8 a.m. we tracked about 3 miles when a fair wind sprang up. Taking advantage of this we sailed until 2 p.m. when the wind fell, made tea and started at 3 p.m., tracking past some swift water until we reached a cut bank where tracking was impractical, we rowed across the current and by keeping close to the edge of the shallows we managed to make headway slowly until we crossed again where we could track, made tea at 7 p.m. Starting at 8 p.m. we crossed to the Trail Creek side. The river runs very swiftly at this point and we lost way in crossing. Tracking from here to the shallows below Trail creek, we then had to wade, to give the boat enough line to get around the shallows. Camped for the night at 10.30 p.m. a little below Trail creek. Made about 17 miles to-day.

Tuesday, July 25.—Raining all morning, cleared about 8 p.m., left camp at 2 o'clock, and rowed to the mouth of Trail creek, could not track on account of a long reach of shallows on this side of the river. We made so little headway that I decided to go ashore and look at the prospect as Esau thought it would be impossible to get past the mouth of the creek even in a small canoe. Taking Esau with me, I went up the creek about a mile and came to the conclusion that it was useless to try to get up the creek at this stage of water.

As we had brought the emergency supplies with us, also some building material, I decided to camp here and build a cache at the mouth of the creek in the meantime.

Trail creek is nothing but a mountain torrent, about 30 to 40 yards wide at the mouth, and as far as I went up it was a series of deep pools and shallows, with only a few inches of water running over them, the banks were also almost straight with a thick growth of willows to the edge.

If this cabin is to be built where the portage comes into the creek, the best time to do so will be during the winter when the creek is frozen.

Wednesday, July 26.—Fair in a.m., raining in p.m. Working all day building cache; mosquitoes very bad.

Thursday, July 27.—Fair. Made everything secure and cached the following emergency supplies:—

Baking powder, 2 lbs. 4 ozs; bacon, 65 lbs.; flour, 75 lbs.; sugar, 15 lbs.; tea, 3 lbs.; salt, 3 lbs.; matches, 3 doz.; candles, 6 lbs.; bovril 1 lb. 300 dry fish were also cached in September by Const. Blake.

Leaving camp at 9 a.m. we drifted down stream till 1.30 p.m. made camp and started to cut wood for our winter supply.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Friday, July 28, to Tuesday, August 1.—Cutting wood and building 2 rafts. Left camp at 5 p.m. on August 1 and reached Fort Macpherson at 6 a.m. on Saturday, August 5.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, Corpl.,

In charge patrol.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspr.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT, January 20, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

REPORT RE PATROL BY WHALEBOAT TO MACKENZIE RIVER (AKGLAVIK CHANNEL) TO BUILD
SHELTER CABIN.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

As per instructions received from you in July last, I left Fort Macpherson on Monday, August 21, 1911, accompanied by Reg. No. 4481, Const. Blake, A. N., and Interpreter Johnnie, in the whaleboat at 11.30 a.m., camping for the night at 8.20 p.m. about 28 miles down the Peel.

August 22.—Fine, no wind. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and drifted to the mouth of the Peel, nooned one hour at 12.30, made tea again at 6 p.m., drifted until 10.30, p.m. and then camped for the night. Distance travelled about 30 miles.

August 23.—Fine light N.W. wind. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned one hour at 12 noon on the Aglavik, and then drifted and tacked until 8 p.m., and made camp.

August 24.—Fine fair wind. Left camp at 8 a.m., nooned one hour at 1 p.m., and camped for the night at 8 p.m.

August 25.—Fair, no wind. Left camp at 8 a.m. and drifted until we reached MacRae's camp at 10.30 a.m., staying over until 3 p.m., we drifted 5 miles further down, where we started to build.

Finding plenty of material, we built a cabin 13 x 12 x 8 feet inside, chinking the logs with moss, and roofing with poles, brush and sod about 5 inches thick. Bark could not be cut as it was too late in the season, but this can be put on next June.

We finished the cabin on Thursday, August 31, about 4 p.m., and left for MacRae's camp the same night, arriving at 7 p.m.

Staying over September 1, Mr. MacRae, who was going to Fort Macpherson with his motor launch, kindly took us in tow. Leaving camp at 10 a.m. on the 2nd, and travelling by way of the Huskie river, we reached Fort Macpherson at 11 a.m. on the 3rd, picking up Mr. Whittaker's schooner about 5 miles from the Fort. The follow-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ing supplies were left in the cabin: Baking power, 1 lb. 4 ozs; bacon, 40 lbs., flour, 50 lbs.; tea, 2 lbs.; syrup, 5 lbs.; sugar, 10 lbs.; candles, 3 lbs.; matches, 1 doz. packets.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, Corpl.,

In charge of detachment.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT, June 26, 1912.

Officer Commanding,

MacKenzie River Sub-District.

REPORT RE-PATROL TO TRAIL CREEK TO BUILD SHELTER CABIN.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

According to instructions received from you in February last. I left Fort Macpherson on March 2, accompanied by Reg. No. 5205, Const. Chapman, P.L.A., and Inter. Johnnie, by dog train to build a shelter cabin on Trail creek, at a point to be selected by Sergt. Dempster on his return to Dawson.

We arrived at the place which was well marked, 2 miles above the mouth of Trail creek on a portage at 3 p.m. on the 4th, after an easy run up the river over an open trail.

On arrival we at once made camp and got ready to start building. There was plenty of timber around for building, and lots of dry timber for fuel.

Clearing off the snow to the ground, a good solid cabin was built 12 ft. x 13 ft. inside and 8 ft. high to the cross beam, the pitch of the roof rising to the centre from back and front and roofed with poles. A door and window were also put in as they were already at the cache at the mouth of Trail creek, and I had them brought up with the supplies which were cached on the cross beams and secured against the weather. The building requires a little finishing in the way of mudding and bark on the roof poles or earth, which could not be had at this time of the year.

We finished as much work as could be done at 1 p.m. the 15th inst., and breaking camp at 3 p.m. arrived at Macpherson at 2 p.m. on the 17th inst.

The place selected by Sergt. Dempster is a good location, as I now find that the cabin can be reached from the Peel river by making a portage and crossing the creek.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Sergt.*

In charge of Fort Macpherson Detachment.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*

Commanding MacKenzie River Sub-District.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYT'S PATROL FROM ATHABASKA LANDING TO
HERSCHELL ISLAND.MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
HERSCHELL ISLAND, July 31, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the journey from Athabaska Landing to Fort Macpherson and Herschell island.

On the evening of the 29th May, 1911, accompanied by Reg. No. 4673 Const. Bates, G.C., I left Athabaska Landing with the Roman Catholic Mission Transport, and moved down the river about a quarter of a mile, where they tied up for the night. Const. Bates and self returned to the Landing, and joined them in the morning.

The next morning the nine scows pulled out, and we reached Grand Rapids on the afternoon of June 3, and were there until the morning of the 8th, as the water in the river was very low, and they had to unload all the freight, and run the scows through the rapids to the head of the island, with only a third of a load, then the freight was landed and portaged across to the foot on a tramway, and there reloaded on to the scows.

We ran the other rapids without unloading, and reached Fort McMurray at 4 p.m. of the 9th, and I then left the Mission people as their steamer was not to leave for three or four days, and as Mr. F. Crean of the New Northwest Exploration Survey was leaving with the Government steam launch *Rey* for Fort Chipewyan, and very kindly offered me a passage down the river, so we put our baggage on one of the three scows he was towing, and went with them. The *Rey* is a small boat 45 feet long, with a 10 horse-power engine, but has no accommodations, so at night we tied up to the bank, and made up our beds ashore. We reached Fort Chipewyan on the evening of the 12th, and we then went on board the Hudson Bay Co's steamer *Grahame* and there picked up Reg. No. 4718 Corpl. Trickey, H.N. and Reg. No. 5205, Const. Chapman, P.L.A., who had left the Landing with the Hudson Bay Co's transport on the 20th May.

The *Grahame* left Chipewyan at 9 a.m. on the 13th and we arrived at Smiths Landing at noon of the 14th, and we all went over to the detachment, and stayed there whilst the freight was being portaged across to Fort Smith, a distance of sixteen miles. On the afternoon of June 27 we left the detachment with the police team for Fort Smith and there went aboard the steamer *Mackenzie River*, which left at 6 p.m. on the 28th. On the afternoon of the 28th Insp. Field, Mr. H. A. Conroy and party arrived at Fort Smith, and after paying treaty to the Indians, came on board the steamer.

We arrived at Fort Resolution at 11 a.m. of the 30th, and left there at 4 p.m. of the same date.

Insp. Field, Mr. H. A. Conroy and his party stayed over at Fort Resolution to pay treaty, with the exception of Mr. H. A. LaMothe, who remained on the steamer to take the census at the different posts down the river.

According to instructions I purchased eight dogs, toboggans, &c., for use of the detachments at Fort Macpherson and Herschell island.

We arrived at Hay river at 3 a.m. of July 1, and left at 6 a.m. Miss Ostler, a school teacher of the Church Missionary Society, left the steamer at this place. We arrived at Fort Providence at 2 p.m. and left at 6 p.m. of the same date.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

We arrived at Fort Simpson at 10.30 a.m. of the 2nd and stayed there till 7 p.m. of the 3rd. Mr. Card, Indian agent, and Mr. Pierce, farm instructor, with their families left the steamer at this place. They brought two horses, four oxen and about ten tons of implements and supplies with them to start a government experimental farm. I think Fort Simpson is a very poor place to start an experimental farm as it is on a small island, and it is very heavily timbered, there are only a few acres of cleared ground, which the Hudson Bay Company own. At this place Archdeacon Lucas joined the boat for a trip to Fort Macpherson and return.

We arrived at Fort Wrigley at 11 a.m. of the 4th and left at noon. Mr. T. Gaudet, agent of the Hudson Bay Company, reported that two Indians had reported that two trappers named W. S. Oliver and Peter Melland were lying dead in their cabin at the mouth of Salt river, and that they suspected that there had been foul play, so I decided to take them down on the steamer with me. I stopped the steamer there for three and a half hours, and held an inquest on the bodies, and then buried them near their cabin. A report of this has already been sent in. We arrived at Fort Norman at 2.30 a.m. on the 5th, and left at 7.20 a.m. Hyslop & Nagle's steamer passed us at 2.30 a.m. on her way up stream, also the Roman Catholic Mission steamer passed us at 6 p.m. We arrived at Fort Good Hope at 1 a.m. of the 6th, and left at 5 a.m., arriving at Arctic Red River at midnight of the same date. We left at 6 a.m. of the 7th, and arrived at Fort Macpherson at noon.

Quite a number of Eskimos were waiting at Arctic Red River and at Fort Macpherson for the arrival of the steamer, to do some trading.

Bishop Holmes, of the Church of England, came down from Fort Smith, and returned on the steamer, also Major McGee, of Toronto, who was on a pleasure trip.

The steamer *Mackenzie River* left Fort Macpherson at 10 p.m. on the 9th, on her return trip up the river.

Mr. R. W. Service, author of the 'Sour Dough,' came down on the steamer, and left Fort Macpherson accompanied by Frank Williams on the evening of the 10th for Dawson, via Porcupine river and Fort Yukon.

On the 10th and 11th instant I checked over all stores of Fort Macpherson detachment, and held a board on the condemned articles. At 6 p.m. on the 12th Corpl. Trickey, Consts. Wissenden, Bates, and self left Fort Macpherson on Mr. C. Steen's schooner for Herschell island. Mr. Steen purchased the steam launch *Ariel* from the Hudson Bay Company, and we went in tow of her, and camped at 11 p.m. about 22 miles below Macpherson. The next morning we left at 9 a.m., and camped at 2 a.m. of the 14th at the mouth of the Aclavik river, and left there at noon. We arrived at Big river at 3 a.m. on the 15th, and left at 2 p.m. and camped on Tent island about 6 p.m. on account of rain and stormy weather, and were there till 11 a.m. on the 17th, and arrived at 6 p.m. of the same date at Shingle Point. We laid over there three days owing to stormy weather. On the 21st we left Shingle Point, and camped at 4 p.m. at King's Point. On the morning of the 22nd we left King's Point and arrived at Herschell island at 5 p.m.

We were very lucky that Steen bought the launch, as we had a strong head wind every day and had to be towed from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, and he left the launch there and we sailed in here, making the trip in ten days.

On arrival here I found that the gasoline trading schooner *North Star*, which wintered at Shingle Point, had left at 2 a.m. that morning for Nome.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspt.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

APPENDIX Q.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS' PATROL FROM FORT MACPHERSON TO
HERSCHELL ISLAND.MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
HERSCHELL ISLAND, March 1, 1912.The Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island.

On February 20, Const. Bates, Interpreter Chikchigalook and myself with two dog teams left Fort MacPherson at 7 a.m. Lunched at Nelson fisheries, and camped for the night on a small lake off Cogmoloc river. Weather fine. Trail fair. 33 miles.

Left camp at 8 a.m. of the 21st and arrived at Ooniyak's camp at 11.05 a.m. Stopped two hours for lunch, and vaccinated 8 natives. Left again at 1.45 p.m. and arrived at Aiyaki's at 8.30 p.m. Fine a.m., snowing hard in p.m. Trail very heavy; 33 miles. Vaccinated 5 natives at this camp.

On the 22nd, left Aiyaki's at 8 a.m., and camped for the night at 2 p.m. at Papsook's. Vaccinated 14 natives. Cold and very windy. Breaking trail through heavy snow; 15 miles.

Left Papsook's at 8.30 a.m. of the 23rd, nooned at Allen's camp, and arrived at Miner's camp at 4.30 p.m. Cold and windy. Trail heavy. 30 miles. Vaccinated 10 natives at Allen's camp.

Left Miner's camp at 8.30 of the 24th, nooned at 12.45, and camped for the night at 5 p.m. at last timber on Mackenzie river. Very windy. Trail fair. 30 miles.

On the 25th, left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour, and made No. 3 police cabin at 6 p.m. Cold and windy. Trail good. 30 miles.

On the 26th, left cabin at 8.30 a.m., lunched at Storkenson's camp, and made No. 2 police cabin on Shingle point at 6 p.m. Cold north-east wind. Trail good. 33 miles.

On the 27th, left cabin at 8.20 a.m., nooned at King point, and made No. 1 police cabin on Kay point at 5 p.m. Trail good. 30 miles.

On the 28th, left cabin at 6 a.m., nooned two hours at Stoke's point, and arrived at the detachment at 2 p.m. Trail good. 28 miles.

The natives at the different camps had lots of grub on hand, as fish and rabbits are very plentiful this year on the river.

The weather on the trip was cold, but just nice for travelling.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, Insp.,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX R.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS' PATROL FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND TO FORT MACPHERSON.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,

FORT MACPHERSON, June 28, 1912.

The Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of patrol from Herschel Island to Fort Macpherson.

At 9 p.m. of May 15, Corpl. Trickey, Const. Wissenden, Interpreter Chikchigalook and myself with two dog teams left Herschell island, and made Kay point at 7 a.m. on the 16th. Cold, strong east wind. Snow soft, trail very heavy. 30 miles.

Left camp at 8 p.m. of the 16th, stopped one hour at King point for lunch, and made No. 2 police cabin at 11 a.m. on the 17th. Strong east wind. Very bad travelling. Dogs very tired and foot sore. 32 miles.

Left cabin at 11.30 p.m. on the 17th and arrived at Escape reef at 1 a.m. on the 18th. Fine. Trail heavy. 3 miles. Pitched camp on sand spit.

At 6 p.m. of the 19th Corpl. Trickey and Interpreter Chikchigalook with two dog teams returned to Herschell island, leaving Const. Wissenden and myself to await the arrival of the Macpherson patrol by whale boat.

When I left the island it looked as if we were going to have an early break up, but the weather changed suddenly, and the Mackenzie river was very late in breaking up this year. The ice did not go out of the mouth of the river until the morning of the 14th inst.

On the evening of the 14th inst., we sighted the Macpherson whale boat, and at 11 p.m. they made camp on the coast about three miles above our camp, owing to there being no more open water.

On the 15th inst. Const. Chapman and Interpreter Johnnie reported to me that they could not bring the boat any closer and it would not be practicable to go back the same way with a load, as they had a very hard time dragging the boat in the shallow water.

On the 20th inst. a very strong wind sprung up, and I sent Consts. Wissenden, Chapman and Interpreter for the boat. They walked across to it on the ice, and returned sailing at 2.30 p.m. The wind being favourable we broke camp, and left at 5 p.m. We could not make the Tent island channel on account of the ice, so travelled up the White Fish river, and made the No. 3 Police cabin at 10.30 p.m. We stopped at the cabin two hours to eat and get warmed up, and left again at 12.30 a.m. and travelled till 7 a.m., stopped one hour to eat and made No. 4 cabin at 1.30 p.m., stopped one hour and made Miner's cabin at 3.45 on the 21st. Weather cloudy and cold. Strong fair wind. 90 miles.

Stopped at Miners cabin for a sleep, and left at 7 a.m. of the 22nd, nooned one hour, and camped for the night about two miles above the mouth of the Aklavik at 8 p.m. Slight wind, tacking and tracking along the beach most of the way. Passed Eskimos, Ooniyak and Aiyaki with two whale boats on way down to White Fish station.

On the 23rd left camp at 9 a.m., nooned one hour, and camped for the night about 12 miles from Mackenzie river. Head wind most of the day, and had to do a lot of tracking.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Left camp at 8 a.m. of the 24th, nooned one hour, and pitched camp on the Mackenzie at 7 p.m., had supper, and as a favourable wind got up we broke camp, and left at 8 p.m. Travelled all night, stopped one hour to eat, and made the mouth of the Peel river at 8 a.m. on the 25th. Very strong head wind blowing, so we pitched camp.

Left camp at 9 p.m. of the 25th, nooned one hour, and arrived at Fort Macpherson at 1 p.m. of the 26th instant.

The natives we met had lots to eat, as the fish were running good, and rabbits and ducks were very plentiful.

The weather on the coast was cold, and most of the time we were camped on the sand spit, it either snowed or rained.

The distance travelled by whale boat is about 200 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX S.

SERGEANT W. MUNDAY'S PATROL FROM LE PAS TO PELICAN NARROWS AND LAC DU BROCHET AND RETURN.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
LE PAS DETACHMENT, March 4, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* my patrol to Pelican Narrows, Lac du Brochet and Indian encampments en route:—

I left Le Pas on Wednesday afternoon, January 24, with one team of five dogs and a runner; the weather was cold but fine, and the road good and hard; there had been no snow for some little time. It was my intention to go to Pelican Narrows which place has been patrolled by me for the past five winters; and to the south end of Reindeer lake. There are a number of Indians scattered between these two places and they have always been given a bad name; they are very superstitious like the Gods Lake and Island Lake Indians, although most of them have been 'Christianized.'

I arrived at Cumberland the following morning before noon, and visited the missionaries and few white residents in the afternoon. The following morning, January 26, I patrolled the settlement of Cumberland and in the afternoon I left for Beaver lake. The roads were in fine condition and good time was made. There are a few Indians at Beaver lake engaged in hunting and fishing, and they were visited. From here to Pelican Narrows took three days, and two Indian encampments were visited en route. Unfortunately the short road from Beaver lake to Pelican Narrows had not been opened, otherwise it would have taken a short two days with such good roads. I stayed at Pelican Narrows a day, visited the traders, and missionaries; the settlement was patrolled on my return.

From there I proceeded to the south end of Reindeer lake and this took three and a-half days. Three Indian encampments were visited and there is a settlement of Half-breeds and Indians at the south end of the lake. There are numerous portages to cross from Pelican Narrows, some of them several miles long and very rough and winding. It was hard work from keeping to break the sled; in places the trees are polished by the continual bumping and rubbing of sleds. While at the south end, I met some Indians from Brochet, and they reported to me that two white men (trappers) had gone in there last fall and nothing had been seen or heard of them since; some of the Indians had been looking for them, also the traders. Knowing that the Indians very much exaggerate and often tell untruths regarding such matters, I doubted their story, but still thought it advisable to make further inquiries. So I decided to cross the lake to du Brochet post, and this took me four and a half days. I visited some Indians on the way. We travelled a different route to that of last year on account of these people. For two days we passed through small bands of deer and killed sufficient to feed the dogs. Upon arriving at Brochet, I made inquiries regarding the white trappers, and the following is what I learned: Late last fall two white men named Munroe and Rowland, arrived at Brochet in a canoe. They appeared to have plenty of supplies and were going trapping they needed moccasins, mitts and snow shoes, and the manager of Revillons promised to send them out by Christmas, that is to the place where these men were supposed to be going. At Christmas, Mr. Lapansee, manager of Revillions, sent out the goods as promised, but no trace of the men could be found and three days were spent in looking for them.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Since then the Hudson Bay Company went to look for them, and Mr. Lapansee sent again, but nobody had seen them or their tracks all winter. In company with Mr. S. Clark of the Hudson Bay Company, and an Indian guide, I began making inquiries from Indians camped near the post, and also made a trip around a large bay of the lake west of the post. We finally heard from an Indian that he had seen a stick which had been used by white men in setting a trap last fall. This was at the mouth of a large creek west of the post. This was followed up and eventually came to an old cache, and then old tracks which became fresher and eventually we arrived at a tepee and found the missing trappers quite well. They were very hard up for mitts and moccasins, but stated that they had not tried to find the post. They had plenty of supplies. One of them had been ill with blood poisoning for six weeks. They were supposed to be old trappers, but judging by what they had caught and the way in which they were setting their traps, they were very poor ones. They were very glad to see us, and although they said they were not lost, I am confident they could not find the post, otherwise the one would have come for assistance when the other was so sick, especially as they were only one long day from the post. Altogether I stayed eleven days at Brochet, four of which were spent on a bay west of the post, looking for the white men. They were four of the hardest days I had on the dogs on account of the deep snow and the water on the creek we followed. I fed the dogs well at Brochet to prepare them for their return trip, and on Monday, February 19, I left Brochet on my return in company with the Rev. Father Turquetil, who had two sleds. The weather was fine and the roads in splendid condition. My runner stayed behind at Brochet visiting, and we did not need anybody ahead of the dogs. Eight dog trains had arrived from the south end the day before, so that we were able to make splendid time, and we travelled across the lake in a very round about way on account of the road, but we made the south end in four days, averaging 40 miles per day. From there we made Pelican Narrows in three days with the same average. A stop of one day was made here to rest the dogs. Cumberland House was made in three days. Here another rest was given to the dogs, and then Le Pas was made in one day. The Rev. Father is a good traveller, and would get out of his carriage at the portages and run so that no time would be lost.

The weather throughout the trip on our return was perfect, and the roads excellent. The priest was travelling light, just himself in a carriage, and one sled to carry food and valises. He had two men and six dogs for each sled.

I had five young dogs and only my bedding and food to haul. I had arranged for dog feed at certain places, so that none was carried. The days at this time of the year are fairly long so that a good day can be made. I arrived at Le Pas on Saturday, March 2, having taken 13 days from Lac du Brochet, including one day's rest at Pelican Narrows and Cumberland, which made eleven days travelling with an average of about 38 miles per day. The road was a trifle shorter coming back on account of a new portage having been opened. Altogether I was absent from Le Pas 39 days, during which time I travelled 1,000 miles, which includes the patrols I made from Brochet in search of the white trappers. The weather on the whole was very good, cold at times but fine, little or no snow, making travelling good.

I shall not describe the country through which I travelled, as this was done in my last year's report. The Indians I visited were all free from sickness and fairly well off, having plenty to eat in the way of meat and trapping sufficient fur to enable them to purchase other necessities. There were no complaints. The missionaries and traders expressed their appreciation of a visit from a policeman and stated that it had a wonderful effect upon the natives; this had been especially noticed since my patrol of last winter. Copy of diary enclosed.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. MUNDAY, *Sergt.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The following is a copy of my diary:—

January 24.—Left Le Pas this p.m. on patrol to Cumberland, Pelican Narrows, Reindeer lake and settlements en route. Camped at Barrier this p.m. Roads good, distance, 22 miles.

January 25.—Weather fine, cold. Left Barrier at 7 this a.m. and arrived at Cumberland at 10.45 this a.m.; road good, distance 23 miles; visited residents at Cumberland this p.m.

January 26.—Weather fine, 10 below zero. Patrolled settlement at Cumberland this a.m.; left this p.m. and camped on Beaver lake portage this p.m.; distance, 22 miles. Roads good.

January 27.—Left camp at 7 this a.m., stopped at Beaver Lake settlement; visited people and in the afternoon went across the lake and camped at John Cursiter's; roads good; distance, 24 miles.

January 28.—Left J. Cursiter's before daylight and arrived at Birch portage this p.m. Visited Indians and camped. Roads good; distance, 35 miles.

January 29.—Weather fine, left Birch portage at daylight this a.m., arrived at Pelican Narrows early this p.m. Visited traders; roads good; distance, 30 miles.

January 30.—Weather dull, some snow. Patrolled settlement this a.m., and left this p.m., and camped at Williams, 24 miles north of Pelican Narrows; roads fine.

January 31.—Left William's before daylight; stopped at Churchill river, visited Indians and camped on the Deer river this p.m. Roads fair; distance, 35 miles.

February 1.—Left Deer river before daylight, stopped once and camped on portage, distance, 40 miles; roads good.

February 2.—Weather very cold. Left camp at daylight this a.m., and arrived at the south end of Reindeer lake early this p.m.; roads fair; distance 30 miles. Heard report of missing white men and decided to cross the lake.

February 3.—Visited Indians at south end this a.m. Left this p.m. for Du Brochet and camped on island; road excellent; distance 30 miles.

February 4.—Weather very cold, fine. Left camp before daylight this a.m., visited some Indian hunters and afterwards took the wrong road and was obliged to return most of the way, delaying us nearly half a day. Camped on an island; roads good; distance, about 35 miles.

February 5.—Weather very cold, blowing. Left camp before daylight; stopped at an Indian hunter's at noon, and camped on lake this p.m. Roads good; distance, 35 miles. Shot 2 deer for dogs.

February 6.—Weather very cold. Left camp before daylight; camped in a portage; road bad in places; distance, 30 miles.

February 7.—Weather very cold, blowing. Left camp before daylight, stopped at an Indian hunting camp at noon; visited Indians and left this p.m. and arrived at Du Brochet this p.m. Roads good; distance, 35 miles.

February 8.—Resting self and dogs at Brochet.

February 9.—Patrolled settlement and visited at Brochet.

February 10.—Making inquiries *re* missing white men.

February 11.—Sunday routine.

February 12.—Left this a.m. on patrol west of the post to look up trappers. Visited some Indians and made inquiries and camped on an island. Roads bad; weather dull, snowing. 30 miles.

February 13.—Weather dull, snowing, mild. Left camp early this a.m. on patrol around a large bay; camped at a creek where men were last seen in the fall. Found a stick where a trap had been set near rapids last fall for an otter. Roads bad, 30 miles.

February 14.—Weather fine; left camp at daylight this a.m. and followed up creek, found an old cache and later on entered tracks which we followed and found white men in a teepee this p.m. all well. Roads bad. Distance, about 30 miles.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

February 15.—Left camp this a.m. and went straight to post, arriving there at 9 p.m. Roads bad, distance, 45 miles.

February 16.—Resting self and dogs.

February 17.—Repairing harness and getting ready to leave Brochet. Visited Indians.

February 18.—Sunday routine.

February 19.—Weather fine, cold. Left Brochet at 8 this a.m. in company with Rev. Father Turquetil who had 2 sleds. Roads good; distance, 45 miles.

February 20.—Left camp at 6 o'clock this a.m., stopped twice and camped on an island. Stopped at an Indian's house this a.m. when Father Turquetil christened a baby. Road fair; distance, 40 miles.

February 21.—Weather fine. Left camp at daylight, stopped twice and camped on an island. No road, part of the day could not follow it on account of snow; a long day; 35 miles.

February 22.—Weather fine. Left camp at daylight, stopped twice and arrived at the south end this p.m.; good roads most of the day; distance, 35 miles.

February 23.—Left the south end at 7 this a.m. and camped on portage. Road good; visited some Indians; distance, 35 miles.

February 24.—Weather fine, very cold. Left camp at 7 this a.m., stopped twice and camped on Churchill river this p.m. Roads good, distance 40 miles.

February 25.—Weather fine, cold. Left camp at 6 this a.m., stopped twice and arrived at Pelican Narrows this p.m. Road good, distance 45 miles.

February 26.—Patrolled settlement at Pelican Narrows and rested dogs.

February 27.—Weather fine. Left Pelican Narrows this a.m. and camped at Birch portage. Road good, distance 30 miles.

February 28.—Left Birch portage at daylight this a.m., stopped twice and camped at the south end of Beaver lake this p.m. on the short portage. Road good, distance 40 miles.

February 29.—Weather fine. Left Beaver lake this a.m., and arrived at Cumberland this p.m. Road good, distance 35 miles.

March 1.—Patrolled settlement at Cumberland, rested dogs.

March 2.—Weather fine. Left Cumberland this a.m. and arrived at Le Pas this p.m. Roads good, distance 45 miles. Dogs thin, but otherwise in good condition.

(Sgd.) W. MUNDAY, Sergt.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX T.

SERGEANT S. G. CLAY'S PATROL FROM BEAVER LODGE TO THE
BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY AND RETURN.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
'N' DIVISION, BEAVER LODGE DETACHMENT,
August 16, 1912.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

PATROL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me to the Beaver lodge and Red-Willow districts, also to the British Columbia boundary.

I left this detachment on the 8th instant with horse Reg. No. 239 and horse Reg. No. 25 packed, rations for seven days being supplied by Mr. J. Sutherland. On this date I travelled to the Beaver lodge river. Crops in this district are in good shape, and there is very little danger of frost doing damage this year, the land around the Beaver lodge is rapidly being settled by a most desirable class of people, I called on several of these farmers, and they with one or two exceptions expressed themselves as well satisfied with the country, and all are hopeful for the future.

On the 9th instant I left the Beaver lodge River Settlement and proceeded southwest to the Red-Willow river. The Red-Willow river heads west of the British Columbia line and is tributary to the Wapiti. About twenty-five parties are located in the vicinity of this river, some of these people having squatted before survey. Crops here are also well forward and there is every reason to expect that the harvest will show good returns.

The Red-Willow district would make an ideal ranching country a luxurious growth of hay, peavine, &c., being found there, water can also be obtained the year around. Timber for building and lumbering purposes can also be obtained in close proximity to the river.

Most of settlers here burn coal obtained from the banks of the Red-Willow, I saw the seam from which this coal is obtained, and was surprised to find the outcrop averaging five feet, this coal is of the bituminous variety and will no doubt in the near future be a valuable asset to the Grande Prairie country.

The following day I continued patrol in southwesterly direction for twenty miles to the British Columbia boundary, about twelve miles of the country travelled over on this date is land suitable for agricultural purposes, the balance is unsuitable owing to fires having destroyed the upper soil, no settlement has taken place here, the land as yet being unsurveyed, I camped on this date near the headquarters of the Red-Willow close to the British Columbia line.

On the morning of the 11th, I was joined by Dominion Fire Ranger J. Gladeau and with him proceeded south on the east side of the line. My object in travelling in this direction was to get in contact with a band of Indians who were hunting in this direction, reports having been received, that these people were killing beaver, also that they were being supplied with liquor by half-breeds travelling between Prairie Creek, Grand Trunk Pacific. There was practically no trail on this date, it being frequently necessary to use the axes to get the pack horses through.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

This country has been heavily timbered at one time, but fires have destroyed an immense area of valuable timber, another growth of spruce and tamarack are however, springing up again, and I think that this should be regularly patrolled by the fire guardians, I camped at Stoney Creek on this date having made only about twelve miles.

On the 12th I continued patrol in a southerly direction, the country travelled through being of the same brulé nature, some small patches of open country were crossed, but most of the land is unfitted for agricultural purposes. A band of Beaver Indians were camped at Pipe creek, they were well supplied with meat, having recently killed moose.

These Indians deny killing beaver, stating that the trading companies will not buy the hides, they were also questioned as to liquor being brought in from the Grand Trunk Pacific. They denied having received any liquor from any direction, and stated that no person had been amongst them peddling.

This latter statement may or may not be true, but from experience I have learned that these people will invariably lie when questioned as to liquor.

The following day I started on the return trip, following a fairly good hunting trail, this trail strikes the Wapiti river at points and continues in northerly direction to the 55th parallel, it then swings west, the country travelled through on this date, was of the same rough nature, fire having been less severe along the Wapiti river, spruce and pine suitable for lumbering purposes being still intact. Heavy rain on this date compelled me to camp at 2 p.m.

On the 14th I travelled to the Beaver lodge river, reaching there about 4 o'clock, the country travelled through on this date was of a better kind, poplar bluffs being scattered with considerable open prairie.

I left the Beaver lodge on the 15th instant and arrived back at this detachment at 4 p.m. Total distance travelled on this patrol was approximately 240 miles.

SETTLERS.

Settlement has taken place as far west as range 12. At the Red-Willow a small party of German settlers are located and are doing well.

CROPS.

Throughout the settled district covered by this patrol, crops are in a flourishing condition, and harvesting operations should be finished by the end of this month. A flour mill is to be established at Lake Saskatoon by the Peace River Trading Company this year, there will then be a market for all the wheat raised in the Grande Prairie district.

GAME AND FUR.

Moose and bear are plentiful, especially so at the head waters of the Red-Willow and along the Wapiti valley. Rabbits are again plentiful, and it is anticipated that other fur bearing animals will be more plentiful this coming winter. Beaver are numerous throughout the foot hills, the regulations re killing of same are being strictly enforced.

INDIANS.

Indians seen on this patrol were well supplied with meat and owing to the fact that rabbits are again numerous, there is no danger of any of these people becoming destitute.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. CLAY, *Sergt.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX U.

SERGEANT S. G. CLAY'S PATROL FROM GRANDE PRAIRIE TO EDSON
AND RETURN.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE SUB-DISTRICT, January 15, 1912.

To the Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

PATROL REPORT—GRANDE PRAIRIE—EDSON, G.T.P.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from this detachment to Edson, Grand Trunk Pacific.

On December 12 last I received instructions to make this patrol and report on general conditions existing on the trail. I accordingly left this post on December 14, accompanied by Special Const. James Crear (engaged for trip to Edson only) with team Reg. Nos. 228 and 69.

Trail.—The trail from Grande Prairie to the Big Smoky river is good, being all prairie, the grade both on the east and west sides of this river being a very easy one and one team could easily handle a load of thirty hundreds.

From the Smoky river to Sturgeon lake the trail is in good condition and with very little more work this portion of trail could be put in good shape.

From Sturgeon lake to the House river, trail is in good shape, with the exception of the hills on the north and south of the House river, these grades are decidedly bad, a gang of men under Mr. Davidson are at present engaged on this portion of the trail cutting out stumps and are improving trail considerably.

Between the House and Little Smoky rivers the Tony river is crossed, the grades on both sides of this river are also bad, but I understand, that these hills are to be graded this winter.

After leaving the Little Smoky river the Baptiste river is crossed, a new grade is completed here (Frazer grade) and teams will have no difficulty in pulling the hills on both sides of this river.

From the Athabaska River Crossing the trail into Edson is more or less hilly.

On the return trip from Edson to Grand Prairie I travelled to the Little Smoky Crossing, and from there followed the river up to a point twenty-five miles south of Sturgeon lake.

I would not advise any one to follow this trail, as in many places the ice is decidedly bad, due to springs and overflows, a party of settlers coming into the Grand Prairie country, took this route at the same time as I, but after travelling about twenty-five miles decided to turn back on account of bad ice, the hill off the ice from the Little Smoky is also very bad.

Taken on the whole, I consider this trail a good one for winter travel, but altogether impossible for a summer trail.

Feed and accommodation.—From Grande Prairie to the Big Smoky river hay can be obtained at several places, from that place to Sturgeon lake there is no hay, and only one small cabin which is a very poor place to stop at.

At Sturgeon lake baled hay can be obtained at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bale of seventy-five pounds, meals can also be obtained here.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

From Sturgeon lake to the Little Smoky there is no hay (a distance of about 197 miles). At the Little Smoky river there is baled hay for sale, the prices being one hundred dollars per ton.

After leaving Little Smoky river, the next stopping place is at the Athabaska river, here meals can be purchased, also hay at seventy dollars per ton.

From the Athabaska to Edson there are stopping places all along the trail, and hay can be purchased at prices ranging from seventy to forty dollars per ton.

Parties leaving Edson for this country should purchase at Edson sufficient forage to carry them from the Little Smoky river to Sturgeon lake, as feed cannot be obtained between these two places.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

December 14.—Left quarters at noon and camped for night at Bear creek. Weather fine, trail good.

December 15.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled at Kleshum lakes and camped for night at Callions, Swan lakes. Mileage, twenty miles.

December 16.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and camped at Deep Draw at 7 p.m. Trail bad for lack of snow. No hay and very poor accommodation at Harpers, no stable weather fine. Mileage, 30 miles.

December 17.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and arrived at Sturgeon lake at 4 p.m. Camped at Revillon's bunk house. Bunk house very dirty and alive with vermin. Baled hay purchased here. Mileage, 25 miles.

December 18.—Left Sturgeon lake at 7 a.m., camped at 5 p.m. at Moose creek, trail to here is in fairly good shape, gang employed cutting out stumps. Weather fine.

December 19.—Left camp at 8 a.m., grade on both sides of House river is steep and very difficult for a team to pull a load over.

December 20.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and camped for night 4 miles south of Tony river. Trail all day has been bad, stumps, &c. Hill at the Tony is bad. Saw Mrs. Foster re son reported missing. Weather cold.

December 21.—Left camp at 8 a.m. Trail good in a.m. Smoky crossed, grades good. Oats cached here. Spelled two miles from Swamp Head creek. Stumps bad from Swamp Head south. Slight fall of snow in p.m.

December 22.—Left camp at 7 a.m., after two miles travel started to go down Frazer grade to Baptiste river. Grade is very precipitous on north side of Baptiste, on the south side hill is not bad. Gang working here making new grade on North Baptiste, spelled at noon at Athabaska River crossing. Baled hay and meals purchased here. Camp for night at the Yankee stopping place, baled hay and meals purchased here. Weather stormy.

December 23.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled for noon at the Swedes and camped for night at Auger's stopping place. Baled hay and meals purchased here. Trail good, weather stormy.

December 24.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled at the ten mile stopping place and arrived Edson at 4 p.m. Trail good.

January 1.—Left Edson at noon, camped for night at ten mile stopping place. Meals and hay purchased here. Snowstorm in afternoon.

January 2.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled at noon at Swedes and camped for night at thirty-five mile stopping place. Snowing all day.

January 3.—Left camp at 7 a.m., trail bad this a.m., arrived Athabaska Crossing at 8 p.m. Weather stormy.

January 4.—Left Athabaska at 8 a.m., crossed Baptiste river at noon and camped for night at Swamp Head creek. New grade on north of Baptiste river is completed and is a big improvement on the old grade. Hay and meals purchased here. Weather stormy.

January 5.—Left Swamp Head creek at 7 a.m., arrived Little Smoky at 11 a.m., loaded oats and hay from cache and started down river at two o'clock. Travelled about twelve miles this p.m. Weather cold and stormy.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

January 6.—Left camp at 5 a.m., spelled at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., and camped at 5 p.m.. Trail has been bad all day due to springs and overflow.

January 7.—Left camp at 6 a.m. and continued following down river, camped at 5 p.m. Snowing all day, ice in bad condition.

January 8.—Left camp at 8 a.m., trail on river bad, breaking trail all day, camped at 5 p.m. Weather stormy.

January 9.—Left camp at 5 a.m., pulled off river four miles south of Moose creek, spelled twice, and arrived at Sturgeon lake at 1 p.m.

January 10.—At Sturgeon lake, did not travel. Temp 0.55.

January 11.—Left Sturgeon lake at 7 a.m. and camped for night at Deep creek. Purchased baled hay at Sturgeon lake. Temp. 0.40.

January 12.—Left camp at 7 a.m., spelled 5 miles east of Big Smoky, crossed river at 4 p.m. and camped for night at Swan lakes. Snowing all day. Trail heavy.

January 13.—Left Callions at 8 a.m., spelled at Shortriggs and camped at Bear creek. Trail over prairie heavy. Hay and meals purchased here. Snowstorm in evening.

January 14.—Left Bear creek at 8 a.m. and arrived at Detachment at 2 p.m. Weather stormy.

On this patrol I purchased meals in several places thus saving the rations for parts of trail where supplies cannot be purchased.

Distance travelled, 500 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) S. G. CLAY, *Corpl.*,

Reg. No. 4279.

The Commissioner, Regina.—Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON, Inspector,
Commanding "N" Division,

APPENDIX V.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR'S PATROL FROM FORT CHIPEWYAN TO
ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, February 23, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Chipewyan on February 8, 1912, with one train of dogs and accompanied by Sp. Const. Wylie en route to Athabaska Landing.

I reached Fort McKay in four days, as travel was good on the Athabaska river. Between McKay and McMurray both sides of the river are staked off into oil or tar claims; there is hardly a foot of land without a claim notice on it. McMurray is having a boom at present, just on what grounds is hard to say. Different outfits have been boring for oil there for some years and have all failed to strike any. If at some future date oil should be found, McMurray will undoubtedly become a place of some importance, but without oil I cannot see any reason to believe that the place will amount to much. A number of homesteads were surveyed off at McMurray last summer, but are not opened for entry; when I passed through there were two and in some cases three squatters on each quarter.

I left McMurray on the 13th inst. and proceeded as far as Red Willow lake, this is a lake about four or five miles wide with half a dozen Indian shacks on the north end. The country travelled through was extremely poor, being mainly muskeg with absolutely no good timber.

Next day we travelled about 35 miles and camped 10 miles from Cheechums lake, a small and unimportant body of water, Macfarlane, the surveyor, is wintering his horses here, the ones we saw were in good condition. The country was very poor, muskeg after muskeg and wretchedly poor timber.

Next day we travelled some thirty-five miles and camped six miles beyond Little Jackfish lake, crossing the Pembina river en route. Jackfish lake is noted for its whitefish, there are about six Indian houses here. The Pembina river is of good size but is said to be shallow.

Our next camp was at Big Jackfish lake, a large lake about eight miles wide, with several Indian shacks on its shores. We met five trains of dogs en route to McMurray with land buyers. We were obliged to camp early owing to a heavy snowstorm.

Next day, the 17th, we travelled a little beyond Whiteview lake and camped; we met here 2 teams of horses hauling supplies for Blanchettes survey party, the latter's assistant, Mr. Hill being with them.

On the 18th we passed Heart lake, which is a large lake made up of two almost identical pieces of water connected by a stream about three miles long. The extreme length would be about fifteen miles. A portion of McMillans survey party was camped here under Mr. Davies. There are several Indian houses along the lake, all being extremely dirty. Heart lake is a mis-nomer, the Cree name for the lake is 'Metayo sagaygun,' meaning 'Conjuring lake.' Heart lake would be 'Metay sagaygun.' The shape of the lake is also shown quite incorrectly on the maps.

I reached Lac la Biche on the 19th inst., and camped at the Hudson Bay Company's post, and purchased supplies and fish for Sp. Const. Wylie's return trip to Chipewyan. Lac la Biche is about twenty miles long by seven miles wide, with a fairly numerous

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

half-breed settlement around. The Hudson Bay Company have a post here and there are also two or three independent traders established. The country is good and it will some day be an excellent farming district.

From Lac la Biche I proceeded to Athabaska Landing with a team of horses, leaving Sp. Const. Wylie with instructions to rest the dogs for two days and then return to Chipweyan.

I reached Athabaska Landing on the 21st inst. The weather during the whole trip was mild and travel was good.

The number of miles travelled was 480.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR,

Sergt. Reg. No. 3970.

The Commissioner, Regina.--Forwarded.

APPENDIX W.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR'S PATROL FROM FORT CHIPEWYAN TO
FORT McMURRAY AND RETURN.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, August 20, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

PATROL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with detachment orders, I made a patrol to Fort McMurray from this point per the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Grahame*, arriving there on the 4th inst.

McMurray is, of course, looming up considerably at the present time as a potential important city, it is beautifully situated at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabaska rivers, the former of which has some excellent timber thereon.

For some years there have been different companies boring for oil in the vicinity of McMurray and although as yet, none of this valuable commodity has been discovered, still there are at the present time, three different outfits at work with expensive boring machinery, and one can only hope that their persistence will be rewarded.

Cameron's outfit, who are boring right at McMurray, are down about 2,000 feet, the Athabaska Oils, Ltd., boring near Fort McKay, are down several hundred feet, and are just about to move to a different location, and the MacKay Oil and Asphalt Company are only down a few feet as yet.

As is now well known there are enormous deposits of tar sands of a bituminous nature in the McMurray district, and when this is of commercial value, McMurray cannot help but become at any rate a town of some importance.

But at present there can be no doubt that the boom on at present is inflated and fictitious, an enormous townsite is surveyed off and is busily being subdivided into town lots, which are selling readily at very large prices. Practically all the land in the vicinity of McMurray has already been squatted on for homestead purposes.

It is almost all surveyed off, and I understand is to be thrown open for entry next year.

The majority of the land is excellent farming land, and I have no doubt will produce good crops.

William Gordon has a small fur-trading post here and the Hudson Bay Company have a small outpost of the McKay post also. McMurray is a poor place for fur.

The Hudson Bay Company are building a large warehouse at McMurray, as in future the supplies for their northern posts are being shipped overland on the new winter road from House river to McMurray, which is being made by the government, this will save bringing supplies through all the rapids and should bring down the freight rates.

While I was at McMurray the Hudson Bay Company's third transport arrived from Athabaska Landing, twenty-five scows in all, there was no trouble of any kind and there was very little liquor in evidence, in fact I have never seen the arrival of the transport pass off in such orderly fashion before.

My time was as usual fully occupied in settling the usual list of petty squabbles, which are always held over in the north until the arrival of the police.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The white settlers of McMurray seem to be a very respectable and law-abiding class.

I arrived back at Chipewyan on the 12th inst.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. H. L. MELLOR, Sergt.

The Commissioner, Regina.

Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON, Supt.,

Commanding 'N' Division.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

APPENDIX X.

CORPORAL C. D. LA NAUZE'S PATROL FROM SMITH'S LANDING TO
FORT SIMPSON AND RETURN.

SMITH LANDING, April 1, 1912.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Chipewyan Sub-district.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Fort Simpson.

Acting under instructions received from you, I left Smith Landing on February 7 with Special Const. Daniels and detachment dog train. The weather was fine and clear, 20° below zero. I nooned at Fort Smith and paid Dominion wolf bounty there and camped that night at Salt River settlement.

Neither Special Const. Daniels or myself had been down the Great Slave river before, but had not much difficulty in finding the road. Sp. Daniels running ahead of the dogs most of the way on the river as the trail was drifted in. We arrived at Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake in the afternoon of February 10.

Resolution is a large half-breed settlement and has four fur-trading posts. The Indians were all away hunting and the majority of them will not be in until the July treaty. The R.C. mission have a large, up-to-date convent here with 65 children and a large staff. I visited the convent and various trading posts.

I had your authority to hire a forerunner from here to take me through to Fort Simpson and return, and I engaged a half-breed, Napoleon Laferty.

I had great difficulty in engaging a runner as the fur is plentiful this year and the natives don't want to leave off trapping. Mr. Harding, of the Hudson Bay Company, had already hired this man to cut cordwood, but kindly let me have him.

I left Fort Resolution on February 13 for Hay river. The route taken is on the lake all the way making the points to camp. The going was good as far as Burnt island, 16 miles, where we made our first fire, but from there the ice was rough and it started to snow heavily, and we camped that night at 4.30 p.m., after travelling about 35 miles. It snowed heavily all night and we broke camp at 6 a.m. The going was bad, deep snow and rough ice and the sleigh had to be constantly scraped as ice was forming on the bottom. The ice on Great Slave lake is piled up 18 feet high in some places. Between Fish river and Hay river we struck a heavy snow storm and had to go ashore as we could not even see the head dog. We arrived at Hay river at 8 p.m.

The Hudson Bay Company have a small outpost here and the English mission a school with 35 children, some of them coming from Fort McPherson.

I was hospitably entertained by Archdeacon Lucas.

The police sail boat, which was left here by Sergt. Mellor in 1910 is in good shape, and the mission had her painted last fall.

I left Hay river on February 16 for Fort Providence and got on to the Mackenzie river that afternoon and camped that night amongst the islands.

The next day we broke camp at 6 a.m., the going was still heavy, though no more rough ice. At 8 a.m. I met the Northern Trading Co.'s engineer on his way to Fort Resolution, to Fort Simpson we now had an open trail and got into Fort Providence at 7 p.m.

Fort Providence is a most desolate place, the Hudson Bay Company and the Northern Trading Company have posts here and the R.C. mission a large convent with

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

80 children. The children at all missions are fed on a diet of fish and potatoes, and appear to thrive on it. The potato at Providence was a failure last year which is a serious loss made up by snaring rabbits, of which the country is full this year.

The Indians are asking for treaty here, and from what I saw it would be a God-send for them. The Trout Lake Indians only come into the post once or twice a year. They are a primitive race, marrying in their own fashion and won't go near the mission. Their women have never been seen in the posts, and it is understood wear moose skin clothing.

I had your authority if necessary to hire another train of dogs at Providence. I was obliged to as my two pups were getting played out and sore feet, as this was their first trip, so I hired an Indian and train of 5 dogs and had two four dog sleighs.

I left Fort Providence for Fort Simpson on February 19 with 5 days rations and dog fish. The trip was made in four days, the ice being exceptionally good this year on the Mackenzie river. The first day out we met the government mail sleigh from Fort Good Hope and had their road to go down on. The ice is very rough at 'The Square' where the river is narrow, it is more like mountaineering than dog driving to get around this six miles, the dogs falling right down in fissures at times.

There is a 35-mile portage at Marie river across to the Liard river, it is a fair trail over a muskeg country with jackpine ridges and four small lakes. The Liard river runs between very high banks and there is a long climb down to get on to it. From the end of the portage it is just 8 miles to Fort Simpson, which is situated on an island at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers, and was reached at 7 p.m. on February 22.

I stayed at Fort Simpson 3 days and made investigations regarding supposed beer brewing by the Northern Trading Company's agent there, but could not get enough evidence to bring a case against him.

Here there is an experimental farm and saw mill established by the Indian department last summer. The Rev. Gerald Card is Indian agent here, and the work has gone ahead well in spite of difficulties. The Indians (Slaveys) showed quite a hostile attitude to Mr. Card, at first refusing even to shake hands with him, as they thought he had come to take their country away from them, but now they are quite friendly. In this Mr. Card showed admirable tact.

The Fort Liard Indians sent down a message to the government that they want treaty there, and the Nelson Indians, the Sikanies, have asked for a doctor and a policeman to be at the next treaty payment.

Mr. Card desires me to state he would like a police detachment opened at Fort Simpson and a government doctor also. Several young children have died lately of meningitis, a child died of this while I was there and another while I was at Hay river.

I left Fort Simpson on February 26. It had been storming heavily for two days and the Liard portage was full of fallen timber. The 27th and 28th were very cold with a strong head wind, all hands got frozen about the face on the 28th, this was about the coldest weather we had.

Providence was reached on the 29th, and I picked up my two pups there, which were in good shape and will be good dogs next year. Hay river was reached on March 3, the going was fine now, the recent storm had packed the snow into hard drifts on the river and lake and there was glare ice in many places.

Leaving Hay river on March 5, Fort Resolution was reached on the 6th. Here I paid off the forerunner and left on the 8th and made a quick trip to Fort Smith, making the 135 miles in 2½ days. I arrived at Smith Landing at noon on the 12th inst.

Snowshoes were worn almost the whole trip, two pairs being worn out. I was very fortunate in having such good weather, and in having an open road to Fort Simpson.

Since leaving Smith Landing I have covered a distance of 980 miles in 22½ days' actual travel, I was away 35 days altogether. Special Const. Daniels is an excellent traveller and looks after his dogs well.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

It has been a good fur year all round. The Barren Land caribou have been plentiful near Resolution, and have been killed close to Fort Wrigley on the Mackenzie river for the first time in many years. Moose and wood caribou are killed by the Hay River and Simpson Indians.

Some Resolution Indians make a dash to the barren lands in March after musk ox, and get back before the snow goes. If they are successful in finding a band they kill every animal in it. Frequently a female in calf is killed this way, as they say they cannot distinguish the difference between male and female.

I would suggest that the close season for musk ox end in December. The traders state the spring skins are not as good as those killed in the fall, and many calves would be saved if the spring hunt was prohibited.

There has been very little destitution in the north this winter amongst the Indians.

The Resolution people are all asking for a police detachment to be opened there and a Justice of the Peace appointed also. The Indian agent at Fort Simpson is the only magistrate between Fort Smith and the police officer stationed at Herschell island.

I carried mail between all posts and some letters and registered mail for the outside, but upon arrival at Fort Smith I heard the Edmonton packet had left on March 7 and the next mail will not leave until June.

In conclusion I would like to mention the hospitality shown to me by all missionaries and traders. I attach a copy of my diary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) C. D. LANAUZE, Corpl.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division.

Forwarded.

(Sgd.) R. FIELD, Insp.,

Commanding Sub-District.

Smith Landing, April 2, 1912.

The Commissioner, Regina.

Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON, Supt.,

Commanding 'N' Division.

Athabaska Landing, June 28, 1912.

SMITH LANDING DETACHMENT,

April 1, 1912.

COPY OF DIARY OF PATROL FROM SMITH LANDING TO FORT SIMPSON AND RETURN.

Wednesday, February 7.—Weather fine and clear. 20° below zero. Left at 8 a.m. on patrol to Fort Simpson via Fort Resolution, Hay river, and Providence. Nooned at Fort Smith, paid bounty on four wolves and camped in shack at Salt River Settlement. Mileage, 35.

Thursday, February 8.—Fine and clear. S. wind. Left Salt River Settlement at daylight and spelled twice. Road drifted in, camped at 6 p.m. far side of Point Brulé portage. Two pups ill during day and won't eat to-night. Mileage, 40.

Friday, February 9.—Strong north wind in a.m., calm and clear in p.m. Broke camp before daylight and spelled twice during day. trail bad and siding, met a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Resolution Indian and family with one dog train going to hunt moose at Ennuiyon Portage. Mileage, 40. Pups all right again and eat well.

Saturday, February 10.—Cloudy and warm. Broke camp before daylight and found the Long Portage at 8.30 a.m. Arrived Fort Resolution at 2.30 p.m.

Sunday, February 11.—Snowing all day and warm. At Resolution.

Monday, February 12.—Cloudy and warm. Engaged Napoleon Laferty as fore-runner and got ready for Hay River trip.

Tuesday, February 13.—Cloudy with snow in p.m. Left Resolution at 7 a.m., spelled at 10.30 a.m. at Burnt Island. Camped at Point Pres D'Ile. Mileage, 35.

Wednesday, February 14.—Cloudy and warm with light snow. Broke camp at daylight, going bad, snowstorm at 4 p.m. Arrived Hay River 8 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Thursday, February 15.—Fine and clear, 18° below zero. At Hay River. Sp. Daniels repairing dog harness. Got one pair snowshoes laced.

Friday, February 16.—Cloudy with snow. Left Hay River at 6 a.m., spelled at Point De Roche and camped amongst islands in Mackenzie River at 6 p.m. Going bad. Mileage, 35.

Saturday, February 17.—Fine and clear, colder. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Met N. T. Co. engineer with two trains of dogs at 8 a.m. en route to Resolution. Arrived Providence 7 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Sunday, February 18.—Cloudy with snow. At Providence. Hired Indian and extra train owing to pups sore feet and getting played out, got ready for Simpson trip.

Monday, February 19.—Fine and clear. Left Fort Providence at 7 a.m. Spelled at 11 a.m. at Little lake, met the government packet from Fort Good Hope at 2 p.m. Camped at 6 p.m., going good. Mileage, 45.

Tuesday, February 20.—Cloudy, S. wind. Broke camp before daylight and spelled at 10 a.m. and again at Yellow Knife river, camped at head of the line at 5.30 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Wednesday, February 21.—Colder, N. wind. Broke camp before daylight and spelled at Hardisty's shack and again at the Square, cached 28 fish here, ice very rough for 6 miles and open water, camped 3 miles from Liard Portage at 6 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Thursday, February 22.—Bright, strong south wind. Broke camp before daylight and spelled at 10 a.m. on the Portage, saw large flock of prairie chicken, viewed Rabitt Mountain, struck Liard river at 5 p.m. and arrived Fort Simpson 7 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Friday, February 23.—Fine and warm, 2° above zero. At Fort Simpson. Had a visit from Rev. Gerald Card, Indian Agent, Mr. Pearce, Farm Instructor, patrolled settlement, making inquiries re beer brewing.

Saturday, February 24.—Warm, S.E. wind, 13° above zero. At Fort Simpson, patrolled settlement.

Sunday, February 25.—Storming with heavy snow all day, S.E. wind. At Fort Simpson preparing to pull out.

Monday, February 26.—Cloudy, strong S.E. wind. Left Fort Simpson at 6.30 a.m. Portage trail much drifted and much fallen timber at south end, camped in deserted shack at Marie river at 6 p.m. Mileage, 42.

Tuesday, February 27.—Cold N.E. wind. Left shack at 6 a.m. and spelled at the Square and picked up the 28 cached fish and made our old camp at night.

Wednesday, February 28.—S.E. head wind, very cold, 48° below zero registered at Hay river. Broke camp at daylight, spelled at Yellow Knife river and again near Hardisty's shack, all hands froze about the face 1st spell. Camped in deserted shack at 6 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Thursday, February 29.—Warmer and bright, N. wind. Left shack before daylight and spelled at Sandy Point and again far side of Little lake and arrived at Providence at 5.45 p.m. Mileage, 45.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Friday, March 1.—Clear and cold. At Providence, paid off Indian and got ready for Hay river.

Saturday, March 2.—Fine and clear, S.E. wind. Left Fort Providence at 6 a.m., going fine, snow drifted hard. Two pups left at Providence in fine shape. Spelled twice. Camped at 7 p.m. Mileage, 50.

Sunday, March 3.—Warm, strong chinook wind. Broke camp at 4 a.m. traveling by moonlight, spelled at 8.30 a.m. at Point De Roche, Great Slave lake and arrived at Hay river at 2.30 p.m. Mileage, 30.

Monday, March 4.—Fine and warm, 32° above zero. At Hay River, patrolled settlement.

Tuesday, March 5.—Colder, S.E. wind. Left Hay river at 6 a.m. and spelled at High Point again at 2 p.m. at Sulphur Point. Camped at 7 p.m. far side of Point Pres D'Ile. Going fine, glare ice and hard drifts. Mileage, 50.

Wednesday, March 6.—Fine and clear. S. wind. Broke camp at 5 a.m. and spelled at 9 a.m. at Burnt Island and arrived at Fort Resolution at noon. Mileage, 30.

Thursday, March 7.—Fine and warm. At Fort Resolution, patrolled settlement, paid off forerunner.

Friday, March 8.—Fine strong south wind. At Fort Resolution, patrolled to North West Trading Co.'s post on island 1½ miles north, prepared for trip to Smith landing.

Saturday, March 9.—Fine and very warm, S. wind. Left Resolution at 7 a.m. and spelled at 10 a.m. middle of Long Portage and again across the Slave river. Got into water at 3 p.m. and had to change. Camped at Point Ennuiyon Portage at 7 p.m. Mileage, 50.

Sunday, March 10.—Fine and warm, S.W. wind. Broke camp at 5.30 a.m., spelled twice, saw moose in willow near Point Brulé in p.m. Camped 6 miles far side of Grand de Tour Portage at 7 p.m. Mileage, 55.

Monday, March 11.—Cloudy and storming with snow all day, N.W. wind. Broke camp at 5.30 a.m. and arrived at Salt River Settlement at 8 a.m., and at Fort Smith at 1 p.m., and stopped overnight with Mr. W. J. Bell, Indian Agent. Mileage, 29.

Tuesday March 12.—Bright and clear, S. wind, 10° below zero. Left Fort Smith at 9 a.m. and arrived at Smith Landing at 12.30 p.m. Mileage, 16.

Certified correct,

C. D. LANAUZE,

Cpl., Reg. No. 4766.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX Y.

CORPORAL H. R. HANCOCK'S PATROL FROM GREEN LAKE TO CLEAR LAKE AND RETURN.

GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following patrol made by dog train from this detachment to the following points: North La Plonge, Isle la Crosse, Buffalo river, Portage la Loche, Whitefish lake, Swan lake, Last Mountain lake and Clear lake.

Date of leaving, February 3.

Date of returning, March 18.

Number of miles travelled, 1,048.

Re Report on La Plonge.—Leaving Green lake on February 3, travelling on Beaver river and arriving at the R. C. mission at La Plonge on the 5th, staying over one day visiting mission and settlement around same, leaving the following morning and arriving at Isle la Crosse in p.m. of the 7th, stopping over the following day fixing up rations, &c., for continuing patrol, leaving early in p.m. of the 9th, camping on Deep river and arriving at the Narrows of Buffalo lake on the evening of the 10th, where four families of half-breeds live engaged in trapping, leaving on the 11th, this day was quite an eventful one in crossing Buffalo lake which is 40 miles long and 15 wide, getting out about five miles on the lake a heavy gray mist settled down, completely obliterating the shore line, and being no trail I struck a course by my compass and eventually found the portage after quite a lot of wandering, reaching Buffalo river late in p.m., staying over all next day hearing complaints, &c., leaving on the morning of the 13th, having to make a 20-mile crossing on Big Buffalo lake, I was again unlucky as it stormed badly, the trail being more than hard to follow, eventually camping for the night at the mouth of portage La Loche river, where we were joined by several dog trains that were going to Isle la Crosse, so we were certain of good trail to Portage la Loche, which we reached the next day the 14th, being 240 miles north of Green lake, camping the next day at the portage, I left on the 16th for Whitefish lake, returning to portage on the 17th.

Re Report on Whitefish lake.—Sunday routine observed on the 18th, spending the following day getting rations, &c., for patrol to Swan lake, leaving in p.m. for Revillon Frères, who are located along with the R.C. mission and settlement on the east shore of Portage la Loche lake, 7 miles from the Hudson Bay Company. I spent the following day, the 20th, visiting R.C. mission settlement and in hiring a man as guide and to take extra dog train to carry fish as I heard fish were scarce in the north, leaving on the 21st for Swan lake, 70 miles north of Portage la Loche. The road being heavy, we camped early and reached height of land about daybreak, there must be a drop of 400 to 500 feet to the Clearwater river, and the trail down this grade can only be described as fierce, following a creek which is in the state of overflow all the time and, when there was no water it was glare ice and in some places precipitous, and one can imagine the trouble and may I say language that necessarily follow. In places one could hardly stand a sleigh being ahead of the dogs half the time, and what with meeting sharp turns, windfalls, socks and moccasins wet through I was more than glad to reach the bottom, but I was informed by the guide it was as bad to get up the hills on the other

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

side, however, we eventually reached the top after a lot of trouble and much perspiring.

Re Report on Swan Lake.—We reached Swan lake about 11 p.m. after a strenuous day, only to hear that the party I wanted to see had pitched off with three other families and supposed to be about one day's travel north. I decided to go and leaving the following morning we came up to their lodge poles late in p.m., expecting to find them at their next camp, but we did not catch them up until the night of the third day from Swan lake, luckily we were in the Barren Land caribou country, so we were all right for food for ourselves and dogs. We put in four days on straight caribou meat and tea, and the last day only having one small tin of syrup and tea for three hungry men.

Re Report on Montgrand.—I arrived at Indian lodges on the 26th inst. and after seeing Montgrand left in p.m. of the following day. I must say I never camped with such dirty Indians, they would all wash in the same water in the frying pan at that, and after six or seven using it one can imagine it was somewhat thick. The lodges were banked around the inside with caribou meat they were living on straight meat and tea, but they do the best they can for one giving us all the tit-bits in the ways of hearts and tongue and marrow taken from the bones, but again one does not want to watch them too closely in their culinary operations.

The country north of Swan lake is rolling consisting of sand hills, muskeg and lakes, all having been burnt over, stunted tamarack, but is seemingly a good fur country, marten, foxes and beaver seem in abundance and is also the southern boundary of the Barren Land. Caribou, of which we saw several herds and in the early part of the winter are to be seen in thousands which is readily believed as on the lakes and portages the snow is literally beaten hard with them. On our return to Portage la Loche a catastrophe almost took place, the man I had hired in crossing the height of land was bringing up the rear, I was breaking trail and on arriving at the top I pushed on to our old camp on the way out and on getting the fire started, Lawrence came into camp in a state of excitement and believed his feet frozen. I got his moccasins and socks off as soon as possible they being frozen stiff and after rubbing well with snow, found they were only slight touched, toes and balls of both feet, another mile or so and undoubtedly his feet would have been badly frozen; luckily they caused no inconvenience to him just the skin coming off. We camped quite a long time, being bright and moonlight, we arrived at Portage la Loche around midnight.

Re Report on Portage la Loche.—I stayed at Portage la Loche three days resting up dogs, hearing complaints, &c., leaving on March 5, and having good roads and fine weather arrived at Isle la Crosse on March 8. Mr. Read, H. B. manager, asked me to try and make a trip to Clear lake, 75 miles N.E. as the Indians were giving some trouble.

Re Report on Clear lake.—I decided to hire a fresh train of dogs and left on March 10, arriving at Clear lake the following night visiting the Indians the following morning and straightening them in general, leaving for Isle la Crosse in p.m. and arriving on the 13th, staying over two days getting rations and hearing complaints and leaving on the 16th for Green lake, arriving on the night of the 18th.

My dogs stood the trip well being a little foot sore but otherwise in good shape. I was fortunate in having good weather consequently travelling was good being very little snow this winter. Breaking trail was not such hard work as usual.

Being rather late in the season fish were hard to get for dog feed and higher price had to be paid, average price paid being 8c. each.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Corpl.*,

In charge Green Lake Detachment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the chief places of interest on my patrol north of Green Lake to Last Mountain Lake; mileage, 1,048.

LA PLONGE.

R. C. Mission is situated at this place; I may say is a regular oasis in the desert.

Père Ansell, O.M.I., is the principal of the school in which are 52 children, mostly Chipewyans. They are taught by sisters of the Grey Nun Order. They seem to receive a lot of kindness and attention, and a good course of instruction, but is seemingly wasted on them, as they go back to their families about the age of 15 or 16, and return to their old mode of life.

The principal asked me if it would be possible for a medical man to visit the school in the winter months. I informed him to take the matter up with the Department of Indian Affairs. The school is a large building 80 x 40 feet, and three stories, steam heated and electric light power derived from the La Plonge river; also a water system and saw mill with a capacity of 3,000 feet per day; horses and stock, with a staff of principal, three brothers and four nuns, and three outside half-breeds as hired men. There is also a settlement of natives in the vicinity engaged in trapping.

ISLE A LA CROSSE.

This is the chief place of importance in this district, being the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company; Revillon Bros.; and I. C. Fish Co. Each company have from five to eight clerks on outpost work in the winter time. Large quantities of fur are shipped from this point yearly. About 40 silver foxes have been killed in this district during the winter, in fact the catch of fur has been the best for a number of years.

Fishing operations were carried on by the I. C. Fish Co., and about 15 cars of fish shipped from here.

The Hudson Bay Company are putting up a large up-to-date store this summer; also the I. C. Fish Company.

Large numbers of Indians and half-breeds congregate here at treaty time in latter part of June, Christmas and Easter.

The R. C. mission have a large establishment here. Père Rossignol Rapet and two lay brothers having control of the moral welfare of the natives, years of Christianity has from all accounts had no effect on the people, as I understand they are absolutely devoid of all morals.

There is a large settlement of natives who eke out a precarious living by trapping, working in flat boats in the summer, and labouring for the different fur companies.

I understand an Indian agency is to be established at this point in the near future.

Messrs. Read, Coleman and McDonald are managers for the Hudson Bay Co., Revillon Frères and I. C. Fish Co.; each company also keeps an accountant and store clerk.

Isle à la Crosse is 120 miles north of Green lake.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

BUFFALO RIVER.

Situated at the mouth of Buffalo river, and 60 miles north of Isle à la Crosse.

There is a settlement of Chipewyan treaty Indians living here, about 25 families.

H. B. Co., Revillon Frères and I. C. Fish Co. have outposts at this place. Large quantities of fur are caught. Treaty is paid at this point in summer months.

There are large deposits of asphalt in the vicinity, also deposits of coal on the Buffalo river, which I visited last summer. Whether these deposits are of any commercial value, I do not know.

I heard that 7 silver foxes were killed here during the winter; a good catch of fur is reported. I may add the Indians are very dirty, and sore eyes are prevalent, opthalmia I should imagine.

WHITE FISH LAKE.

Situated 25 miles S.W. of Portage la Loche; a large lake 7 miles long and 5 wide with large bays. Very large whitefish are caught in this lake. There are 9 families of treaty Indians and from all accounts are a useless band, being lazy and dirty, and as there is an abundance of moose, caribou besides the fish, very little trapping is done.

PORTAGE LA LOCHE.

Situated on the N.W. shore of La Loche lake. This is the most northern post in the district, being 120 miles from Isle à la Crosse and 240 from Green lake. The manager of the H. B. Co., Mr. McLean and Mr. Pickering for Revillon Frères. It is the best fur post in district. There are nothing but Chipewyans and being good hunters, a larger catch of fur than for years will be shipped.

A Mr. Gordon also trades here, his headquarters being Fort McMurray, three days journey west. Fish are very scarce in the lake; the natives doing their fishing in the fall on Buffalo lake, 40 miles S.

I heard that people were coming to McMurray looking up land on account of proposed railroad. A police patrol from Edmonton Division comes to McMurray. I heard several complaints which I am reporting on.

SWAN LAKE.

Situated 70 miles north of Portage la Loche, a very pretty lake of 13 miles and 4 wide, also some fair sized timber. There are 8 families of Chipewyans living here, all being good hunters, and a splendid fur country, beaver, marten, foxes and otter being in abundance; one of the best outposts for fur; a half-breed being in charge for both companies.

This is also the south boundary for the barren land caribou, consequently the natives live high.

LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE.

Situated 100 miles N. of Swan lake. The country being more or less useless, all stunted growth and a rolling country, but is evidently the home of marten, beaver and foxes. I saw fresh tracks all over, and freshly caught animals in traps.

I saw several bands of caribou and shot a few for dog feed and ourselves. There were five families living here. Some of them never having seen a policeman, and had never known a white man to come to this place before. I only stayed over night and left at noon the next day, as we had no bannock, only tea and meat, and the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

caribou were already travelling north again. I did not care for travelling long days on an empty stomach, besides there were no rabbits in this part of the country.

I had a long talk with Joseph Montgroud who was perfectly sane, and I was very glad, as I am sure by the time we had got him to Portage la Roche, he would have been insane.

Last Mountain lake is a very large lake; Indians telling me it took 2 long days from end to end, and the crossing we made was at least 15 miles.

CLEAR LAKE.

Situated 75 miles N.E. of Isle a la Crosse, being a large lake of 20 miles in length and 12 wide.

Ten families of Chipewyan Indians live here. H. B. Co. and Revillon Frères both have outposts; bulk of fur caught being foxes, mink and silver foxes.

I heard several complaints and visited all the Indians.

The above are all the principal points visited in my patrol, although there are other settlements. I found on this patrol that most of the Indians are in good shape, free from disease, and owing to abundance of fur and meat live fairly well. However, it is surprising the amount of meat and fish an Indian family can put away; they eat on an average of six times a day, mostly straight tea, meat or fish, rising early and retiring early. All travelling is done by dogs and the Chipewyan is far kinder to his dogs than the Cree. One is struck by the kindness shown to their children, a word of correction is never heard. The Chipewyan has also far more consideration for his wife than the Cree, ever cutting wood, getting water for her. In this district anyway, I have never seen a Cree doing the same. A great respect is shown to a member of the police; he is given the best in the house of everything; all articles of transport overhauled and mended if necessary by them before starting in the morning. I may say as far as hospitality is concerned, some whites could be ashamed of themselves.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANCOCK, *Corp.*

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following complaints that were made to me on my patrol north. I am not putting them in as crime reports, as it is impossible to determine these cases in an orthodox way, as to bring them up in the usual way would entail enormous expense. They are more or less all petty cases. I think in taking upon myself the responsibility of settling them, the ends of justice are carried out, and the government saved great expense.

LA PLONGE.

Alex. Laliberte traded a horse 2 years ago with Baptists Laliberte to get a wagon to boot, wagon never having been delivered. I ordered Baptists Laliberte to turn over wagon at once. I found on my return the wagon had been delivered.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

BUFFALO RIVER.

Baptiste Sylvestre complained to me that his cousin, Francis Sylvestre had bought a horse from him 3 years ago, promising to pay for same when he received the balance of his script. I found he had been paid the balance of his script last winter, and had paid Baptiste Sylvestre only \$45 out of \$150 promised, and told him on several occasions he would pay no more.

I gave Francis Sylvestre a severe talking to, ordering him to return the horse to Batiste Sylvestre and the \$45 paid on same would be for hire of horse for 3 years.

I found on my return that Francis Sylvestre had returned horse to Baptiste Sylvestre.

I also straightened out several dog deals at this place.

WHITEFISH LAKE.

Pierre Rock complained that one Squirrel had stolen a fox skin from him last December. I saw Squirrel and he admitted taking same. I gave him a severe lecture and informed him he must return equivalent value to Pierre Rock, which he did by giving two mink pelts.

CLEAR LAKE.

The Hudson Bay Company's outpost manager, E. Kimberley, complained that one, Alex. Taboe, had stolen 100 fish from him in February. On investigation I found Alex. Taboe had been hired to put up fish in the fall at so much per day. He admitted taking 100 fish, but stated he had made a bargain with E. Kimberley that he was to get 10 fish out of every 100 caught, and as he had caught 1,000, he was entitled to 100. As there was evidently a misunderstanding between the parties, and neither having any witnesses, I informed all parties that in future in making a bargain, it would be wise for them to have witnesses.

I settled several other small cases of Indians not being honest after making bargains.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. R. HANDCOCK, Corp.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

Re JOSEPH MONTGROUDE—SUPPOSED INSANE.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the early part of the winter, I was informed that the above person was insane and dangerous. On my usual winter patrol, I made inquiries at Portage la Loche and found that last fall in September, 1911, the above person who was living at Swan lake, 70 miles north of the portage, was threatening people with a gun.

Mr. Pickering J.P., manager of Revillon Frères, at Portage la Loche, went as far as to swear in a special constable with the intention of sending for Joseph Montgroude, but hearing that he was all right again, took no further steps.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I patrolled to Swan lake and on arriving found that Montgroude had pitched off with other trappers, and was supposed to be about one day from Swan lake. Taking a good supply of dog feed, which was lucky, as we did not come up to the lodges until late on the third day from Swan lake, where I found Joseph Montgroude with three families of half-breeds, all living in two lodges. I had a long talk with Montgroude, who is a man of 55 years of age with a wife and one girl unmarried. He was quite sensible at this time, and told me that last fall he was sick and it was the first time he had been like that, and did not know what he was doing, and thought it was caused by the R. C. priest, who had married one of his daughters to a man who was totally blind. He had worried a lot over it. I presume it was a temporary form of insanity, probably will not occur again. I left the following afternoon on my return to Portage la Loche.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. R. HANCOCK, Corp.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

APPENDIX Z.

CONSTABLE L. M. L. WALTERS' PATROL FROM SMITH'S LANDING
TO FORT RESOLUTION AND RETURN.

SMITH'S LANDING, January 16, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that acting on instructions from you I left Smith Landing at 2 p.m. of January 1, 1912, with two dogs and arrived at Fort Smith at 4.30 p.m., Corpl. LaNauze taking my load over to the Fort with team and cutter.

I left Fort Smith at 2 p.m. January 2, with Willie Brown, Government Interpreter, who was hired at the rate of \$1 and rations to accompany me, owing to the fact that Corpl. LaNauze was off duty with a sore knee and that our own interpreter, Phillip Mercredi was needed for duty around the detachment.

We took with us two police dogs and three dogs belonging to Brown.

We camped for the night at Salt river and left again at about 3.30 a.m. of the 3rd. There was a strong north wind blowing all day which filled the trail making travelling slow. We reached Susie Buggins cabin on the Point Brulé portage about 5 p.m. and spent the night there.

We left early next morning, the 4th and travelled until about 6 p.m. when we camped for the night at the head of the 10-mile islands. As the night was very cold we broke camp early. The trails were very heavy and a strong wind was blowing from the north. We got into Fort Resolution at 5 p.m. The temperature was about 54 below when we arrived. Two hours after our arrival a blizzard started which lasted three days. I stayed at Mr. Harding's, Hudson Bay Co., whilst Willie Brown stayed with the company's interpreter.

I called on Dr. Rymer next morning the 6th and got his account of the affair of the 25th August last, he also gave me copies of letters and notes about the matter.

Dr. Rymer stated that at about 1.15 a.m. of the 25th August, 1911, some persons had broken down part of the fence round his garden and pulled up three or four posts that were in front of his house, had piled some heavy drift wood against the front door, they also placed a ladder against the roof, but the ladder had slipped and in falling made such a noise that it frightened them away. Next morning he got Bishop Breynat, the Father Superior and Mr. Harding to come over and see the damage. On October 7, 1911, a large log belonging to the old Mission building was thrown over his fence but no damage was done.

The Bishop was away so that I could not see him, the Father Superior and Mr. Harding both gave me the same description of the damage as Dr. Rymer had done.

Dr. Rymer suspects Frank Heron, Rudolph Johnson, Alec Loutit and Paul Dewin of being the guilty parties. Of these four Frank Heron was away to Forts Rae and Providence and Paul Dewin had left on the morning of August 25.

Both Rudolf Johnson and Alec Loutit deny knowing anything about the affair. Mr. Harding with whom Frank Heron lives says that Frank was in bed at 10 o'clock the night in question and that he did not hear him go out afterwards. I visited George Sanderson, Buske and Michael Bouvier whose names the Dr. gave me knowing something about the matter, but they all claimed to know nothing. Francois Dunmare and Baptiste Beaulieu who he thought knew something were away.

I visited Mr. Dorais, trading for Strauss, who as he has had no stock sent in, is just collecting debts from the Indians. The mission and Mr. McLenaghan have been helping him with a little stock. He is in correspondence with a lawyer and expects to be able to seize the property in the spring for his wages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

January 7.—It was reported to me this morning that a lad named Michael Bouvier has stolen a pair of trousers belonging to Francois Beaulieu. The trousers had been hanging in a room in Beaulieu's house where Michael had been sleeping, and when they disappeared they blamed Michael for taking them. The trousers were found a few days later outside McKay's House. Beaulieu also claimed that Michael had brought a trap to the house which he said he had stolen. I saw Michael and he denied stealing either of the articles, the trap turned out to belong to his mother and she had given it to him. This lad appears to be a bit light in the head. He seems to be honest enough according to the white people in the settlement.

On Monday, the 8th, I visited Mr. McLenaghan, he has a nice lot of fur and is expecting to do better. He complains that he hired Pierre Beaulieu last summer for the fall fishing and that just as the fishing started he quit, leaving him in the lurch. Pierre Beaulieu was away.

Two Indians came in this evening from caribou hunting, and reported an Indian woman, Mary Ann Blackhead, as very crazy. She was living about two days from Resolution. When the rest of the Indians came in next morning, I interviewed them and they stated that although she had been very bad she was much quieter and was dying.

We left Fort Resolution on our return trip early Wednesday morning, the 10th. We found the portage 5 miles from the fort drifted so full that it took us all day to get across, we camped the night at the south end of the portage. It took us all next day to make from our camp to the end of the second portage. The trail follows the shore the whole way and was covered with drifts and the ice had fallen so much that it made travelling hard and slow.

Friday morning we decided to make our own trail going from point to point. We camped at sunset at the cabin on Point Brulé portage, from there we made Salt River settlement, the following day and spent the night at Chief Pierre's Squirrel's house. From there next morning we came into Fort Smith, arriving at noon. I telephoned my arrival across the portage, and stayed at the fort according to instructions until Special Const. Mercredi came across the next day with the remaining three police dogs, when I came across to Smith Landing.

The Indians down the river have lots of meat and are making good catches of fur. All the dogs suffered from sore feet, especially on the return trip. We had to break trail from the beginning of the portage at Resolution until we reached Salt river.

Mr. Petley, Hislop and Nagle's man from Fort Rae was in Resolution whilst I was there. He says there is lots of fur across the lake.

Two Indians, Nole and Susie Benjamin, who Mr. Radford had engaged to take him from the east end of Great Slave lake to the Telon river, came into Fort Resolution at Christmas saying that they had had a row with Radford and Street and that they had left them in the night and returned to their home at the east end of the lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) L. M. LLOYD WALTERS,

Const., Reg. No. 4741.

(Sgd.) R. FIELD, Insp.,

Commanding Sub-district.

Smith Landing, January 25, 1912.

The Commissioner, Regina.
Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON,
Supt.

Athabaska Landing, March 7, 1912.

PART II
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

3 GEORGE V.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A. 1913

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"Depôt."	Regina.	1		1	6	1	1	5	5	7	125	11	163	125	
	Arcola.							1			1		2	1	
	Avonlea										1		1	1	
	Balcarres.										1		1	1	
	Big Muddy.									1	1	1	3	4	
	Broadview.										1		1	1	
	Canora.										1		1	1	
	Carnduff.										1		1	1	
	Craik.										1		1	1	
	Ceylon.									1			1	1	
	Drinkwater.									1			1	1	
	Elbow										1		1	1	
	Estevan							1					1	1	
	Esterhazy.										1		1	1	
	Fillmore.										1		1	1	
	Gravelbourg.									1	1		2	4	
	Holdfast.													1	
	Indian Head							1			2		3	3	
	Kamsack.									1			1	2	
	Lanigan.									1			1	1	
	Marienthal.										1		1	1	
	Melville										1		1	1	
	Milestone.										1		1	1	
	Mountmatre.														
	Mortlach.										1		1	1	
	Moosejaw.								1		2		3	2	
	Moosomin								1				1	2	
	Nokomis.														
	North Portal.										1		1	1	
	Norway House.								1		1	1	3		
	Ogema.										1		1	1	
	Outlook.										1		1	1	
	Ottawa.				2			3	1				6		
	Oxbow.														
	Pelly										1		1	1	
	Punnichy.										1		1	1	
	Preeceville.										1		1		
	Radville.										1		1	1	
	Sheho.									1			1	1	
	Split Lake.											1	1		
	Strassburg.										1		1		
	Town Station.								1		1		2	1	
	Watrous										1		1	1	
	Weyburn.									1			1	1	
	Willow Bunch.									1	1	1	3	3	
	Windthorst.										1		1	1	
	Wolseley.														
	Wood Mountain.				1					1	2	1	5	9	
	Yellowgrass.										1		1	1	
	Yorkton.				1					1	2		4	5	
	On command.				4			1					5		
	On leave.		1	1					1		1		4		
Total depot division. . .		1	1	2	14	1	1	12	11	18	164	16	241	190	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
' A '	Maple Creek ...			1	1				2	1	3	3	11	11	
	Cabri								1	1			1	1	
	East End								1		1		2	8	
	Gull Lake									1	1		2	1	
	Happyland										1		1	1	
	Notre Dame									1			1	1	
	Swift Current							1			3		4	8	
	Ten Mile								1		1	1	3	5	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	Willow Creek								1			1	2	3	
	Total ' A ' Division....			1	1			1	5	4	11	5	28	40	
' B '	Dawson			1	1			3		3	11	2	21	22	
	Carcross								1				1		
	Forty Mile								1				1		4
	Granville								1				1	2	
	Mayo										1		1		4
	Town Station								1		1		2	1	
	Whitehorse				1				1		4	1	7	5	3
	Whitehorse Town Station..								1				1		
	On leave				1								1		
	Total ' B ' Division....			1	3			3	6	3	17	3	36	29	11
' C '	Battleford			1	1			3		2	7	3	17	24	
	Alsask								1		1		2	2	
	Biggar									1			1	1	
	Cut Knife										1		1	1	
	Edam										1		1	1	
	Kerrobert										1		1	1	
	Kindersley										1		1	1	
	Lloydminster								1		1		2	2	
	Machlin										1		1	1	
	Maidstone										1		1	1	
	Meota										1		1	1	
	Onion Lake									1			1	2	
	Radisson										1		1	1	
	Unity										1		1	1	
	Wilkie				1					2	2		5	4	
	On Command										3		3		
	Total ' C ' Division....			1	2			3	2	6	23	3	40	44	
D'	Macleod				3	1		3	2	2	16	4	31	37	
	Big Bend									1	1		2	3	
	Blairmore										1		1	1	
	Burmis										1		1	1	
	Bellevue									1	1		2	1	
	Cardston							1				1	2	1	
	Claresholm								1		1		2	3	
	Carmangay									1			1	1	
	Colemen										1		1	1	
	Frank								1		1		2	2	
	Lundbreck										1		1	2	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'D'— <i>Con.</i>	Nanton										1		1	1	
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	
	Porcupines										1		1	1	
	Pincher Creek				1						2		3	4	
	Stavely										1		1	1	
	Stand Off								1		1	3	5	4	
	Twin Lakes										2		2	3	
	Vulcan										1		1	1	
	On Command			1									1		
	On Leave									1	1		2		
	Total 'D' Division			1	4	1		4	5	6	35	9	65	69	
'E'	Calgary			1	1			3	1	1	12	4	23	16	
	Banff								1		1		2	2	
	Bassano									1			1	1	
	Berry Creek								1		1		2	5	
	Brooks										1		1	1	
	Canmore										1		1	1	
	Carbon										2		2	3	
	Cochrane										1		1	1	
	Gleichen									1	1	2	4	4	
	High River								1				1	1	
	Innisfail									1			1	1	
	Irricana										1		1	1	
	Morley										1		1	1	
	Okotoks									1			1	1	
	Ravella									1	1		2	4	
	Red Deer										1		1	1	
	Rocky Mountain House										1		1	1	
	Strathmore										1		1	1	
	Trochu								1		1		2	4	
	Total 'E' Division			1	1			3	5	6	27	6	49	50	
'F'	Prince Albert			1	1			1	2	2	3	4	14	17	
	Asquith										1		1		
	Barrows										1		1		
	Big River										1		1		
	Cormorant Lake										1	1	2		
	Duck Lake									1			1	2	
	Green Lake										1		1		4
	Hudson Bay Junction									1			1	1	
	Hanley										1		1	1	
	Humboldt									1			1	2	
	Melfort							1					1	1	
	Rosthern														
	Rosetown									1			1	1	
	Saskatoon								1		4		5	6	
	Shellbrook										1		1	1	
	Tisdale										1		1	1	
	Le Pas				1					1	1	1	4		4
	Vonda										1		1		
	Wadena														
	On leave								1				1		
	Total 'F' Division			1	2			2	4	7	16	6	38	34	8

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'G'	Edmonton			1	1					3	10	4	19	8	....
	Camrose									1			1	1	....
	Castor										1		1	1	....
	Clyde										1		1	1	....
	Coronation										1		1	1	....
	Daysland										1		1	1	....
	Edson				1					1	1		3	4	....
	Entwistle								1				1	1	....
	Fitzhugh										1		1	1	1
	Fort Saskatchewan				1			1	3		14	5	24	27	mule
	Hardisty										1		1	1	....
	Hinton										1		1	1	....
	Lacombe									1			1	1	....
	Lac Ste. Anne													1	....
	Morinville										1		1		....
	Stettler				1				1		1		3	2	....
	Stoney Plain .....														....
	St. Paul des Metis										1		1	1	....
	Tofield										1		1	1	....
	Vegreville							1					1	1	....
	Vermilion										1		1	1	....
	Wainwright										1		1	1	....
	Wetaskiwin									1			1	1	....
	On command				1				1		1		3		....
	Total 'G' Division			1	5			2	6	7	39	9	69	59	..
'K'	Lethbridge			1	1			3	3	3	11		22	16	....
	Coutts									1	2		3	7	....
	Grassy Lake									1			1	1	....
	Irvine									1	1	1	3	3	....
	Magrath										1		1	1	....
	Manyberries										1		1	1	....
	Medicine Hat				1				1		3		5	5	....
	Medicine Lodge									1		1	2	2	....
	Pendant d'Oreille									1		1	2	3	....
	Royal View .....														....
	Stafford Village .....														....
	Suffield									1			1	1	....
	Sundial										1		1	1	....
	Taber .....														....
	Warner										1		1	1	....
	Wild Horse									1			1	2	....
	Writing-on-Stone									1	1	1	3	4	....
	On leave				1								1		....
	Total 'K' Division			1	3			3	4	11	22	4	48	48	....
'M'	Fort Churchill			1					1	2	4	1	9		35
	Fullerton														18
	York Factory								1				1		....
	Total 'M' Division			1					2	2	4	1	10		53

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'N'	Athabaska Landing.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	3	9	6	.....
	Chipewyan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	6
	Grande Prairie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1	.....	*1	2	.....
	Herschell Island.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	8
	Lake Saskatoon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	.....
	Lesser Slave Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	6	.....
	Fort Macpherson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5
	Peace River Crossing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
	Sawridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Smith Landing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	2	5
	Sturgeon Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fort Vermilion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
	On command.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total 'N' Division....		.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	5	5	9	7	30	23	26

* Attached from 'G' Division.

RECAPITULATION.

Place.															
Regina District.....	1	1	2	14	1	1	12	11	18	164	16	241	190	.....	.....
Maple Creek District.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	4	11	5	28	40	.....	.....
Dawson District.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	6	3	17	3	36	29	11	.....
Battleford District.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	2	6	23	3	40	44	.....	.....
Macleod district.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	4	5	6	35	9	65	69	.....	.....
Calgary District.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	5	6	27	6	49	50	.....	.....
Prince Albert District.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	4	7	16	6	38	34	8	.....
Edmonton District.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	6	7	39	9	69	59	.....	.....
Lethbridge District.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	4	11	22	4	48	48	.....	.....
Hudson Bay District.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	1	10	.....	53	.....
Athabaska and Mackenzie District...	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	5	5	9	7	30	23	26	.....
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1912....	1	1	12	37	2	1	34	55	75	367	69	654	586	98	.....

PART III
YUKON TERRITORY

	PAGE.
Appendix A.—Superintendent J. D. Moodie, Commanding Dawson.. . . .	235
“ B.—Sergeant A. C. Head, for Officer Commanding, White Horse..	250
<i>Patrol Reports.</i>	
“ C.—Sergeant W. J. D. Dempster, Dawson to Hart River and return with emergency supplies.. . . .	253
“ D.—Sergeant W. J. D. Dempster, Dawson to Fort Macpherson and return.. . . .	256

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following Annual Report of 'B' Division.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers since the last annual report:—

Supt J. D. Moodie, transferred from Depot to 'B' Division.

Supt. F. J. Horrigan, transferred from 'B' to Depot Division. .

Insp. J. A. Macdonald, on leave.

Insp. A. E. Acland, promoted from Sergeant Major.

This leaves the undermentioned officers, stationed as follows:—

Supt. J. D. Moodie, Dawson, in command.

Inspt. E. Telford, Dawson.

Inspt. A. E. Acland, Whitehorse.

At Dawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Lachapelle is in attendance, while Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Clarke is in attendance at Whitehorse.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The large mining companies are operating on a larger scale than ever, the number of dredges being increased, and the preliminary work giving employment to a large number of men.

Business generally has been excellent throughout the Yukon during the past season, although one of the large mercantile companies, the North American Trading and Transportation Co. sold its mercantile business to the Northern Commercial Co., and they intend to confine their activities in future to mining. They own a large plant on Miller Creek, and also hold valuable properties on Bonanza Creek.

Market gardening as a business is increasing steadily year by year, and it is only a matter of time before Yukon will raise all the vegetables required for annual consumption.

As stated in the last Annual Report, a large outlay of capital was expected this season through Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold and his associates, but unfortunately he became entangled in a heavy lawsuit, judgment on which has not yet been given. This judgment is awaited with great interest by residents of Yukon, as it is of vital importance to further development.

The International Boundary Survey was completed this fall, the last monument being erected about fifty feet from the Arctic coast.

There was quite an influx of tourists this past season, and also a number of capitalists looking for new fields for investment.

I understand the White Pass and Yukon route contemplate establishing a publicity bureau this winter, to advertise the tourist route to Yukon and Atlin on extensive lines. They also expect to erect a large tourist hotel in Atlin, B.C.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

CRIME.

For a summary of cases under this head, I refer to the list of cases entered and dealt with, which follows:—

LIST of Cases entered and dealt with in the District from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, causing actual bodily harm.....	3	3		
Attempted suicide	1		1	
Assault, common	19	16	3	
Murder.....	1		1	
Shooting with intent.....	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	27	19	5	3
Housebreaking.....	1	1		
Theft from dwelling.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen goods.....	1		1	
Obstruction.....	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying offensive weapons.....	6	4	2	
Offences against administration of justice—				
Escaping from lawful custody	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly.....	50	49	1	
Keeping a common gaming house.....	9	9		
Conducting game in common gaming house.....	1	1		
Playing or looking on in common gaming house.....	12	12		
Vagrancy	2	2		
Swearing in public place.....	2	2		
Allowing prostitution.....	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Contempt of court.....	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Intoxication.....	29	26	3	
Having liquor in possession.....	6	6		
Selling liquor to Indians.....	37	30	7	
Against yukon ordinances—				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	3	3		
Admitting loose women on licensed premises.....	1	1		
Supplying liquor to interdicted persons	1		1	
Interdiction	18	16	1	1
Drunk while interdicted.....	8	8		
Wages.....	2	2		
Insanity	11	3	8	
Allowing fire to get away	1		1	
Selling liquor in excess.....	1	1		
Killing game out of season.....	3	3		
Throwing refuse on river bank.....	7	6	1	
Selling liquor without license.....	2	2		
Starting a forest fire.....	1	1		
Offences against city by-laws—				
Obstructing public highway.....	2	1	1	
Peddling without a license.....	1	1		
	276	233	39	4

On November 9, we raided several cigar stores and saloons, and were successful in finding gambling in full swing. Six proprietors were heavily fined and given sentences of imprisonment, but the sentence of imprisonment was suspended, Mr. Justice Macaulay notifying the gamblers that in case they came before him again on a similar charge he would give them imprisonment without the option of a fine. Twelve

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

players, or lookers on, were also convicted, some being fined and others let off on suspended sentence. The raid had a far-reaching effect in so far as that it certainly put a stop to gambling in Dawson.

On November 18, Joseph Fecteau was arrested at Granville on a charge of stealing a bicycle. The theft had occurred nearly a year previously, but we were unable to obtain any information. Finally, the bicycle was recognized in Dawson and we were notified. Fecteau was tried before Mr. Justice Macaulay and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 3, a series of thefts took place at the Arctic Brotherhood hall while a basket ball game was in progress. Purses, money and a watch were stolen from the pockets of clothes belonging to the players. After considerable difficulty we found than an Indian boy, named John Black, aged 16, had been seen there about the time the thefts took place. We found the boy and on searching him found all the articles. He was taken before Mr. Justice Macaulay who, on account of the boy's age, and also from the fact that he was suffering from tuberculosis, let him off on suspended sentence. He was handed over to a dairyman in west Dawson who was to look after him and keep him away from town.

On January 31, Rada Pivich was arrested for stealing wood from the Occidental café. With firewood costing \$16 per cord, people quite naturally object to losing it. Several complaints had been made, so a watch was put on this particular wood pile, and we caught Pivich in the act of stealing several sticks. He was sentenced to one month imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 23, we received word that E. L. Thoms, the proprietor of a roadhouse near Indian river, had been robbed of \$250, and that he suspected Roy Ayers and T. W. P. Smith. A patrol was sent up river which met Ayers returning to Dawson. He was searched and the money found in his sock. He claimed that there had been a big drunk on at the roadhouse and that he had seen Smith take the money out of Thom's pocket. He was arrested and brought to Dawson. Smith was also arrested, and both were sent up for trial. Ayers was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. Smith was acquitted.

Last fall and early winter rumours were prevalent that a murder had been committed many miles up the White river. Finally, some White River Indians arrived in Dawson and corroborated the rumour. Late in March, Inspt. E. Telford and Reg. No. 2447, Sergt. Thompson, F. H., patrolled to Coffee creek and arrested an old Indian named Endock for the murder of Chee-cha-ka. The old man admitted the killing and told a very straightforward story. Later Sergt Thompson patrolled up the White river to the scene of the murder and brought down several witnesses. On April 1, Endock was committed for trial, and on April 4 came up before Mr. Justice Macaulay and jury and was acquitted, the jury deciding that the old man had acted in self defence. It seems that the Indians were in a hunting camp on the White river during the first snow last fall. Chee-cha-ka was sitting on a box in front of a camp fire; Endock sat opposite him and asked Chee-cha-ka to pay him for a gun he had purchased from him (Endock) some time previous. Chee-cha-ka, who was known as a 'bad Indian,' became angry and threatened to kill Endock, drawing a knife and placing it under his seat, at the same time reaching for his gun. Endock immediately seized his own gun and shot the other Indian.

On June 13, the cash register of the Empire hotel was robbed of some \$9. A man named Teddy Carpenter was suspected.

The proprietor stated that he had been standing in front of the hotel and had heard the bell on the register ring, and went in at once and saw Carpenter coming from behind the bar. He then went to the register and on examining it found that a certain five dollar bill was missing. He accused Carpenter of the theft and the latter, after first denying it, finally admitted that he had taken the money, which he returned. The proprietor did not want to press the charge, but we laid the information, and on June 15, Carpenter was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

On July 4, one of the greatest crimes in the history of Canada occurred when Eugene Vaglio murdered his sister, Mrs. John Vaglio, John Vaglio, and their two daughters, Rosie and Christina, ages 16 and 10 respectively, and then killed himself. Last summer Eugene Vaglio became enamoured of his niece Rosie, and attempted to criminally assault her. He was not successful, and when the father (John) heard of his actions, he at once threw him out of the hotel (the Central). This angered Eugene, and he made several threats of getting even with John, but the latter never paid any attention to them, although the other members of the family went around in fear of their lives for some time prior to the tragedy. John decided to prosecute Eugene, but his wife prevailed on him not to carry the matter into the courts, pointing out that it would create a great scandal and would hurt their daughter, and also on account of the fact that Eugene was her brother. On the day of the tragedy, there were several United States citizens celebrating by shooting off fire-crackers, and the shots were at first mistaken by the inmates of the hotel for a 4th July celebration. Alfred Tetrault, who lives in a cabin immediately behind the Central, saw Eugene fire one or two shots from the back gallery into the kitchen and heard a woman scream, but he was too frightened to give an alarm, and even if he had, it would have been too late. Mrs. Vaglio was the only member of the family who was up and dressed; she was shot twice and stabbed four times. John, who had been asleep in bed, was shot six times, while the bodies of the two girls were horribly stabbed and shot. In all some twenty-one shots were fired from three revolvers, one of them a Browning automatic. Eugene was no good, he would not work unless absolutely necessary, and it is really believed that the cause of the tragedy, other than his infatuation for his neice, was jealousy on account of John's success in business.

During the fall and winter of 1908 several cases of theft were reported, the articles being stolen from unoccupied quarters. Last fall Dr. W. E. Thompson rented a furnished house belonging to Chas. J. Brown. Early this spring Mr. Chas. Macdonald, then clerk of the Territorial Court and Public Administrator, was at Dr. Thompson's home for dinner and recognized several household articles belonging to him which had been stolen, and on inquiry learned that the house belonged to Brown. At this time Brown was mining on Britannia Creek, and he soon heard of what he was accused and came to Dawson to look into the matter. He claimed he had purchased the articles from a woman whose name he did not know, and could give only a vague description of her. On July 12, 1912, Chas. Macdonald laid an information against Brown charging him with theft, and he was arrested on Britannia Creek and brought to Dawson. On July 24 he was brought before Mr. Justice Macaulay and sentenced to one year imprisonment with hard labour.

Justices Dugas and Craig have been retired from the Yukon Bench, leaving only Mr. Justice Macaulay in Yukon. He acts as justice of the peace, police magistrate and judge, but in case an appeal court is required, Justices Dugas and Craig are subject to recall.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Forty Mile is the only detachment where a member of the force acts as agent to the Mining Recorder and Crown Timber and Land Agent.

Passengers for the Lower River (Alaska) on steamers were searched at Dawson by a member of the town station for gold dust on which the export tax had not been paid, while transients in small boats were searched at Forty Mile. Outgoing passengers via Upper River route were all searched at Whitehorse. In the case of female passengers, a matron is employed.

The Dawson town station performed the duties of immigration inspector for Lower River traffic, and the customs officer at the Summit for the southern end. Several undesirables arrived in Dawson during the season, but it cannot be expected that the customs officer, with his own duties to perform, can tell who are gamblers, macques, &c., not knowing them as we do.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

At Forty Mile the non-commissioned officer acts as agent for the Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Branch, inspecting and reporting on all stock entering and leaving Canada at that port.

Members of the various detachments execute all legal processes received from the sheriff's office.

We have also rendered every possible assistance to the chief license inspector, and all other local departments.

During the early summer an epidemic of measles occurred in Dawson, but this did not entail much extra duty on us.

The smallpox epidemic at Rampart House was, I am glad to say, stamped out during the winter of 1911-12. Reg. No. 4937, Const. Fyfe, J.F., was stationed there for nearly a year and did good service.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

We still continue to receive large numbers of letters inquiring for missing relatives and friends. A great many people in the east believe that because they are unable to hear from their friends in the west, they must be in this far northland. Some of the letters are extremely pitiful, husbands deserting wives and families, sons never communicating with parents, &c. Yukon has always been more or less an anomaly with respect to this phase of human nature, as men who, when living outside, were steady, reliable and respectable, became bad and vicious in here, while men who had lost every vestige of respectability outside became hardworking, honest and respected men in Yukon.

During the year we received one hundred and twenty-one (121) letters asking for information concerning missing friends, relatives, &c., and we were able to supply information in thirty-nine (39) cases.

INDIGENTS.

I am glad to say that we have not issued any provisions to indigents during the year, although I believe the local government did assist a few last winter.

The old man reported in last Annual Report as receiving provisions at Champagnes' Landing to the value of \$15 per month, is still in receipt of the usual small issue.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Division is armed with Lee-Enfield rifles and colts revolvers, all of which are in good condition. The arms are inspected weekly in the post, and on the various detachments when opportunity offers.

The artillery consists of two 7 pr. muzzle loading guns, one steel and one brass, and two Maxim guns.

Our annual revolver practice was held in August, and returns have been forwarded. I must draw your attention to the large number of misfires had during this practice from Dominion ammunition.

The Lee-Enfield rifles belonging to the Militia Department, which have been at Whitehorse for years, were shipped to Esquimalt by your orders.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES.

On October 1, word was received that the body of Frank B. Hyles had been found in a shaft, drowned. Inspt. Telford left at once for Scroggie creek and held an inquest, verdict returned being suicide. Hyles was an ex-Staff Sergeant of the force.

On October 5, the body of a man was found near Sprague's farm on the hill back of Dawson. Inspt. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. In this case the deceased had purchased a considerable quantity of dynamite, caps and

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

fuse, and while the jury returned a verdict of suicide, there is a question of doubt as to whether it was an accident or suicide. The head, neck and one hand were blown to atoms, and the other hand completely stripped of flesh.

On November 24, Victor Zarnowsky, a Russian, was out hunting in the Forty-Mile country, and when attempting to climb down a cliff, had evidently been feeling his way with his shot gun, as the gun exploded, the contents entering the man's stomach. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, and as all the evidence pointed to accidental death, he did not consider an inquest necessary.

On October 23, Ole Christensen attempted suicide at Whitehorse by cutting his neck. He was placed in hospital and made a good recovery. He was discharged by the police magistrate on promising not to make another attempt.

On December 21, Odelle Croteau went out hunting in the hills about Dominion creek. He evidently became lost, and as he did not return to his cabin, search parties were sent out, resulting in finding his dead body frozen. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, deciding that death was due to exposure and exhaustion, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

On February 23, Julius Gocker, an old-timer, was accidentally killed on Sulphur creek by falling down a shaft, hitting his head on a bucket at the bottom, breaking in his skull. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, and decided that death was accidental. This man was an old Dawson landmark, making a living, until recently, by peddling provisions about town. I suppose he had appeared as defendant in the police court more than any other three men in the country.

On March 4, Louis Leplante died suddenly at the Gold Bottom hotel, Hunker creek. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry and found that death had been caused by heart failure.

On April 2, Kenneth A. Forbes was accidentally killed at Alki Gulch by being electrocuted. Deceased was up a pole on the Granville Power Company's plant line, shifting 'live wires,' and for some unknown reason took hold of two wires thereby completing the circuit, allowing some 2,300 volts to pass through his body. Death was instantaneous. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry and decided that death was accidental.

On May 26, a man named Alfred Oliver was found dead at the bottom of a shaft on Sunset creek, near Forty Mile. Inspt. Telford proceeded to the creek in a canoe, and met Reg. No. 3193, Sergt. Dempster, W. J. D., from Forty Mile. After investigating the matter the coroner came to the conclusion that as the rocks and earth were sluffing in so fast that the man had been accidentally killed by being hit on the head with a large rock. The shaft was not timbered at all.

On July 4, occurred the tragedy at the Central hotel, whereby John Vaglio, his wife Camilla, and daughters Rosie and Christina, were foully murdered by Eugene Vaglio. This case is reported fully under crime. Two inquests were held, one on John Vaglio and family, and one on the murderer, Eugene Vaglio.

On July 19, a young lad named Warren Eugene Coman, aged 14, was accidentally drowned while bathing in a pond at Whitehorse. Inspt. A. E. Aeland held an inquiry, deciding that death had been accidental.

On July 24, William Woodside, an old man working on the government road on the Klondike, died suddenly from heart disease. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, but as there were no suspicious circumstances in connection with the case, he decided an inquest unnecessary.

On August 13, James Kelly was found on the Klondike Mines railway track, about 2 a.m., with both feet badly mangled. He was taken to hospital at once and his feet amputated, but died in three hours. Kelly had been drinking heavily, and had no recollection as to how the accident occurred, but it is surmised that he was asleep on the track and, as the accident occurred where there is a bad curve, was run over by the train, the engineer, not being able to see him in the dark. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, deciding that death was accidental and an inquest unnecessary.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

INDIANS.

As will be seen from the summary of crime, we have had considerable trouble with the Indians during the past year in the matter of intoxicants. Men will take a chance in supplying them with liquor for little or no gain.

The Indians in Dawson and Whitehorse have become a useless lot, they will not work unless absolutely necessary or compelled to, and endeavour to obtain rations on the slightest provocation. Rations at Dawson are only issued on instructions from the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, and then not direct from our stores. We merely send an order to the contractor and he supplies the provisions, sending his account to us at the end of the month to be certified and forwarded to the Comptroller, Yukon Territory, for payment.

The Indian school at Carcross was completed and is now fairly well filled with Indian children.

An epidemic of measles took place in Moosehide during the spring, but was not attended with any serious results. The Indians were quarantined and two of their members employed as nurses.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

General repairs for the up-keep of the various quarters were made from time to time as required.

New skylights and gates were put in the guard room and as soon as the heavy outside work is completed a new floor will be put in. A stockade fence was erected with logs, and the building formerly used as a fire hall moved to the rear of the guard room and is used as a laundry for the prison. The guard room was also kalsomined.

A new fence, sawn log, was erected on the west and north sides of the barrack square, and adds materially to the general appearance of the reserve.

The old Yukon Field Force building has been torn down, and the place levelled off. This makes a great improvement.

Owing to the small number of men it was thought not advisable to keep our laundry building open, so it was closed last fall, and during the winter months the N.C. officers and constables used the baths of the Men's Club in town. In June our own bath-room was completed, being placed in what was formerly No. 2 barrack room upstairs. We have two baths with hot and cold water connection, the hot water being obtained from coils in the furnace. Water was also put in the Division mess, kitchen and sergeant's mess, the waste being carried across the square into the river by pipe placed underground.

A new corrugated iron roof was put on the building occupied as Q.M. Store, night guard's quarters and town station.

Authority has been received to install lavatories in the sergeant's and men's quarters, and this will probably be carried out in October.

The bridge across the slough is now unsafe, and will have to be refloored with sawn logs this fall.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good condition, and is of great benefit to the various messes. The stock on hand is necessarily small, but still is sufficient for all requirements. Grants are made from time to time to the messes, library, recreation fund, &c.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit has been very satisfactory, and sufficient for our requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that the conduct and discipline of this Division during the past year has been very satisfactory, the cases appearing before the commanding officer being comparatively of a more or less trivial nature. One N.C. officer was reduced to the bottom of the seniority roll of his rank and one constable deserted. There were no dismissals.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments in this Division is smaller than at any time for years. This is necessary, not only on account of the depleted population, but also on account of our being so short-handed.

- Yukon crossing, open only for winter months, 1 N.C. officer and team.
- Pelly crossing, open only for winter months, 1 N.C. officer and team.
- Mayo, open all year, 1 constable and dog team.
- Granville, open all year, 1 N.C. and team.
- Forty Mile, open all year, 1 N.C. officer and dog team.
- Carcross, open all year, 1 N.C. officer.
- Dawson Town Station, open all year, 1 N.C. officer and 1 constable.
- Whitehorse Town Station, 1 N.C. officer.
- Whitehorse, 1 officer, 1 N.C. officer, 4 constables and 1 special, 5 horses.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The members of the Division were put through a course of foot and arm drill during July.

DISTRIBUTION of strength of 'B' Division, September 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson	1	1	3	.....	3	10	2	20	10	.....
Carcross	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dawson Town Station	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Forty Mile	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Granville	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Herd	12	.....
Mayo	1	.....	1	.....	4
Whitehorse Town Station	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Whitehorse	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	7	5	3
Absent with leave	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Absent without leave	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	1	3	3	6	3	17	3	36	29	11

DOGS.

We have only 11 dogs on charge at present, 4 at Forty Mile, 4 at Mayo and 3 at Whitehorse.

FORAGE.

The forage was supplied by local contractors, and was of excellent quality.

FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Outside of babcocks and fire buckets, we depend entirely on the city fire department for our protection.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

During the early spring severe forest fires raged along the Yukon river, evidently set out by wood choppers to clear away the brush. Miles of first class timber, on both sides of the river, were burned. The telegraph line had to be newly erected for many miles.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

No contract has been called for wood as yet, for Dawson, as we are waiting for the freeze-up so that we will be able to obtain wood which has not been in the water.

It is my intention to test some of the Tantalus coal this winter, as if good quality, the cost of burning coal will be very much less than that of wood.

The electric light service at Dawson and Whitehorse has been very satisfactory.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Most of our harness is old and hardly worth repairing, as the cost of repairs in Dawson is practically prohibitive. Two sets of light harness will be required next season, one for Dawson and one for Whitehorse. A quantity of harness was shipped to Regina about two years ago, and unfortunately the best we had was transferred and the worst retained here.

HEALTH.

With regard to the smallpox epidemic at Rampart House, reported last year, I am glad to say that it was entirely stamped out with the loss of only one small child. Reg. No. 4937, Const. Fyfe, J. F., was sent to take full charge of the quarantine, but later on Dr. Smith, an American physician who belonged to the American Boundary Survey party, and who remained there at the request of the administrator, Yukon Territory, asked that he (Smith) be placed in full charge of the quarantine, and Mr. Wilson, the administrator, allowed his request, with the result that serious complications arose, necessitating the local Indian Department sending Inspt. A. E. Acland to Rampart at the opening of navigation to make a full investigation. Inspt. Acland reported direct to the commissioner, Yukon Territory, on his return. In all there were some 87 cases treated.

On April 23, while Inspector F. J. Horrigan was inspecting the barracks with Reg. No. 328, S.-Sergt. Eavns, O. W., when ascending one of the piles of wood in the wood-yard, the pile gave way, throwing him (Supt. Horrigan) violently to the ground, one or more of the heavy logs striking him on the head, shoulder and right arm, breaking one of the bones in the right fore-arm and giving him a severe shock. He was confined to St. Mary's hospital for a month, but made a good recovery.

One case of smallpox broke out in Dawson in April, but prompt action on the part of the authorities prevented the disease from spreading.

During the epidemic of measles in May, Reg. No. 4775, Const. Haigh, A., was confined in quarantine, and made an apparent recovery. He was the only member of the division to contract the disease.

Reg. No. 4936, Const. Christensen, V. A. B., was placed in hospital in May suffering from amblyopia. One eye was quite blind, and was affecting the other, so on the opening of navigation he was allowed to go outside to consult an oculist. He was eventually transferred to Depot division for treatment.

Reg. No. 4911, Const. Todd, J., was sent outside in charge of lunatics in June, and while in Vancouver was granted a month's leave to have an operation performed on his nose, a growth having formed, caused by the nose having been broken some years ago.

In August, Reg. No. 4775, Const. Haigh, A., commenced acting in a strange manner, and as he was unable to keep awake, and would go to sleep even when standing up in charge of prisoners, I obtained authority to transfer him to Regina for treatment. It is believed that his disease, whatever it is, was caused by the measles which he contracted in May.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

HORSES.

We have at present twenty-nine (29) horses on charge, including ponies, and they are all in good condition.

The following were cast and sold during the year: Reg. No. 386, Reg. No. 2851, Reg. No. 2894.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments in the division have been inspected frequently at irregular periods, by various officers.

The post at Dawson is inspected weekly by the commanding officer, and daily by the orderly officer.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 3193, Sergt. Dempster, W. J. D. (in charge), Reg. No. 4709, Const. Schutz, F. W., Special Constables Turner F., and Campbell, A., and Indian guide, Charlie Stewart, with four dog teams, made the usual patrol to Macpherson during the winter of 1911-1912, without an untoward incident. A copy of Sergt. Dempster's report is attached hereto.

Patrols were made to Kluhne, Champagne's Landing, Livingstone, Glacier, Miller, Mayo, Stewart, and other points at irregular periods.

MINING.

Mining operations in Yukon during the season of 1912 have been very successful, the output being some five million dollars, greatly exceeding that of last season. Several keystone drills were imported and have been employed testing ground in various localities.

The Five Fingers Coal Company, with mines at Tantalus and Five Fingers, have had a very successful year, their output being shipped to Dawson for use by the large companies.

During the season the Yukon Gold Co. has had eight (8) dredges in operation, six on Bonanza, one on Eldorado and one on Hunker. The Canadian Klondike Co. has had four (4) in operation, two on Bear Creek and two at Ogilvie Bridge. There are also two dredges on the Forty Mile, making a total of fourteen in Yukon, all working, and all making money.

The two new dredges erected this season by the Canadian Klondike Co. at Ogilvie Bridge, belong to the same class as the one erected by this company two years ago, being the largest dredges ever erected.

There are fifteen hydraulic plants in operation as follows:—

Adams Hill.. . . .	1
Cheechako Hill.. . . .	1
Gold Hill.. . . .	1
King Solomon Hill.:	1
Lovett Gulch.. . . .	5
Monte Cristo.. . . .	1
Paradise Hill.. . . .	1
Skookum.. . . .	1
Trail Gulch.. . . .	2
Hunker.. . . .	1

The above plants employ about one hundred men.

The machine shops of the Yukon Gold Co. employ an average of sixty men during the season, and the main ditch about fifty men. The Power Plant employs six. The

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

machine shop of the Canadian Klondike Co. employs some 30 men, while each dredge will require fourteen, the thawing plants averaging about forty men to each plant. The average number of men employed by the Yukon Gold Co. is 650, while the number employed by the Canadian Klondike is 75.

Several large stampedes took place during the year, the most notable being that to the Sixty Mile. While nothing particularly rich has been discovered in this locality, there will be a large number of men in the district during the winter, and the creek will be given a thorough try-out.

Upwards of two hundred men will winter on Scroggie Creek, and several claims on this creek have already turned out quite rich. This creek is staked from one end to the other.

An impression seems to be prevalent that individual mining in Yukon is a thing of the past, that the whole country has been purchased or located by the large companies. This is not the case, as there are large numbers of men operating on Quartz Creek, Scroggie Creek, Black Hills, Thistle, Gold Run, Upper Bonanza, Clear Creek, Highest Creek, Henderson Creek, Stewart River, Britannia Creek, Nansen Creek, Haggart Creek, Duncan Creek, &c., while many men are out in the hills prospecting.

With regard to quartz mining, I am pleased to say that the small stamp mill on the Lone Star properties is more than making wages, and as they get deeper the ore appears to be richer. The quartz properties on Dublin Gulch appears to be first-class, the assays running quite high, but no mill has been placed there yet.

Copper mining in the Whitehorse district has had quite a boom this season, the White Pass Co. shipping over 200 tons daily to the bunkers at Skagway for shipment to the smelter at Tacoma.

I might add for your information that there was an increase of \$1,693.79 in the receipts at the gold commissioner's office during the year.

RAILWAYS.

The Klondike Mines railway has been kept busy night and day all season hauling machinery and fuel for the Yukon Gold Co. and Canadian Klondike Co.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent here from Regina and Ottawa, as well as those purchased locally, were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

The winter transport at Dawson and Whitehorse requires considerable repair work, new shoes, painting, &c., and this will be carried out before winter sets in, all work being performed by prison labour. New flat sleighs will be purchased for use of the Dawson-Macpherson patrol.

The summer transport will be put in good repair during the winter.

The gasoline launch was in commission on the Yukon during the opening of navigation, and during the summer, and was of great convenience.

I am writing a special report recommending the purchase of a second gasoline launch for use in the Dawson district exclusively, the one we now have to be kept in the Whitehorse district.

The launch *Gladys* was put in repair, but not taken off the ways.

GENERAL.

As Supt. Horrigan was transferred to Regina, I took over the command of 'B' Division in August.

During the season two hundred and twenty-seven (227) small boats arrived from up river with 726 passengers.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Twelve steamers made ninety trips from up river carrying 1,652 passengers.
Ten steamers made twenty-nine trips from lower river carrying 873 passengers.
Twelve steamers made ninety departures from Dawson for up river carrying 2,647 passengers.

Eleven steamers made twenty-nine departures for lower river points, with nine hundred and seventy passengers.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit reports from Reg. No. 3393, Sergt. Head, A.C., (for Inspector A. E. Acland, on leave), Reg. No. 3015, S. Sergt. Joy, G.B., Provost at Dawson, and Reg. No. 3193, Sergt. Dempster, W.J.D., in charge of Dawson-Macpherson patrol.

In conclusion, I must say that as Officer Commanding this Division, I have had the hearty support of all ranks at all times, and this is the more appreciated on account of being so short handed, each member of the Division being called upon to perform extraneous duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE,

Superintendent Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL, 'B' DIVISION.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding, 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the 'B' Division guard room, a common jail and penitentiary, for the year ended September 30, 1912:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, 30-9-'11.	10
Received during the year, male.	80
" " " female	1
Lunatics, male	8
" female	2
<hr/>	
Total prisoners confined.	101
<hr/>	
Total number in cells at midnight, 30-9-'12.	10
Daily average.	10.783
Maximum in any one day.	16
Minimum in any one day.	8
Number of lunatics received	10

One male and one female lunatic were transferred to the asylum at New Westminster; the remainder were all discharged cured.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	82	1	83
Mongolian.....	16	2	18
Indian.....	98	3	101
Total.....			

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Australian.....	3		3
American.....	19	1	20
Canadian.....	11		11
Austrian.....	2		2
Dutch.....	2		2
French.....	3		3
German.....	5		5
Hungarians.....	3		3
Indian.....	16		16
Italian.....	1		1
Irish.....	4		4
Jews.....	1		1
Russians.....	1		1
Scotch.....	6		6
Scandinavians.....	4		4
English.....	9		9
Total.....	90	1	91

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American.....	1		1
Canadian.....	3		3
Irish.....	1		1
Indian.....		2	2
Scotch.....	1		1
Swede.....	2		2
Total.....	8	2	10

Number of penitentiary prisoners confined.....	6
Number of common jail prisoners confined.....	21
Number of casuals confined.....	64
Number of lunatics confined.....	10
Total number confined, prisoners and lunatics.....	101

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. There have been 36 cases of breaches of discipline, which were dealt with by the Officer Commanding, as Warden of the penitentiary and jail; of these breaches 7 were committed by one convict, who finally lost 47 days remission of sentence by order of the Department at Ottawa, and whose conduct since then has improved very considerably, and 6 were committed by one Mike Stone, a Jew, undergoing a 3-months sentence for perjury, who persisted in refusing to work, and malingering, in spite of the fact that he was only doing light work, and that after examination by two doctors he was told he was fit for work.

Penitentiary prisoner No. 3, whom I referred to in my last report as suffering from an eleven months old ulcer, after being treated and off work all winter, made a complete recovery in the spring. On the 22nd July last, C. G. P. No. 28, Silas Walter, an Indian serving a sentence of 12 months, H. L. for theft, was removed to the Good Samaritan Hospital suffering from tubercular glands, he had been off work for several days prior to this, after removal was operated on, but as his recovery was slow, and as it was extremely doubtful whether he would be in a fit condition to be returned to work before the expiration of his sentence, the department was communicated with and he was released on parole. The health of the remainder of the prisoners has been good.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail is first-class, and the quantity is sufficient. There is no kitchen attached to the jail, and the meals are cooked by the division cook. This has proved quite satisfactory.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The clothing issued the prisoners is supplied by the Q.M. store and is of good quality; no clothing has had to be purchased except boots and moccasins of unusual sizes, such as 11's and 12's; their garb consists of a coat and trousers of black and white check, about one and a quarter inches square, which is very conspicuous; the warden of the penitentiary at New Westminster informed me that he considered this the best pattern of clothing for prisoners he had ever seen, and that he would endeavour to have it adopted.

PRISON LABOUR.

Owing to the number of long term convicts and prisoners during the past year, we have been enabled to get through considerably more work than for several years past; amongst other work done, all the firewood was sawed, split and delivered, drains and ditches dug and cleaned out, gravel hauled for the squares and roads, buildings have been razed, erected, whitewashed and caulked, and until recently all the water for the barracks was hauled by the prisoners.

JAIL BUILDINGS.

The buildings are in good repair, a much-needed addition in the form of a jail yard has just been erected by prison labour. on the north side of the jail, 58 feet by 54 feet. This is made of logs split down the centre, standing upright three feet in the ground and 13 feet out.

LUNATICS.

There have been 8 insane male patients confined here, and two insane females were taken care of at the home of the matron; one of these was discharged cured and the other was removed to the asylum at New Westminster. One male patient was also transferred to this place, the other seven all recovering and being discharged. These seven were all suffering from delirium tremens brought on by an over indulgence in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

alcoholic beverages, and after getting over their hallucinations were discharged by the court without punishment or cost of confinement.

SYNOPSIS of prisoners confined on September 30, 1912.

Offence.	Years				Months 6	Awaiting.	Total.
	4	3	2	1			
Theft.		1	3	1	1	2	8
Housebreaking and theft.	1						1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.			1				1
Total.	1	1	4	1	1	2	10

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. B. JOY,
S. Sergt., Provost.

'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T.

SYNOPSIS OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN JAIL AND PENITENTIARY FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 27, 1912.

Offence.	Peniten- tiary.			Common Jail.										Paid Fine.	Dis- charged.	Suspended Sentence.	Transferred to Asylum.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Remarks.
	Years.			Months.					Days.											
	4	3	2	12	6	3	2	30	14	10	7									
Confined, September 24, 1911.....			4	1	1			1			1					2	10	In two instances two charges were laid against the same party and convictions secured.		
Drunk and disorderly.....												31	7	3			41			
Theft from dwelling house.....		1			1												2			
" " person.....			1														1			
Theft				2	2			1					3	1		2	11			
Intoxication (Indian Act).....								2	2			1	3	3			11			
Insanity													7		1		8			
Housebreaking.....	1																1			
Assault.....										1		2	1				4			
Perjury.....						1											1			
Murder													1				1			
Creating a disturbance.....														1			1			
Drunk whilst interdicted.....														2			2			
Giving liquor to Indians.....							1	1				4					6			
Carrying concealed weapons..												1					1			
Total.....	1	1	5	3	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	39	22	10	1	4	101			

Certified correct,
G. B. JOY,
S. Sergt. Provost.

APPENDIX B.

SERGEANT A. C. HEAD, FOR OFFICER COMMANDING WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., September 24, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following as the annual report of the White Horse Sub-District for the year ending the 30th September, 1912:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the Sub-District is better than the preceding year, (in fact by the optimistic it is considered to be on the eve of developing into one of the largest copper producing regions on the American continent), which is mainly due to the opening up of the Copper region in this vicinity by the Atlas Mining Co. Only one of the mines, the Pueblo, can be said to be regularly shipping ore at present, (averaging about 400 tons per day), but three other mines are being developed by the same Co., viz:—The Grafter, Best Chance and Valerie. About 200 men are at present employed by the above mentioned Company and it is their intention at present to keep running all winter. The quartz mines around Carcross which during the first part of the year looked very promising, have shut down temporarily on account of transportation difficulties, which accordingly had made Carcross very quiet, but the majority of the miners employed there have now been absorbed by the mines in this vicinity.

In regard to the Placer mining the Kluahne district has not done as well as was expected owing to the want of water, the season being very dry out in that locality. The usual number of creeks were more or less worked, viz.—Burwash, Bullion, Glandstone, Fourth of July and Ruby, though most of the gold was taken out of Burwash. A plant has been installed on Fourth of July which will be in operation next season. Nansen Creek about 47 miles west of Tantalus, has some very good ground but no large amount has been taken out this season. Livingstone Creek district is still going down both in population and gold out-put though some good ground was cleaned up on Little Violet.

In the Nesutlin district though no new strike has been made, it is reported that there will be at least twenty men prospecting in there this winter. Messrs. Morris and Welter intend if possible to get a diamond drill into that country which they consider would amply reward their efforts.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Members of this detachment assisted by a female searcher acted as a preventive Force in connection with enforcing the terms of the Yukon Gold Export Ordinance, during the year there have been no attempts at evasion, the discretion vested in the Officer Commanding has enabled this duty to be carried out effectively without giving ground for complaint by indiscriminate search which might from the nature of things from time to time be unnecessary. Sergt. McLauchlan in charge of the town station was appointed Sanitary Inspector for the town of Whitehorse.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

All the buildings at this post to be kept in a fit state of repair, require repainting. Four of the chimneys are being renewed, for which authority has been received. The Barrack room which was originally built for at least twenty men, has now only to accommodate five, accordingly the room in the winter time would be much improved by having part of it partitioned off.

INDIANS.

The Indians with the exception of some of the aged, who receive assistance in the way of provisions and medicines, appear to be in good circumstances. This year an extra charge devolved on the police in regard to fixing up a temporary hospital across the river for two old and destitute Indians, infected with tuberculosis, one of whom died and the other recovered enabling him to return to his people. Outside of the Indians grasping every opportunity to obtain liquor they have given very little trouble during the past year.

CRIME.

There is very little under this head that requires special mention. The increase of crime may be attributed to the larger number of men employed in this vicinity, now the mines have opened up.

GUARD-ROOM.

The present guard-room containing three cells, has been found to be ample room during the past year. At any time such as a party of insane patients en route from Dawson to New Westminster, the old guardroom can immediately be put in use.

Three prisoners served sentences during the year, one two months, one six months and the other to serve one month or pay his fine, served seven days. All the above sentences were inflicted for supplying liquor to Indians.

One prisoner was sentenced to thirty days for obtaining liquor whilst interdicted.

HEALTH.

The health of the different members on detachment duty in the sub-district has been good.

With regard to sickness of an epidemic nature, there was a case of typhoid during the summer, but the patient was kept isolated and no further cases developed.

HORSES.

We have seventeen horses on charge in the sub-district, five of which are in use at the Post, eleven on range at Champagne and one dead not struck off. The dead horse was one of the ten pack ponies (No. 229) received with the Pease Yukon patrol, and was found dead on the range, he was in a very poor condition and as near as we can tell must have died from some stomach trouble.

Owing to the very dry season and the number of Government Survey horses also ranging in that district, it will be absolutely necessary to feed the horses a certain amount of forage during the winter, though at present the eleven are in good condition.

TRANSPORT.

The river gasoline launch did her usual work satisfactorily following up the small boats en route from Whitehorse to Dawson and was put on the ways at Hootalinqua on Aug. 26, 1912. The launch *Gladys* was put into thorough state of repair during the summer but was not launched this season.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

The land transport we have in use both summer and winter is in good repair with exception of one pair of heavy bob sleighs which are now being reshod, they all require repainting, renumbering and relettering.

STORES.

The stores are in good condition though the majority of those on Q. M. Form 30 have been received into store from time to time as the different detachments were closed up and though hardly in poor enough condition to condemn, still will not stand much more service.

Provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract have been satisfactory and economical in every way.

PATROLS.

Patrols owing to the scarcity of men have not been made to the outlying districts during the summer, though the mines in the vicinity are patrolled frequently. A patrol was made to Lower Lebarge per canoe and steamer in regard to a case of the Indians obtaining liquor, and another to Champagne in connection with the horses on herd. The Kluahne and Dezadeash district was covered last winter by a patrol with dog-team.

GENERAL.

The fur industry has been larger this year, considerable damage can still be traced to the placing out of poison which can too easily be obtained from outside points, though local sources of supply have been closely watched.

Game and fish of all description continues to be plentiful, and there is little cause for destitution amongst the Indians with exception of the aged and infirm.

There have been practically no unemployed or destitutes in this district with the exception of a considerable number of those mushing to Dawson in the Spring.

There have been no serious forest fires in this sub-district during the year.

Wages continue to be fairly good. Dock labourers 50 cents per hour and men employed on repairs to government roads have had a substantial increase, being now paid at the rate of \$5.00 per day and board for an 8 hour day. Men employed on contract at the Mines are making about \$6.00 per day.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. C. HEAD, *Sergt.*

for O. C. Whitehorse Sub-District. (A. O. L.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX C.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER'S PATROL FROM DAWSON TO HART RIVER AND RETURN, WITH EMERGENCY SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, Y.T., December 22, 1911.

To The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* Patrol to Martin's cabin on Hart river with Emergency Supplies:—

According to your instructions I left Dawson on the 4th instant in company with the following Reg. No. 4829 Const. Bowen, R.C., Spl. Const. Turner F., Spl. Const. Stewart, C. (Native) and three dog teams of five dogs each. Consts. Mapley and Butler with team of horses accompanied us to the Yukon Gold Company's plant on the Twelvemile river, hauling the bulk of our supplies to that point, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson, which was of great assistance to us.

We arrived at the Power Plant at noon of the 6th, and in the afternoon, loaded up our toboggans. The following morning we proceeded up the Twelvemile river, Consts. Mapley and Butler with team returning to Dawson. The trail up the Twelvemile and down the Blackstone rivers was fairly good to Blackstone cache but from this point we had to break trail. From here to the head of Michelle creek the breaking was not very heavy as the snow was not deep but down Michelle creek it was bad, not on account of the snow (though that was noticeably deeper the further we proceeded down the creek) but, owing to the extremely mild weather (which was, part of the time above freezing point, with, one day, a suspicion of rain) the creek was badly flooded and we were compelled to leave the ice and make portages across muskegs and nigger heads and at times had to cut our way through thick undergrowth. Here progress was very slow. I was obliged to put 2 men breaking trail thus leaving one man to handle two sleds and as they were continually upsetting he was fully occupied going back and fore from one to the other righting them again.

About 15 miles from Hart river we met 3 Indians with 3 dog teams on their way to Dawson. They had been 2 days covering the 15 miles, and from here we had their trail and we arrived at the cabin on the 15th, having been 12 days on the way.

We made our cache and started on the return trip the following morning. We had a good trail to Blackstone cache but all the way up this river and part way down the 12 mile it was drifted full. The rest of the way the trail was fairly good. We arrived in Dawson on the 21st at 2 p.m., having been 5½ days on the return trip, a total of 17½ days.

According to your instructions I put the Emergency Supplies of bacon, flour, tea and dog feed in Martin's cabin. This cabin is well built but low, there are two beams across it and to these I secured poles upon which I put the supplies. They are as secure as it is possible to make them.

Martin made no objection to our use of his cabin for this purpose, but does not want us to take absolute possession and prevent others using it for camping purposes on occasion.

I notified all the Indians I met as to the purpose of this cache and told them not to molest it.

The weather during the outward trip was much too warm to be agreeable and snow fell on 7 days. On the home trip it was colder and snow fell on 1 day.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

All members of the party performed their work satisfactorily. Const. Bowen, to whom this kind of work was new experience did very well. The following is a copy of my diary:—

Monday, December 4.—Mild, cloudy and snowing. Left Dawson at 11 a.m. on patrol to Martin's cabin on Hart river. The following are the members of the Patrol:—Sgt. Dempster, W.J.D. In charge, Const. Bowen, R.C.; Spl. const. Turner, F. and Charley Stewart, native, with 3 dog teams of 5 dogs each, carrying 10 days rations for 5 men and 20 dogs, to be cached in Martin's cabin. Consts. Mapley and Butler with a team of horses accompanied us to the Power Plant. Arrived at the 12-mile roadhouse at 5 p.m. and stayed the night.

Tuesday, 5.—Mild, snowing. Left the 12-mile roadhouse at 8.15 a.m. Struck a little water at the lower end of the 12-mile. Nooned 1 hr. 30 min. and arrived at the 20-mile camp at 4 p.m. and stayed the night. The trail was rather heavy for horses but not bad for dogs.

Wednesday, 6.—Mild, snowing. Left the 20-mile camp at 8.45 a.m. Met 4 Indian teams about a mile below the Power Plant, where we arrived at 11.50 a.m. Loaded toboggans in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick kindly provided us with board and accommodation for the night.

Thursday, 7.—Mild, snowing all day. Left the Power House at 9.40 a.m. The trail to-day was good. Nooned 1 hour. Made the Big Glacier at 3.30 p.m. and were nearly 2 hours getting over it as there were about 3 inches of fresh snow on it which made the sleds drag heavy and the dogs had no footing. Camped at 5.45 p.m.

Friday, 8.—6 above, snowing all day. Broke camp and started at 7.50 a.m. The trail to-day was soft and heavy; going rather slow. Had to build two bridges to cross open water. Nooned an hour and camped at 2.45 p.m. at the head of the 12-mile too late to go through the Pass.

Saturday, 9.—2 above, clear, no wind. Left camp at 7.50 a.m. The glacier at the head of the 12-mile was very slippery with a little water in places. It was 11 a.m. when we reached the upper end, making about 2 miles in 3 hours. Nooned 1 hr. 15 min. Arrived at Michelle cabin at 4.45 p.m. and encamped.

Sunday, 10.—Mild, cloudy. Left Michelle cabin at 7.55 a.m. The trail down the Blackstone was drifted in places. Arrived at Joseph's cabin at 12.30 p.m. and nooned 1 hr. 15 min. Camped in the willows near Blackstone cache at 4 p.m.

Monday 11th.—22° above; snowing all day, W. Wind Cleared up at night. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. Got around the water below us. Breaking trail all to-day and going over the hills was heavy. Arrived at Poplar grove at 1.45 P.M. (having made only one drive) and camped as it is too far to make the next camping place, it has been a very wet and dirty day.

Tuesday, 12th.—6 above, clear, snowing at night. Left camp at 8 a.m. Made the summit at 11 a.m. Going very heavy; Down Michelle too it was heavy going and very rough. Made only one drive and camped at 2.45 p.m. about 6 miles down Michelle. 4 Indians with 3 dogteams caught up with us tonight and camped a short way below. They intended hunting round here. Had to put two men breaking trail down the creek and it was hard work for one man to drive two teams owing to the country being so rough the sleds were continually upsetting.

Wednesday, 13th.—34 above, cloudy with a little rain. Snowing at night. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. The going was very rough. We were obliged to break trail across muskeg flats owing to the river being badly flooded. Travelling very slow. Every one wet all day. Nooned 1 hr. 20 min. camped at 3.30 p.m.

Thursday 14th.—22 above, misty. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Travelling about the same as yesterday, had to go through the water. Nooned an hr. 20 min. Met 3 Indians with 3 teams at 2.15 p.m. and camped. We were very wet and our moccasins were frozen. It was snowing all night and the tent was leaking badly.

Friday, 15th.—9 below, clear, nice day. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Cached tent stove and some provisions for the home trip. Had a good trail today but struck

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

a little water. Nooned 1 hour. Met 2 Indians with dogteams on their way to Dawson. Arrived at Martins cabin at 3 p.m. and cached the emergency supplies according to instructions.

Saturday, 16.—35 below, clear, nice day. Left Martin's cabin at 8.30 a.m. on return trip to Dawson. Had good going. Nooned 1 hr. 15 min. Camped at 3.15 p.m. Michelle and 3 other Indians were camped here and had killed 5 caribou.

Sunday, 17.—26 below, clear nice day, a little foggy in p.m. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned at Poplar Grove. Made Blackstone cache at 3.35 p.m. and camped. Michelle and another Indian arrived at 7 p.m. and camped with us. Two others went on to Joseph's cabin.

Monday, 18.—30 below, cloudy. Left camp at 7.10 a.m. I cut straight up the valley to avoid the detour into Joseph's cabin which would be about 2 miles out of our way. I intended making the head of the 12 mile to-night but we had to break trail all the way up the Blackstone and were unable to do so. Nooned at Michelle's cabin at 12.16 p.m. and camped about 2 miles above at 2.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 19.—17 below, cloudy and snowing. Broke camp and started at 7 a.m. The trail was heavy and drifted full most of the way. Nooned 1 hr. 15 min. and camped at 4 p.m. about 2 miles beyond the Big Glacier.

Wednesday, 20.—12 below. Broke camp and started at 5.55 a.m. Made the Power House at 9.35 a.m. Nooned at the 20 mile camp and made the 12 mile roadhouse at 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, 21.—Stormy. Left the 12-mile roadhouse at 8.30 a.m. and arrived at Dawson at 2 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. DEMPSTER, *Sergt.*

In charge of Patrol

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

APPENDIX D.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER'S PATROL FROM DAWSON TO FORT
MACPHERSON AND RETURN.

DAWSON, Y.T., March 12, 1912.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Div., R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report *re* the recent patrol from Dawson to Macpherson and return, season of 1912.

I left Dawson on the 6th January, in company with the following:

Reg. No. 4709, Const. Schutz, F.W.
Spl. Const. Campbell, A.
Spl. Const. Turner, F.
Spl. Const. Charlie Stewart (Indian).

Our transport consisted of four dog teams of five dogs each, and four toboggans.

We carried some 68 pounds of mail and newspapers for Macpherson and Herschell island.

Reg. No. 2628, Const. Mapley, H. G., with team accompanied us to the Power House, on the Twelve-mile river, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson, where we loaded up our toboggans.

We followed the same route as in former years, and arrived at Macpherson at noon of the 3rd February, having been 29 days on the trail. We remained here for fifteen days.

On our return trip we left Macpherson on the 19th February, with about 30 pounds of first-class mail, and arrived in Dawson at noon on the 10th March, having been 21 days on the home trip.

The 'Edmonton Packet' arrived at Macpherson several days before our departure from there.

Of our showshoes, four pairs were the same we used last year for the round trip. They stood the round trip this year again, and only needed refilling. These shoes were ordered from Indian John Martin and were made in the summer time. The frame work was strong and tough and lasted for two round trips, whereas previously the shoes were ordered from Moosehide Indians in the fall and the framework of these were so brittle that they were so badly broken on reaching Macpherson that a complete new outfit was always needed for the return trip. I would suggest that if snowshoes will be required next winter they be ordered as early this coming summer as possible.

One of our toboggans was worn very thin, and as it had several breaks in it and would not last much longer I was compelled to purchase one from some Indians on the Big Wind river.

INDIANS.

On our outward trip we came across one camp of Indians camping, comprising four families, on Waugh creek. They had plenty of food. We met one family on Peel river who were living on rabbits, which appeared to be very plentiful.

On the home trip we met three families on Peel river, and four families on the Big Wind. The latter were well stocked with meat. No sickness was reported among any of the Indians, but one squaw had died on Waugh creek early last fall.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

TRAILS.

We had a fairly good trail to the Indian camp on Waugh creek, but from there on we broke trail. The snow was not so deep as last year.

WEATHER.

We had a week of cold weather at the start, but on the whole the weather was exceptionally fine.

DOGS.

All told, we had twenty dogs, of which 15 were hired, one a private dog and four police dogs. Of these four, three are very old. I have had them on this patrol for five winters. One of them I destroyed at Macpherson, as he got so stiff he could scarcely walk. I purchased another to replace him. The other one was very small, and I traded him for a larger dog, giving \$10 difference.

Most of the dogs had sore feet on arrival at Macpherson, but were otherwise in very good condition.

GAME.

We saw no game, but on the Big Wind, Upper Peel and Mountain creek, fresh moose tracks were abundant. On our return the Indians met on the Big Wind reported having killed large numbers of caribou and moose between Hungry lake and the Big Wind river. Ptarmigan were not so plentiful as usual.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions were of the best quality and ample. Our dog feed consisted of dried salmon and dried caribou meat. The caribou meat was purchased from Indians on Waugh creek.

GENERAL.

All members of the patrol performed their work in a very satisfactory manner. Constable Schutz was new to the work, but did exceedingly well.

On our return trip I met A. A. Knorr, of 'Bonnetplume quartz' fame on Waugh creek. He was accompanied by two squaws. He said he was on his way to Dawson and had been as far as the head of Michelle creek, but turned back to look for some Indians to get some dog feed.

Our cache at Hart river was all right except that a few fish had been taken out of one bundle, I found the chache made by the Macpherson detachment at the mouth of Trail creek, but had no occasion to use it.

Corpl. Somers of that detachment is coming out this spring to build a cabin on Trail river.

We blazed a trail across that section of the Big Portage from the head of Trail river to the Caribou river, and from the Caribou river to the head of Mountain creek, excepting, of course, the bald knolls, &c., where there is no timber, I also made two 'lobsticks' at the mouth of Forrest creek. A 'lobstick' is a spruce tree stripped of all its branches excepting those at the top and two branches, one at each side, a little lower down.

On the Big Wind river, about 7 or 8 miles below Mount Deception we found a boat on a bar where it had evidently drifted during the summer. It was right side up, a double ender, about 24 feet long, 5 ft. beam, clinker build, had a skag under stern and name of *Beaver* carved on a piece of board and nailed on starboard bow and printed with blue pencil on other. It contained two home-made oars, 1 home-made paddle and two poles—one with a pike in it.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

The following is a copy of diary.

Saturday, January 6.—35 below, clear. Left Dawson at 11 a.m. on patrol to Macpherson. Party composed of following, Reg. No. 3191 Sergt Dempster, W.J.D. (in charge) Reg. No. 4709 Const. Schutz F. W., Special Constables Campbell A., Turner F., and Indian Chas. Stewart, with four dog teams of five dogs each. Reg. No. 2628 Const. Mapley H. G. with team of horses to accompany us to Power Plant on the Twelvemile. Arrived at Twelvemile roadhouse at 4 p.m. and camped for night, at roadhouse. Trail fair.

Sunday, January 7.—35 below. Clear. Left Twelvemile roadhouse at 8 a.m. Nooned 1 hour and 15 minutes at the Tenmile camp, and arrived at the Twentymile camp at 4.30 p.m. and stayed for the night. Trail good for dogs but heavy for horses.

Monday, January 8.—49 below. Clear. Left Twentymile camp at 8 a.m. Made the Power House at 11 a.m. Team arrived at 12.30. Loaded up our toboggans in the afternoon.

Tuesday, January 9.—44 below. Clear. Left Power House at 9.15 a.m. Trail up the Twelvemile very good. Made the Big Glacier at 3.20 p.m. and camped at 4.30 p.m. about two miles above it.

Wednesday, January 10.—22 below a.m., 30 below p.m. Strong wind storm from North. Left camp at 8.15 a.m. Trail fairly good but drifted in places. Camped at noon a little below the Pass. It was very stormy and too late to make Trail cabin.

Thursday, January 11.—39 below a.m., 51 below in p.m. Strong head wind in the Pass. Left camp at 8 a.m. Trail was fairly good and blown hard. Clear ice on the glaciers. Made only one drive and arrived at Mitchell's cabin at 1 p.m. It is too far to the next camp at Blackstone cache, so camped in the cabin.

Friday, January 12.—50 below a.m. 52 below in p.m. Clear but misty in valley. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. Fairly good train down the Blackstone valley. Made one drive and camped in the willows at Blackstone cache at 1.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 13.—50 below a.m. with light wind. 49 below in p.m. with cold head wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. arrived at Poplar grove at 11 a.m. and dined. Trail was drifted in places on the hills. Started again at 12.15 p.m. and camped at 4 p.m. about 6 miles down Michelle creek. Trail fair. John Martin, an Indian caught up to us at 6.30 p.m. and camped with us.

Sunday, January 14.—44 below in a.m., 36 below in p.m. Clear. Left camp at 7.40 a.m. Met two Indian teams in a.m. Got into deep water in afternoon and had to change footwear. Trail up the hill over the Hart-Michelle divide was very heavy, dogs and men very tired. Made Martin's cabin at 6.30 p.m. and camped.

Monday, January 15.—30 below in a.m. Left Hart river at 8.35 a.m. Trail was fairly good excepting for the water, of which there was a good deal and which we had to go through. Camped at 3.45 p.m. at an Indian camp at the foot of the second glacier.

Tuesday, January 16.—30 below a.m., 22 below in p.m.; clear. Made a late start to-day. Purchased 432 lbs. dried meat for dog feed from Indians. Started at 9.30 a.m. Loaded up the meat two miles above camp. We came to the end of the trail, and the going in the afternoon was heavy. Camped at 3.30 p.m. at the foot of the upper glacier.

Wednesday, January 17.—10 below in a.m., cloudy, but cleared up in p.m. Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Good going over the upper glacier about three miles, but going very heavy across divide and down Forrest creek. Richard Martin came up with us at noon, travelled with us and camped five miles from the north of Forrest creek.

Thursday, January 18.—10 below in a.m., cloudy, clear in p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., trail is heavy to the mouth of the creek. Made Little Wind at 9 a.m. going down to the portage was good with the exception of water in one place which we got into, getting wet feet, trail was heavy across Little Wind portage. Made dinner at 11.15, and changed footwear. Good going down the river from the portage. Camped at 4 p.m.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Friday, January 19.—10 above in a.m., 8 above in p.m., clear and warm. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. Going over the glaciers was not very good to-day, it was very slippery, and we were checked frequently with water. During the greater part of the afternoon we were breaking trail through deep snow. My sled dropped through the ice once, but the water was not very deep. We crossed fresh caribou tracks which Stewart followed up, returning to camp at 6 p.m., without success. Camped at 4.30 p.m. about four miles from the Big Wind.

Saturday, January 20.—2 below in a.m., cloudy, thick mist coming up in p.m. Started at 7.40 a.m. struck water and lost a little time in getting around. Going rather heavy down the Big Wind. Camped at 4 p.m. at foot of the hill at the north end of portage.

Sunday, January 21.—2 below in a.m., 10 below in p.m., cloudy. Left camp at 7.40 a.m. Heavy going for two hours and then fairly good to Hungry creek. In the afternoon we got into water, breaking through an overflow about ten inches deep opposite Mount Deception so had to change footwear and lost a lot of time getting round the water. Mostly heavy going afterwards. Camped at 3.45 p.m. about five miles below Deception.

Monday, January 22.—10 below, cloudy and misty. Snowing in p.m. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. The going to-day has been much heavier than previously, but not so bad as is usual on this part of the route, as there is not so much snow. Camped at 3.30 p.m. about two miles above Windy City. (On this day we found the boat mentioned in another part of this report.)

Tuesday, January 23.—11 below in a.m., zero in p.m. Broke camp and started at 7.20 a.m. Going has been heavy on the dogs all day. Made Peel river at 10.40 a.m. Camped at 3.30 p.m. at about nine miles down.

Wednesday, January 24.—8 above in a.m., 4 above in p.m., cloudy. Started at 7.10 a.m. Down the Peel the going was fairly good. Up Mountain creek it was heavy and the going slow. Made the cabin at noon and made dinner. The sled cached by the late inspector Fitzgerald was still here, but the wrapper was gone, and I afterwards found out that an old Indian named 'Francis' had taken the wrapper. Struck little water this a.m., which delayed us about half an hour. Camped at 4 p.m.

Thursday, January 25.—6 above and cloudy in a.m., 8 below in p.m., snowing and blowing. Started at 7.15 a.m. Going up the creek is very heavy. Delayed on the glacier about half an hour on account of water. Made the foot of the hill at 1.30 p.m. Broke the trail above the timber line and shovelled out the snow and got the sleds up. Camped at 3.30 p.m. just below the summit, had a dirty night, and the tent is leaking badly.

Friday, January 26.—14 above in a.m., cloudy, 10 below in p.m. and snowing. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., slow and heavy going to-day, although the snow is not as deep as usual. Camped at 4 p.m.

Saturday, January 27.—8 above in a.m., 46 below in p.m. This sudden change in the weather gave us all colds, something we never got before. Started at 7.30 a.m., heavy going to the Caribou river, which we reached at 12.20 p.m. Made dinner and started up the right fork of this river, going fairly good. Camped about six miles up, about 3.45 p.m. It has been getting much colder all day.

Sunday, January 28.—48 below in a.m., 46 below in p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. We turned off for Trail river over the divide at 10 a.m., following the same route as last year. We stopped for dinner at 11.40 a.m., and started again at 1 p.m. At 3 p.m. we reached a bald knoll and lost our direction. We were now on the slope facing Trail river, and it was getting dusky and hazy, making the outline of the hills very indistinct. Had to get somewhere to camp, so travelled eastward. After losing about three-quarters of an hour looking for a cutting or something to indicate the right direction we travelled east for about half an hour, and then turned towards

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

the north, following a draw until we came to small timber where we camped at 4.30 p.m. We travelled this route last winter following the trail of the Fitzgerald party, but it was thick weather when we went over, and we came back through a bad snow-storm, and it was impossible to locate marks, &c., to guide us another time.

Monday, January 29.—28 below in a.m. and cloudy, 40 below and clear in p.m. Took a view of the country in a.m. and tried to locate our direction, but it was too cloudy and indistinct, so we started at 8.30 a.m., travelling in a generally north-easterly direction, and finally at 11 a.m. we dropped down over a bad hill into a stream running in a general northeast direction, but very crooked. After travelling down this stream a couple of hours we found that we were on Trail river, but had got on to it much higher than we should have. Camped at 4 p.m.

Sunday, January 30.—36 below in a.m., 40 below in p.m., clear. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. At 9.30 a.m. we found an old trail and at 3 p.m. found a letter addressed to n.c.o. in charge of the Dawson-Macpherson patrol. It was a letter from Corpl. Somers containing the information that a cabin had not been built at the mouth of the creek. The letter was tied to a stick alongside of the trail. Camped at 3.45 p.m.

Monday, January 31.—34 below in a.m., 30 below in p.m. Started at 8.30 a.m. Reached mouth of Trail river at 11 a.m. and found the cache which was marked by a 'lobstick.' Everything appeared to be o.k. The old trail was very heavy down Peel river and hard to find. We lost it altogether a good deal of the time. Sleds dragged very heavy and we made slow time. Camped at 3.35 p.m.

Thursday, February 1.—28 below in a.m., 20 below in p.m. Clear. Started at 7.05 a.m., heavy going, lost trail frequently. Crossed over to where the seven mile portage starts in and found no trail there, so continued around the river. Picked up the trail about a mile below. Camped at 3.50 p.m. in an old bark hut about five miles above the south end of the portage.

Friday, February 2.—18 below in a.m., clear, 12 below in p.m. and cloudy. Left camp at 7.05 a.m. Very heavy going all morning. Made Francis' camp about one mile below the north end of the seven mile portage at 11 a.m. and made dinner. From there on the trail was a little better. Made Vitchequah's cabin at 5.40 p.m. and found that Corpl. Sommers had been there some time previously and had cut wood and packed up some ice for us, a kindness which we all very much appreciated.

Saturday, February 3.—Left at 6 a.m. and arrived at Macpherson at noon. Trail very heavy.

Monday, February 19.—18 below, clear. Left Macpherson on return trip to Dawson at 9 a.m. Made Vitchequah's cabin at 3.45 p.m. and camped. Trail was filled in all the way.

Tuesday, February 20.—Left cabin at 7.05 a.m. Stopped at an Indian camp for dinner and camped at 4.30 p.m. on the seven mile portage. Heavy trail.

Wednesday, February 21.—13 below, cloudy. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. Camped at 3 p.m. about seven miles below Trail river. Trail heavy.

Thursday, February 22.—5 below, cloudy and snowing in p.m. Left camp at 7.05 a.m. and camped at 5 p.m. Heavy trail.

Friday, February 23.—15 below, cloudy in a.m. but clear in p.m. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. Trail very heavy up Trail river, made the mouth of the Pup at 2.45 p.m. and from here we had to break a fresh trail owing to our having gone astray going over. Camped at 4.15 p.m. Stewart went on to break trail.

Saturday, February 24.—12 below, cloudy, snowing in the afternoon and night. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. We broke trail for about ten miles when we struck our old trail. Camped at 6.20 p.m. about a mile from Caribou river.

Sunday, February 25.—Cloudy, cold wind. Left camp at 7.20 a.m. Trail was heavy and pretty well filled in all the way. Camped at 4.45 p.m. on Cardinal creek.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Monday, February 26.—38 below in a.m., 33 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Made Mountain creek at 1.15 p.m., heavy trail all day. Got into water and camped at 4.15 p.m.

Tuesday, February 27.—40 below in a.m., 28 below in p.m. clear. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Struck water a couple of times, but we were able to work around it. Made the mouth of Mountain creek at 11.45 a.m. Camped at 4.50 p.m. about a quarter of a mile below the canyon on Peel river. Heavy trail all day.

Wednesday, February 28.—4 below, cloudy. Strong wind in a.m. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m. Trail all day is very heavy. Dogs are making very slow time as they have sore feet. Very warm this p.m. camped at 4.50 p.m.

Thursday, February 29.—12 below, cloudy. Left camp at 7.20 a.m. Met four families of Indians on the Big Wind Portage, at the south end, and camped there at 4 p.m. These Indians have killed lots of caribou and moose. Purchased toboggan here for \$12, one of our toboggans being badly broken.

Friday, March 1.—Warm, cloudy, strong south wind. Left camp at 8.05 a.m. Fairly good going up to the mouth of the Little Wind. Up the Little Wind the going was fairly good, but there was a great deal of water and we lost a lot of time in consequence. On the glaciers in places the ice was very slippery, and the dogs could not make time. Strong head wind all afternoon. Camped at 4.20 p.m.

Saturday, March 2.—26 above, strong head wind all day. Left camp at 7.25 a.m., travelling over glaciers nearly all day. The ice is very slippery and we could not make very good time. We got into water several times. Sleds dragged heavy when going over snow owing to the weather being soft. It was blowing a gale to-night. Camped at 4.15 p.m.

Sunday, March 3.—35 above, south wind, very hot during the middle of the day. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Made the mouth of Forrest creek, stopped 30 minutes, and made two lobstersticks on an island at the mouth. Three Indians caught up to us at the dinner camp. Travelling to-day was heavy most of the way, snow was very soft. Crossed the Divide into Waugh creek and camped at 6 p.m. at the foot of the upper glacier.

Monday, March 4.—11 below, clear and fine, nice day. Left at 7.20 a.m., had good going this a.m. Nooned at the Canyon. About a mile below the Canyon we met Knorr and two squaws. They had been down to Martin's cabin on Hart river and were now on their way to find the Indians who had camped on Waugh creek. Knorr had six dogs and two toboggans. The lower end of Waugh creek was badly flooded. Made Martin's cabin at 3.45 p.m. and camped. The supplies left here were all right except that several fish had been taken out of the bundles.

Tuesday, March 5.—33 below, clear, nice day. Repaired toboggans this morning; had an early lunch and started at 11 a.m. Made one drive and camped at 4.40 p.m. Fairly good going.

Wednesday, March 6.—15 below, cloudy, snow in p.m. Left at 7.20 a.m. Trail was good all morning, but the last six miles of Michelle creek was drifted very heavy. Down Christmas creek it was fairly good. Camped at Poplar grove at 4.30 p.m.

Thursday, March 7.—6 below, cloudy, south wind. Left at 7.20 a.m. Made Blackstone river at 9.30 a.m., trail fair. Camped at 4 p.m. about one and a half miles above Michelle's cabin.

Friday, March 8.—9 above, fine, south wind in p.m. Left at 7.20 a.m. and had fairly good going all day. Met two Indians at head of Twelve-mile. Reached a wood-cutter's cabin at lower end of the little glacier at 5.30 p.m. and stayed the night.

Saturday, March 9.—Left camp at 6.45 a.m. and arrived at Power House at 7.55 a.m., stayed here two hours trying to get the Dawson office of the Yukon Gold Com-

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

pany by telephone, but failed to do so. Arrived at the mouth of Twelve Mile at 5 p.m., trail good.

Sunday, March 10.—Left Twelve-mile roadhouse 7.15 a.m., and arrived in Dawson at noon. Trail good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. D. DEMPSTER,

*Sgt., Reg. No. 3193,
In charge of patrol.*

PART IV

HUDSON BAY.

Appendix A.—Superintendent C. Starnes, Commanding Churchill 15th Sep-
tember, 1911, to 2nd July, 1912 265

Patrol Reports.

B.—Sergeant W. G. Edgenton, Regina to Churchill, December, 1911. 276

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPT. C. STARNES, COMMANDING CHURCHILL, FROM
SEPTEMBER 15, 1911, TO JULY 2, 1912.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, December 4, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period from my last report, date September 15, and forwarded through the kindness of Mr. McGreevy, of the Naval Service Department.

The steamer *Minto* left Churchill on September 20 for the Nelson where some further work in connection with the survey was to be done before she sailed for Halifax. On the same day the *Laddie* left for Fullerton with the detachment for that post. On the following day a most violent storm from the N.E. raged till the 22nd. The steamer *Erik* with Mr. McGreevy on board and our mail were delayed by this and could only sail on the 23rd, she was to go direct to Sydney. I hope that the *Laddie* was able to get through this storm, as for some time after the weather was fairly good and the winds favourable for their voyage to Fullerton and out from there. I will know nothing of her till our winter mail from Fullerton is received, or I hear of her safe arrival in Newfoundland by the first mail from the outside.

HEALTH.

I am glad to report that all members of the division are enjoying excellent health. Reg. No. 4615, Const. Walker C., who had been surgically treated by Dr. Marcellus, seems to have completely recovered from his trouble.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

The boats and launches were put up for the winter on October 19. The former were all well oiled and safely covered. The larger launch received fairly hard wear and tear to her woodwork during all the bad weather, when working at loading and unloading, but nothing that cannot be thoroughly repaired. Our only whale boat here is getting fairly well used up, and has got very heavy with being water-logged. I will requisition for two whale boats for payment to employed natives, if these are sent up next year, they can be used by us until the natives to receive them have earned it and completed their engagement, this will obviate any being purchased for ourselves.

BUILDINGS.

One of the four portable houses sent last summer has been taken up by boat to the Deer river, about thirty miles up the Churchill and put up for winter use on the Split Lake trail. I forward a special report of Const. J. G. Jones on this work and on the condition of the Churchill river up to that point. Another of these houses I sent up to Fullerton by the *Laddie* to be put up further north when the opportunity occurs. The other two I have had carefully piled and covered until required. I had intended to put one up on the other side of the plains on the Split Lake trail, but I find that the

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

pieces are too wide and bulky to be freighted with dog sleds, and there are no means of transporting them in summer. Instead of this I will have a small log shack put up at the edge of the bush.

The small log building put up for the engine to run the circular saw has been completed, and the old launch engine installed. It was at first difficult to adapt this boat engine to the running of a saw, but by making dummy pulleys to start it, Const. Malloch has succeeded in making it work satisfactory. However, the connecting rod, which had broken a year ago and replaced by a home made one, gave out again. Const. Malloch has managed to make one that will do temporarily, and I will ask for a new rod to be sent up. This saw will save a lot of fatigue work. There was enough room in this building to put in the boiler for dog feed, the forge and most of the stores in another log building put up last fall. This store house which had been built with a lean-to roof, I am getting altered to a gable roof building which when completed will do well for an interpreter's house. Const. Jones on returning from Deer river brought down sufficient logs to equalize the sides, and with the material of the old surveyor's shack, given over to us and taken down, I have sufficient material to complete it. This work has been partly done, but has been stopped by bad weather.

The barrack room, mess room, sergeants room and wash room have had their walls and ceilings painted and look bright and comfortable.

The covering of our warehouse and new buildings with iron shingles, the ceiling of the native quarters and several other small repairs which are very necessary, which I had intended getting done if I could have got the material from Fullerton, have had to be put off, as we were not more fortunate with the *Laddie* than we were with the *Jeanie*.

FUEL.

We have had sufficient wood left from last years' supply to last for a short time yet, and a small quantity which was left standing as a reserve, about three miles from the post on this side of the river, has been cut and hauled in. I have had a camp put up on the other side of the river, and I will start to have wood cut and hauled whenever I have spare men and dogs during the winter. The hauling this year, however, will be harder than previous years as the river is one continuous mass of hummocks from one side to the other. I have had to get a trail cut and marked.

FRESH MEAT SUPPLY.

It has been usual to send a party along the coast in August or September for deer, as at that time deer is fat and the skins suitable for winter clothing. This year, however, on account of the lateness of the arrival of the ships, I could not do so till the end of September, when I sent the natives. They were three weeks away and returned with four deer killed during the mating season and hardly fit to eat, and five white bears, these last gave the dogs a good change of food, the skins were taken in store and will be sent to Ottawa next season. Since November I have kept one party out all the time, and we have secured a fair supply of good meat. It is the time to secure our winter's supply as after this deer disappear till about March. Each party remains out for seven days, and is composed of one constable and three natives with three dog teams. All the constables get their turn. It is a good experience for them, they enjoy it and it answers the purpose of a patrol at the same time. The first parties were north on the North river, and towards Seal river, where part of the Indians make their winter camp, the last ones up the Churchill.

DOGS.

I have now five good teams of six dogs each, five pups which will be ready for work during the winter, and eight young pups that promise well for next year. I was unfortunate in losing several dogs, two of them good dogs, disappeared one day and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

could not be found, a few days after a leg and part of the head of one were brought in by other dogs. There were a number of wolves around at the time, and I think that in roaming over the hills they were caught and destroyed by wolves. One young dog got fits and died in a few hours, and two old dogs were destroyed as useless.

NATIVES.

A sad accident happened at North river some time at the end of August to David Anderson, known as David Chief Factor, a Chipewyan Indian, when about to start in a canoe, with a nephew and his crippled boy, he took his shot gun by the muzzle to take it out of the canoe, the trigger caught and he received the full charge in the right side under the arm, and died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and six children with a number of others dependant. He was a good hunter and a respectable living Indian. This was not reported till the Indians came in on November 15, when I took depositions from those present. I forward these with a report under separate cover.

All the Indians are now in their winter camping grounds one section of the band, of which the late David was the leading man, are in the vicinity of the Seal river, the other with French John, the Chief is in the neighbourhood of Churchill creek, and West. They appear to have sufficient deer, but little fur up to now. They are beginning to understand a little better what the aims of the Government, and the duties of the Police are towards them, and are less backward in approaching us. I have no doubt that they had been led to look on us as unfriendly as the name by which we are known to them 'The prisoners' shows.

No Eskimos have remained around Churchill this winter, all have gone North for the winter.

The halfbreeds who received their scrip last summer have all disposed of them to Mr. H. S. Johnson for the Hudson Bay Co. for \$450 each for the land scrip, and \$100 for the money scrip. The other buyers who were here did not succeed in getting any land ones, although I understand that they offered a bigger price. I think that they got a few of money scrip. I understand that these scrip cannot be used by the purchaser until the person to whom they are issued goes to locate, and appears personally at a land office. None of these here have gone out, nor is there any question of their going for the present. A few of these halfbreeds are employed by the Company, the others get a day's work from them off and on, and do very little else.

GENERAL.

Sandy Oman, who had been employed by us as interpreter since December last, gave one month notice and was discharged on November 30. His wife was not satisfied with the quarters in the native house and missed being close to her relatives at the Company's post. The quarters were small and not convenient for the children, but in time I would have had a suitable place for them. However, he had some money ahead with us, and the amount of his scrip in bank, so that he can afford to rest for some time. He was a useful and willing worker while in our employ. This leaves me without an interpreter, I can get along for this winter, but it will be imperative that I get one before the summer. For the present our Eskimos understand enough for our usual work, and I can get a halfbreed temporarily when necessary to talk to any Indians who may have business with me.

The weather during September and October was wretched, wind and storms continually, but November was mostly good. Ice started to form on the small lakes about September 23, and snow fell about the same time. A violent blizzard started on November 7 and lasted till the 13th, when the weather cleared the river was found to have frozen over but in a very rough state.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

I am starting a party on Monday next, the 11th, for Split lake with the mail. Reg. No. 4708, Const. Rose, P., with two Indians and two dog teams, goes in charge. He should be at Split lake before Christmas, when the Hudson's Bay Co. and other traders and our own men, make their first trip to Norway House with furs and mail. I am instructing him to remain at Split lake to await the return of the mail from Norway House, this will do away with the necessity of the Split Lake detachment having to come this far with the first mail. The Split Lake detachment might come here with a second mail in the latter part of March to return with my returns and reports at the beginning of April. Should you approve of this arrangement I would ask if you would kindly give the necessary instructions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, January 27, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows, for the period from my last report dated December 4, 1911, and forwarded by patrol via Split lake.

Regt. No. 4708 Const. Rose P.R. with two Indians and two dog teams left here on December 11 with reports and returns, for Split lake, which were to be forwarded on from there to Norway House.

Const. Rose was instructed to await the return of the Split Lake patrol from Norway House, in order to bring back the mail for Churchill.

He returned here on January 23, 1912, with Sergt. Edgenton, Corporal Thwaites, Consts. Conway, and Doak W. E. of Norway House, with eight dogs belonging to Norway House and Split lake, the party brought a mail packet direct from Regina, the money for the annuity payments to Indians, and some mail which had reached Norway House by first packet over the lake.

This party missed the Split Lake patrol near Norway House and it had not returned from Split lake when Sergt. Edgenton left that place for Churchill. Sergt. Nicholls informed me in a letter, copy of which I forward to you separately, that an official mail packet had been left at Icelandic river and was expected on January 6, had Sergeant Edgenton been able to await this, it would have obviated my having to send another patrol to Split lake at once.

Reg. No. 4687, Corpl. Jones, J. G., with two of our own natives, two Churchill dog teams, and Constable Doak with the Norway House dogs, leave on Monday the 29th for Split lake to get this mail packet, he also takes the returns and reports up to date.

Sergt. Walker, R. H., at Split lake, reports being short of dogs, I am sending one to him which I can spare.

The party under Sergt. Edgenton made use of the houses put up at each end of the plains; he reports that they were comfortable, and a great convenience, the dog feed put there came in very usefully. They were fortunate in having good weather; but the houses might be the saving of life in cases of storms.

It will now be unnecessary for me to send a patrol north, as I had intended to meet the Fullerton detachment, as that detachment did not reach their destination last fall, they were to have left on February 3.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

An Employee of the Hudson's Bay Company arrived from their new post on Chesterfield Inlet on the 22nd inst., accompanied by two Fullerton Esquimaux, 'Pu-pick' and 'Mollasses.'

They report that Pook and the other natives who left here in two whale boats arrived at Fullerton safely.

This party were thirty-eight days coming from Chesterfield Inlet, and had a very hard time of it; the white man is said to show signs of having suffered much from cold and want of provisions. Five fingers of one hand, and three of the other, and several toes were frozen, he will not lose them, however.

They say they saw but few deer and for the last eight days had hardly anything to eat. They stopped at our Rankin Inlet house, where they say they used some of our firewood, but no provisions, being then at the start of their trip. They also stopped at our Esquimaux Point house, and report that they found that the protection to the door had been removed, the key was broken, and a clean sweep made of all supplies. There were no natives near the place, but where they saw natives they were very hard up, having had very few deer. Some arrangements will have to be made to restock the houses next summer. It appears that the company's new post at Chesterfield has not been very successful in trade so far, they have seen few natives except about forty, men, women, and children, who are camped around them and not doing anything. Deer there have also been very scarce.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division has been excellent, Regt. No. 4928, Const. Malloch, J. A., cut himself accidentally on the knee with an axe, but was on duty in a few days.

WORK DONE.

Corpl. Jones, with native 'Tupearlock,' accompanied Const. Rose as far as the other side of the plains, for the purpose of building a shelter house on the Split Lake trail, this he did and returned here on December 28. I forwarded his report for your information:

I have a camp established about eight miles from here on the other side of the river, for the men cutting wood, and have had parties of two men out for a week at a time. All spare dogs were used hauling wood.

The circular saw works well, but I did not use it during January, being afraid that the extreme cold would break the saw. I intend taking advantage of warmer days, when enough can be cut in half a day to last for at least three or four weeks.

DOGS.

The dogs are in good working order and those that went to Split lake stood the trip well. I have seven pups not yet taken on, which are growing well and will be good dogs next year. I am transferring one dog to Depot Division at Split lake.

NATIVES.

There have been very few Indians in from the interior during the last month, and I am told that very little fur has been brought in. One family of Eskimo had to receive assistance. They were camped some thirty miles from here and had not been able to get any game, there were two men and several women and small children in this party, they are about the most useless men of the band.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

GENERAL.

I had delayed my trip to York for the issue of scrip until the mail arrived, as I expected that I might receive some further instructions regarding them, or in connection with other matters at York, I am afraid that if there are any such communications, they are with the packet which was left at Icelandic river, and I think that it will be safer for me to wait till I receive it.

The weather during January has been very cold, but fairly free from bad storms.

Reg. No. 4830, Corpl. Thwaites, has been assisting with this mail. He will assist in making out the March returns, pay lists, &c., and be thoroughly instructed in his work. I will take stock with him as soon as the weather is mild enough to work in the store, after which he will be in a position to take over the duties of acting quarter master sergeant.

I am taking advantage of 'Pupick' and 'Molasses' returning north to send the mail received for Capt. Comer and his crew. They are both reliable natives and well known to us.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, April 16, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report dated January 27, 1912, and sent by Reg. No. 4687, Corpl. Jones' patrol to Split lake.

Corpl. Jones returned to Churchill on February 24, but without the packet of mail which Sergt. Nicholls, of Norway House, had reported as sent from Regina in October, and left behind at Icelandic river, he brought some private mail for members of the division, and some general orders. A copy of his patrol report is forwarded under separate cover.

Mr. Ray, manager of the Hudson's Bay Co. at York Factory, arrived at Churchill on a visit on February 19, he kindly brought us what mail was there, it consisted of private mail and general orders. Two officials of the Hudson Bay railway, Mr. Lawledge and Mr. McNeil, arrived at the company's post on April 4, from Le Pas, they also brought us mail from Split lake, consisting of private letters. Mr. Lawledge remains here temporarily, Mr. McNeil left on the 8th inst. for York; as he could not procure the necessary transport from the company, I assisted him by sending Reg. No. 4103, Sergt. Edgenton with an employed native and two dog teams, he had one dog team and a forerunner from the company. I send an account for rations supplied to this party under separate cover.

Reg. No. 3829, Sergt. Walker, R. H., arrived here on the 14th inst. from Split lake, with Special Constable McLeod, an Indian and two dog teams. The mail which he brought only consisted of private matter for members of the division; he will start back on the 18th inst., taking with him my reports and returns up to date.

HEALTH.

Every member of the division has enjoyed excellent health, and there has been no sickness amongst our employed natives.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

BUILDINGS.

The log building which has been put up roughly last year as additional storage, had a lean-to roof, and not having much slant, was not sufficiently tight, I have had additional logs cut, made the slides of equal height, and am having a gable roof put on, I have sufficient material to complete this, and when finished it can either be used for storage or for an interpreter's house if necessary.

The stores which were in it were transferred to the other log building which was erected for the engine which runs the circular saw.

The other buildings are in good repair, with the exception of some of the roofs which require iron shingles. I have requisitioned for material for this work.

DOGS.

One dog had to be destroyed on account of old age, and one died from obstruction in the bowels. The other dogs are all in good working order. I have nine young pups, not taken on, which promise well for next year. Amongst the young dogs which have started to work this winter are five bitches, these are too many for the place as they cause too many fights, they are also too closely related to the dogs here. I understand that dogs are very hard to get at Split lake, and the detachment there have no bitches, I am therefore giving Sergt. Walker three of these, which he will take back with him.

PATROLS.

I left on February 29, for York Factory, with Sergt. Edgenton, Const. P. Rose, native 'Peter,' guide Sandy Oman, and three dog teams, and arrived at that place on March 4, I remained at York for three days and returned to Churchill in 5 days, arriving here on March 12.

During my stay at York I made an issue of land scrip to the half-breeds of that place for the Department of the Interior, I have forwarded my report regarding this through the comptroller and enclose a copy for your information.

Employed native 'Joe' from Fullerton detachment, accompanied by native 'Albert,' and their wives, arrived here on March 11, having left Fullerton on January 12. They reported stopping at the Hudson Bay Company's post at Chesterfield Inlet, where the employees were in good health, and where they had heard of Messrs. Radford and Street, the explorers, calling there for supplies and returning to Baker lake.

I might say that these gentlemen had sent packets of mail and specimens by the company's carpenter and natives who arrived here in January, these packets were sent by our patrol to Norway House via Split lake on January 29, and there handed over again to the care of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Natives 'Joe' and 'Albert' stopped at our Rankin Inlet and Cape Esquimaux houses, in the former no wood was left, and no provisions to speak of, the latter had nothing in, as reported before. They met few natives on the way, and game was exceedingly scarce the further south they came, near Egg island, was a camp of Eskimo who were very hard up for food.

At Fullerton native 'Pook' was in charge with native 'Oog-jook,' they were going out hunting in turn to keep themselves in food, and Capt. Comer has kept them supplied with some biscuit.

Parties consisting of two men and two natives with two dog teams were sent out from the post on three separate occasions for a week's patrol, and deer hunting. They had nothing of interest to report and found no game. . . ,

NATIVES.

The Indians are trapping at a greater distance than last year to the southwest, very few have come in during the winter. Chief 'Joe' came in a few days ago to

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

have the company send teams for their furs and bring supplies to them, about 6 days travel from here. He came to see me and reports the fur catch good, but no deer about, they have shot a few moose, these with some fish and beaver have kept them in food.

There have been no deaths amongst them.

A few Eskimo from Ennadai lake, northwest of here, came in during March to trade. They had been two months coming, I had a talk with them but they could give no information of interest.

One old Eskimo died near the company's post two weeks ago, he was living in a poorly made Igloo with a widow daughter and her sick child. The able-bodied men on whom they depended have been at York Factory since last summer working for the Company, and the old man was issued with some rations until his death. I have since had to give assistance to the woman and child and have had our natives build them a proper Igloo. Dr. Marcellus looked after the child but little can be done as he is dying of tuberculosis.

GENERAL.

It is now too late for any further mail to reach here over winter trails, and I presume that the first I will now receive will be at York when I go down to pay treaty to the Indians.

I have made arrangements for a coast boat, and will leave here with the men who go out, so as to be at York in the first week of July.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, July 2, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report dated April 10, 1912, and sent out with the packet taken by Sergt. Walker, of Split Lake detachment, who left here on April 18.

HEALTH.

With the exception of a few cases of snow blindness the health of all members of the division has been excellent. Even our employed natives escaped this year their usual spring colds.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 4103, Sergt. Edgenton, who had left with one of our natives and two dog teams on April 9, to take Mr. McNeill of the Hudson Bay Railway to York returned on the 19th, after an uneventful trip. He did not go any further than the Nelson, where he rested his dogs for the return.

Natives 'Tupearlock' and 'Joe' with dog team, who had accompanied Sergt. Walker on his return trip to Split lake, as reported in my letter of April 17,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

returned from the second shelter house on the 23rd. They hunted for a day from that point before returning, as instructed, but saw no game. It was too late in the season for any further extensive patrols, but our natives and dogs were constantly employed hunting seal for dog feed to a distance of 15 or 20 miles along the coast, or freighting supplies and material across the river to the beacon camp.

On May 25, two of the natives were sent as far as Seal river with some rations to destitute Indians and to hunt geese. They got only three of these.

BUILDINGS.

I have given a coat of paint to all the roofs in Barracks. The buildings were all given two coats last summer. I utilized what lime was left to us last summer by the surveyors this month, in giving a coat of whitewash to all the log buildings, except the back of one store and dog kennel. The post looks quite bright. If the tin shingles requisitioned for come this year, the stores and native quarters, which are still only covered with tar paper, can be finished before winter.

Some work has been done on the store building referred to in my last report, the gable roof and ends have been put on, but it cannot be completed till the shingles arrive.

On April 30, I sent a party across the river to put up the steel beacon for the Department of the Naval Service. The party consisted of Reg. No. 4103 Sergt. Edgenton, Reg. No. 4687 Corpl. Jones and Reg No. 4928 Constable Malloch with one native. A camp was put up close to the work and rations issued for 5 days at a time, the men would get to the work on Monday mornings and return to Barracks on Saturday afternoons. The work was completed on June 8. Some delay was caused by errors in construction, the plates on two of the angle posts had been riveted two feet out of place, so that the bolt heads had to be cut, drills made, and new holes drilled at the proper place and plates riveted again. One of the turn buckles had a flaw, broke, and had to be welded.

A fairly level piece of solid rock was found for the erection, so that the anchor bolts are leaded in solid rock, inequalities in level were made up with concrete base. The whole thing is well put up and solid.

I might add that a trail had to be made across the river between the barracks and the beacon, over very rough ice, the crossing was always a bad one, which added materially to the work.

BOATS.

Considerable work had to be done on both our launches, they are bound to get more or less damaged when unloading ships in bad weather in the fall. On the large one, besides repairs to the wood work and painting, the propellor had been slightly bent which had caused wearing, it was straightened, strengthened with an outside jacket, and additional bearings were put in along its length. In the small one the skeg piece and rudder had received some injuries in going up the river last fall with the portable house. This was repaired. The work is now completed and both are in perfect repair.

The whale boat, cutters and canoes were put in the water to soak on June 24. They will be painted during my trip to York, are in good condition except the whale boat which is getting old and water-logged, it also received rough usage in Wager inlet. I reported on this in forwarding my requisition for two new ones.

DOGS.

In my last report I stated that I had nine pups not taken on which promised well, I am sorry to say that we could only save three of these, the others died of distemper.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Besides the above one bitch died of distemper on May 25, and one good dog on May 15.

On June 19, three of our dogs were carried out on an ice floe, which broke off suddenly. Several of the Eskimos' dogs were lost at the same time, and a couple of the Eskimo, who were hunting seal had to be rescued with boats. Our dogs were seen, canoes sent in search but they disappeared. Several other dogs were sick with distemper for a time but have now recovered, and they are now all in good condition.

NATIVES.

The greatest number of the Indians who were southwest with Chief 'John,' have not come in yet, although it was understood that they would be in for annuity payment on June 25, the date fixed. It is supposed that they have made some mistake in the calendar. It is in a way a very good thing as they are now where food is plentiful and when they do come in early, it is always a great time of want for them until the ship comes in and they can be off again to their hunting grounds. They will not be paid now till I return from York, and it will be a shorter time till the company's ship's arrival. The remainder of the band which is composed of the poorest amongst them were north in the vicinity of Seal river. These have come in in the early part of June, and some of the widows and orphans have had to be helped. I paid this lot (59) on the 27th, and for the last few days they have been able to put in their nets and are getting some fish. None of them give any trouble, they are very inoffensive and helpless. The child of the Eskimo woman mentioned in my last report died early in May, and a very old woman who was camped with her, died on the 13th, the day after moving from near the Company's place to the point. One child belonging to a family camped near Cape Churchill died after a few days illness. About ten families of Eskimos came to the Point on the 25th of May for the seal hunt. They have plenty of seal and fish for food, trade, and for their winter provisions of oil. They are quite happy.

DOG FEED.

The season has been particularly good for seal hunting and my next winter's supply is all in. The tanks and barrels were cleaned up before the new supply of seal was put in. The salt beef which has been condemned was cut up into feeds, soaked for two days in three different waters and laid at the bottom of the tanks, the seal was then put over it.

We were not any more fortunate with deer since I reported last. We got four only towards the end of May, so that neither the dogs nor ourselves had much fresh meat towards the spring.

GENERAL.

On the first of May stock taking commenced and Reg. No. 4830 Corpl. Thwaites took over charge of the stores from Reg. No. 4324 Sergt. Borden, A. F., as it progressed. A report upon this head is forwarded under separate cover. I have been without an interpreter since last December, with our own natives. I could get along with the Eskimos, but cannot do without one when the Indians are in. I hired Sandy Oman on June 18, and will keep him till after the Indians are gone. As he left us of his own accord after I had refused another one and lost the chance of getting a better man, I am not anxious to keep him permanently, but hope that the man I refer to may be again available this summer.

Early in May Reg. No. 4720 Constable Haines E.W. who had done the cooking in the division mess for nearly a year, asked to be at duty for some time before going back to Regina. He was returned to duty on May 12, and all constables have since cooked in turn for a week at the time.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I held a kit inspection on June 19, and found the kits complete, with the exception of one or two items, in one case, an article due and issued since, in the other socks which we are out of. There was also the absence of slickers, these were turned into casualty store in lieu of oil skin suits issued on loan from division stores. The slickers will be given back to the men going out.

Mr. Lawledge an engineer of the Hudson Bay railway who is here for his Department, had been staying at the Company's post till the end of May, but on the 27th he asked me if he could live in Barracks till he went to York, as he was unable to observe the ice conditions from the Company's place. He rooms with Dr. Marcellus and take his meals with him in the division mess. An account will be forwarded for his rations.

I had intended to leave on the first or second of July for York, with the constables going outside, and to pay the annuities to Indians at that place, but the river is full of floating ice and the steady east wind which has been blowing for this last week, has kept the floe close to the coast so that it would be useless to make a start. The first West or South wind should open the way and I am all ready to take advantage of it. I am taking Reg. No. 4687 Corpl. Jones with me as a N.C. Officer and to act as clerk for the payments. Reg. No. 4615 Constable Walker C., Reg. No. 4720 Constable Haines E.W. and Reg. No. 4928 Constable Malloch I.A. are the three who are on their way to the outside, the two former to Regina and the latter to Ottawa where he was engaged as engineer.

Mr. Lawledge and a halfbred from Lake Winnipeg, who is with him, will be given a passage as far as York.

The arrangements made with the district Manager of the Company for a coast-boat is:—That they furnish the boat with a crew of Eskimos for the trip to York and back. We can load the boat with whatever baggage or passengers we require both going and coming back. They feed the crew and we feed ourselves. They manage the boat and take the responsibility for her. The price to be charged is one hundred dollars, which I will divide between the Indian Department. The Hudson Bay railway, and ourselves in proportion.

The season has been very backward, May was cold, and the river did not break up till June 22, and the ice is still coming in and out with each tide. It has been one advantage that is, the mosquitoes have not yet appeared.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding "M" Division

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

APPENDIX B.

SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON'S PATROL FROM REGINA TO CHURCHILL, DECEMBER, 1911.

FORT CHURCHILL, January 30th 1912

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
'M' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report of patrol from Regina to Fort Churchill, carrying mail, and money for Indian Treaty payments.

The party consisted of myself, Sergt. Walker R. H. Corpl. Thwaites, L.T. and Constable Conway, P.R. We left Regina on December 13, 1911, en route for Le Pas, having to stay over at Prince Albert. and Hudson Bay Junction arriving at Le Pas on the afternoon of December 15. Here we were met by Sergt. Munday, W., who procured a rig and had our baggage etc., round to the Police detachment.

My instructions were to report at the Hudson Bay Company, who had been notified of our departure, and who were supposed to have everything ready for taking us on to Norway House. The manager of the Company said that he had received instructions that only two men were coming, and that he had only secured sufficient transport for this number, but that he could get another team of dogs and be all ready to start on the following Monday, which I agreed to. On Monday he sent word that owing to some of the dogs having just come off a trip, he could not pull out until the following morning. We left Le Pas on Tuesday morning December 19 at 9 a.m. accompanied by Sergt. Munday and a Mr. Belcher, a Hudson Bay Co. clerk, going through to York Factory, taking 4 teams of dogs, 10 days rations, and dog feed for 2 nights. Sergt. Munday has his own dog team, and Mr. Belcher his team making 6 teams in all.

We passed through Cedar lake, Rabbit Point, and on to Grand Rapids where I had to hire a guide to take us along Lake Winnipeg, and also pick up enough dog feed for 4 nights. Sergt. Munday returned to Le Pas from here, his man acted as guide to the party as far as Grand Rapids. We left this place on December 22, with guide and travelled along the west side of Lake Winnipeg intending to make Norway House by Christmas day, but owing to a severe storm on the 24th we were unable to do so, having to camp after travelling 5 or 6 miles. On Christmas day we travelled on until we came to the portage into Playgreen lake and hoped to arrive at Norway House that night, but owing to the guide not being certain of the way, having only been over the trail once before, and that in the summer time 11 years ago, we were compelled to camp on the shore of Playgreen lake about 20 miles from the detachment, the dogs having to go without food that night, ultimately we arrived at the Norway House detachment at about 1:30 p.m. on the 27th inst.

Here we procured from Sergt. Nicholls transport, rations, etc., to take us as far as Split lake viz: 4 dog teams myself, Sergt. Walker, Constable Doak (of the Norway House detachment), and Indian Halcrow driving the teams, Corpl. Thwaites and Constable Conway going ahead of the dogs with the guide.

We left Norway House on January 1, 1912, and camped for the night at John Bull, shack. Leaving at 6.30 the next morning we arrived at Cross lake at 4 p.m., here we were told that Constable Withers and Special Constable McLeod had left the previous day for Norway House. I imagine they must have passed us on another trail west of Bull's shack. We procured dog feed at Cross lake and left at 8.30 a.m.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

on the 3rd inst. Owing to Constable Withers not being at Split lake and not knowing whether it would be possible to hire dog teams, I did not push on very fast, taking 9 days to make Split lake, where we arrived on the evening of the 9th inst.

Sergt. Walker was to take over charge of the Split Lake detachment and here we met Constable Rose ('M' Division) and 2 Indians who had come through from Fort Churchill with 2 dog teams, bringing mail and waiting for the return of Constable Withers with mail from Norway House. But as our party had picked up all mail there, for Cross lake, Split lake and Fort Churchill, I made up 4 teams with 12 'M' Division dogs, 7 'Depot' Division and I hired dog from Wm. Keeper.

After resting at Split lake and getting rations, &c., ready for the trip to Churchill I thought it advisable not to wait for Constable Withers, so left on 13th January camping for the night at Clearwater Lake, leaving there at 7 a.m. next morning we reached John Staggs shack at Sandy lake, here we were to pick up dog feed, but the fish cache is about 7 miles away from the shack so with Indian "Bluecoat". I left next morning with 2 dog teams to haul 200 fish returning at noon, Corpl. Thwaites in the meantime getting dog harness and snowshoes fixed up. We left Staggs on the 16th instant 7 a.m., with heavy loads, the trails also being bad owing to recent snowstorms, camping that night on the Little Churchill river about 5 miles north of Harvey's shack. We proceeded along the river, through the Paddle portage and on to the "M Division Patrol house No. 2 on the edge of the barren lands, we camped here for one night and travelled over the plains to about 7 miles north of the Dog river and about 30 miles from Patrol house No. 1, we camped here for the night and the next day arrived at Patrol house No. 1, on the Deer river, leaving there at 6 30 a.m. we reached the barracks at Fort Churchill at about 5 p.m., all the members of the party being in good shape, all the dogs with one exception being in good condition, this one dog was suffering from very sore feet. The distance travelled with dog teams was about 800 miles in all and was covered in 27 travelling days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Signed, W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner.

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.,*

Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL,
April 9th, 1912.

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